The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. TUESDAY. SEPTEMBER 8, 1885—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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BANNARD, LYMAN & CO.

FORCED SALE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell my CORNER brick and iron building on West Van Buren-st. (the FINEST on the street) at a *ruinous price*. I WANT MONEY. S 88, Tribune office.

Cider Vinegar.

We published last week under the head of Grocers Beware of Vinegar Fraud, that a party was now going around the city selling what purported to be three and five year old New York cider vinegar. We have examined three different lots delivered to purchasers here, and find each to be merely cheap white vinegar colored with burnt sugar, flavored. We find an advertisement in the Sunday Times, signed W. J. Higginson, stating that he is the party. We did not know when our attention was called to it, who the party was, and are glad to be informed.

Now, however, we would like to find out who this firm of W. J. Higginson & Co. is, and at what street and number in New York City they are located, and how long they have been doing their apparently extensive jobbing and importing business, in original packages, of all the fancy foreign and native vinegars, including their pre-eminent five-year old, their select four-year-old, and choice three-year-old pure apple cider vinegar, all the samples of which that we have seen, we find to be, as stated above, cheap white vinegar colored with burnt sugar, flavored.

This W. J. Higginson publishes a card purporting to come from Prof. Deisfontaine, stating that he had tested a sample of W. J. Higginson & Co.'s pre-eminent pure apple cider vinegar, and found it to contain all the ingredients that are found in genuine apple vinegar. The Professor must have had his sample of vinegar from a different barrel of "pre-eminent" than those from which ours were taken. We would like to ask the Professor if he tested this "pre-eminent" with acetate of lead to see if it had any traces of malic acid in it.

This W. J. Higginson says: "He has not examined our cider vinegar yet, but he will have it tested," etc. Now we are glad to hear that he is going to have our cider vinegar tested, as we have always found that the reputation and popularity of our cider vinegar are increased by being tested, and we send little glass apples filled with vinegar to our customers everywhere, so that they can test it by the side of other vinegar. We think, after this W. J. Higginson has tested our cider vinegar, he will begin to doubt whether his "five and four and three year old" "pre-eminent" and "select" and "choice," are apple cider vinegar at all.

This W. J. Higginson says "he is a member of the firm of W. J. Higginson & Co. of New York: that said firm are dealing in refined cider and pure apple cider vinegar; that he knows every stage of the process their vinegar and cider goes through, etc." Now, as this firm of W. J. Higginson & Co. only claim to be dealers and not manufacturers, how does he know so much? We make our own cider vinegar and know it to be absolutely all apple juice. We have been making cider vinegar ten years, and now make ten thousand barrels of pure cider vinegar annually, all out of apple juice.

But who is W. J. Higginson & Co. of New York? We find at the office of the Lockie Horse-Shoe Pad Co., 181 Kinzie-st., Chicago, a card pasted against the window-pane on which is printed, "Office of W. J. Higginson & Co., New York." We have telegraphed S. R. & J. C. Mott, 118 Warren-st., New York; Harrison & Co., 45 Harrison-st., New York, to find out who these great importers and dealers, W. J. Higginson & Co., New York, are. Messrs. Mott and Harrison are the oldest and largest manufacturers of, and dealers in, cider and cider vinegar in New York City. They don't know and can't find, it appears, these great importers and dealers in the "pre-eminent, select, and choice pure apple cider vinegar." We asked by telegraph "Who are W. J. Higginson & Co., dealers in cider and vinegar in New York City, and on what street located? Below are copies of their replies:

"New York, Sept. 7th.
Schuyler & Hadduck, 35 Michigan-av., Chicago:
Don't know any such firm in New York.
[Signed] "HARRISON & CO."

"New York, Sept. 7th.
Schuyler & Hadduck, 35 Michigan-av., Chicago:
Have heard of Higginson, but cannot find him or get any information.
[Signed] S. R. & J. C. MOTT."

As we can't find their names in either Bradstreet's or Dun's Commercial Reports, we are still in doubt.

SCHUYLER & HADDUCK,
35 Michigan-av.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The death of our Mr. Brown causes no interruption to our business, which will be conducted for the present under the same name and style as heretofore.

BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY.

A FIEND'S WORK.

HE ATTEMPTS TO THROW PASSENGER TRAINS FROM THE TRACK—CAUGHT AND JAILED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—While Engineer Winfield Scott was driving his locomotive down the Tioga Railway towards Elmira today he saw in advance a threatening obstruction on the rails. He reversed the engine, and halted within a few feet of a large pile of ties arranged so as to throw a locomotive off the track. The point was at Alder Run trestle, just over the Pennsylvania line. The bridge is eighty feet high, and large piles of ties had been firmly placed on both ends of the trestle so as to throw a train from either direction into the deep gulch. Passenger trains from both directions were nearly due. Engineer Scott and the fireman had noticed a man a short distance back, and, as quickly as they could clear the track, the engineer ran back after him. He was caught and put on the engine, and, opening the furnace-door, they introduced him to the probable and immediate fate that awaited him. When caught he denied the charge, but under the circumstances admitted his guilt. He gave the name of John Welsh, Seeley Creek, and said the railroad company owed him and would not pay. He was put in jail at Willsboro.

MACKIN AND THE ELECTION LAW.

STORRS' PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND THE FINE-WORKER — THE PEOPLE EX REL. BROWN VS. PRENDERGAST.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Emery A. Storrs, Mackin's attorney, is still in Ottawa and busily engaged in preparing a written brief for presentation to the Supreme Court, in addition to his oral argument to be made Wednesday. He has informed his client and friends that he can handle the case here without any further assistance. His arguments will be particularly strong and will bring out some points of more than ordinary force. There were no papers filed nor motions made touching this important case in court today.

The attorneys interested in the election cases all returned to Chicago Friday, and no new features have been presented. The arguments in these cases will be made Thursday, the entire lot having been consolidated with No. 125, docketed the People ex rel. Brown vs. Prendergast, Judge, etc., which is the sixth case on the last day's call of the docket.

NOT SNAKES, BUT FIRE.

A LIQUOR-CRAZED MAN SEES AN IMAGINARY FIRE AND LEAPS FROM A WINDOW, FATALLY INJURING HIMSELF.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Peter McCary, who had been drinking, awoke about 1 o'clock this morning with the idea that the house was on fire and that it was his duty to save the lives of the inmates. After having conducted a number of imaginary persons to a window and sent them to the ground, as he imagined, by a safety chute, he decided to save himself in the same manner. His wife, by this time being awakened by the noise, was horrified to see him making preparations to dive out of the window head first. With a bound she landed upon the floor and succeeded in grasping one of her husband's legs just as he shot out of the window. Shrieking for help, she still hung on, but before the arrival of aid her strength gave out and she was obliged to let go her hold, her husband falling to the sidewalk below, where he was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the city hospital. On account of the terrible injuries received there are but slight hopes of recovery.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A DOVE VISITS A PREACHER IN CHURCH AND FINALLY ALIGHTS UPON HIS HEAD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A curious incident occurred while services were being held in the Congregational church in East Haven, a village five miles from this city, yesterday. As the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Clark, gave out his text a dove, which had made its way into the church unperceived, flew down from its perch in the gallery and alighted on the large Bible from which the minister was reading. The bird remained near the pulpit during the rest of the service, and at its close fluttered to the pastor's head. It was afterwards discovered that the bird belonged to a small boy and for some reason or other followed its owner to church. The preacher's text was, "I saw the spirit descending from above like a dove and it rested upon him."

A MAN WHO IS MISSING.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 7.—Robert Bates, a master plasterer, is missing from his home, and is supposed to have gone to the United States. Before leaving he succeeded in passing about $2,000 in forged paper, of which nearly every broker in this city holds a portion, and leaves debts to a large amount.

THE PURITAN IS AHEAD.

The International Yacht Race Started, but the Wind Not Fresh Enough.

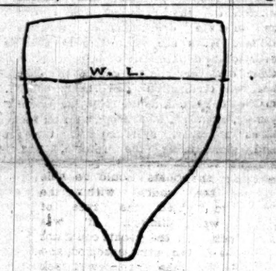
The Course Not Covered in the Time Specified—The Genesta Fairly Outrun.

The Sail-Off to Take Place Today—Sights and Scenes Attendant Upon Yesterday's Attempt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The yachts Puritan and Genesta started in the international race off Sandy Hook this afternoon, the former getting off at 1:35 p. m. and the latter at 1:36:10. The wind was light, from the southeast. At 2:20 the contestants were standing to the eastward, near the lightship, the Puritan to the windward and about half a mile ahead. At 4:4 both yachts were standing east-southeast, the Puritan a mile to the windward; at 4:53 they were in the same relative position, the Puritan gaining all the time and being two miles to the windward. At this time about fifteen miles had been run. At 5:07 the yachts were standing east, the Puritan about the same distance to windward, and at 5:14 had gone about. The Puritan at this time was five minutes and a half ahead, a gain of one minute on the port tack. Both yachts went about on the port at 5:40, and at 5:48 their positions were about the same, nor was there any material change at 7:15, when the rivals were reported as standing on a starboard tack to the south. At that hour the wind was light, southeast, and air hazy, and it was evident the race could not be finished. At 9:40, five minutes after the time the race should have been completed, the yachts not having come in, the race was declared postponed until tomorrow.

DETAILS OF THE EVENT.

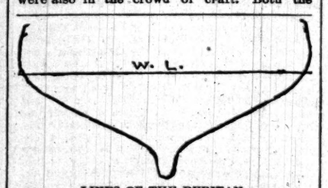
It was clearly shown today that the English cutter Genesta has no business with the Yankee sloop Puritan in still weather. Whether the Genesta's boasted advantage in heavy winds and rough seas will enable her to triumph over the Puritan yet remains to be seen. The Yankee boat had her own way in the race today, and her admirers are tonight bemoaning the fact that she was not able to make the course in seven hours and thereby secure an official victory. So light was the breeze that neither boat did much more than sail over one-half of the course within the stipulated seven hours' time. It was far from being such a day as the yachtsmen desired. At 9 o'clock a. m. the wind was light from the east, and there was hardly enough of that to fill a sail. Old sailors predicted that it would freshen, however, although the sea was as smooth as a mirror. The yachts, both sailing and steam, began to beat out from the Horseshoe. The Puritan and the Genesta were towed to the starting point by steam-tugs. Ten o'clock came, and then 11, and there was scarcely a perceptible change in the breeze, and the air was stirring



LINES OF THE GENESTA.

but very lightly. It was apparent that no race could be undertaken under such circumstances. Still every one hoped that the wind would freshen, and the hundreds of vessels which had assembled about the contesting yachts edged their way more closely to be in full readiness for the start.

Fully 600 yachts were within sight of the judges' yacht off Sandy Hook. The veteran yacht America, which originally won and gave the name to the cup now being contested for, was among the white-winged spectators. Her owner, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, paced her deck impatiently. All of the prominent New York yachtsmen were also there. Commodore James D. Smith had a party of friends on the Estelle, Jay Gould was out in his Atalanta, and Vice-Commodore Douglass followed the race in the Polynia. The Normahal conveyed the Astors to the scene of the race. E. S. Jaffray was with his friends on the Stranger and J. Pierrepont Morgan steamed over the course in the Stranger's twin vessel, the Corsair. Elbridge T. Gerry was on his steam-yacht Electra, and W. A. W. Stewart on the schooner-yacht Nokomis. Washington E. Conner, Mr. Gould's partner, witnessed the sport from his fleet Utowana, for which the Colombian Government recently offered him $80,000. James Gordon Bennett's Polynia and Edward S. Stokes' Fra Diavolo were also in the crowd of craft. Both the

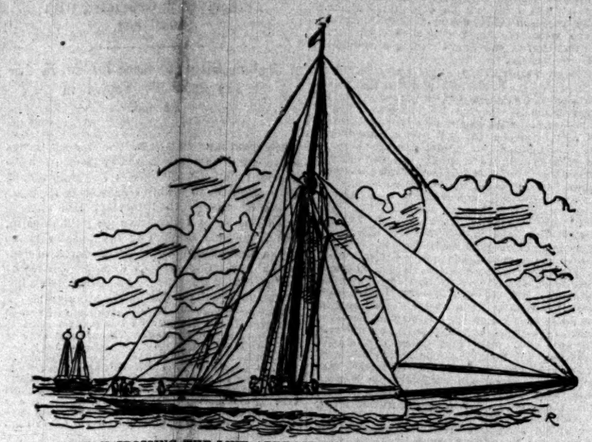


LINES OF THE PURITAN.

Puritan and the Genesta were greeted with vigorous cheering and salutes from steam whistles. On the Genesta were Sir Richard Sutton, his brother-in-law, Sir William Levineg, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, William Krebs, and J. Bevor-Webb, designer of the yacht. Her crew numbers eighteen, besides the sailing-master and the pilot. Mr. Krebs was on board the Genesta to represent the Puritan. On the Puritan were J. Malcom Forbes, Gen. Paine, Dr. Bryant, George H. Richardson, J. R. Busk, owner of the sloop Mischief, Charles A. Welch, Edward Burgess, designer of the sloop, Edward Padelford, who represented the Genesta, and a crew of twenty-two picked men.

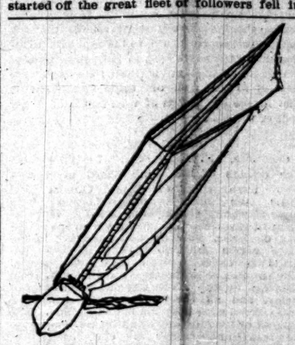
AS IDLY AS PAINTED SHIPS.

The racing yacht lay motionless in the still waters until after 1 o'clock. At 12:30 the judges seriously debated a proposition to declare the race off. Soon after 1, however, the air began to stir and the wind grew slightly in volume. Several of the yachts began to show the change by moving more quickly about, and a perceptible excitement was caused among the crowds of spectators on every boat. Upon the Luckenbach, the judges' boat, the activity was particularly noticeable. "They will start!" was the cry among those who noticed the preparations among the directors of the race. A long shrill blast from the Luckenbach's whistle was heard. It was the signal to make ready to start, given four minutes before the actual start was made. The few moments became a time of great excitement; people rushed and crowded each other to the edges of the steamers to get the best positions, while yachtsmen made their sails ready and the steam-launches began to puff in a lively manner and began to move. The Puritan was the first to get in motion, followed closely by the Genesta. The time



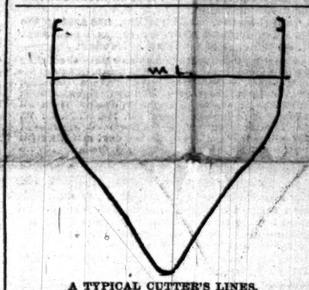
THE PURITAN CROSSING THE LINE ABREAST OF THE SCOTLAND LIGHT-SHIP, AUG. 21.

of the start was as follows: Puritan, 1:35; Genesta, 1:36:10. The wind was southeast and light, with the air hazy. As the two yachts started off the great fleet of followers fell in



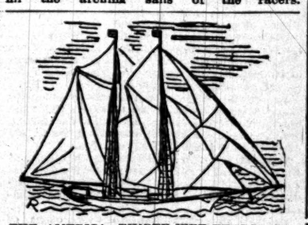
The Genesta, Close-Hauled in a Whole-Sail Breeze, Indicating Her Heeling.

behind them like a vast field of huge white hounds bot upon the trail of twin-winged foxes. From far outside the course the vast bunch of shipping, which was directly in the rear of the racers, made a sight most closely resembling a thickly-populated row of wharves. The heavy steamers abreast the creeping Genesta and Puritan were lying further over on their sides than the yachts themselves. The crowds had surged against the rails and had turned them so far over that in many instances the vessels were propelled by single wheels, those on the other side revolving impotently in the empty air. Mr. Gould's yacht, running ahead at full speed and then stopping



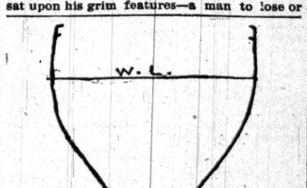
A TYPICAL CUTTER'S LINES.

altogether, first distanced all else and then waited for them to catch up. The little Stiletto, cutting the water like a Damascus blade, crossed in and out, covering double space to avoid leaving the others out of sight. The afternoon sun beat down with intensity upon the polished sea, and the breeze was just strong enough to fill the arching sails of the racers.



THE AMERICA—THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

As the Genesta moved slowly along many of the spectators could see her owner, Sir Richard Sutton, with pale, immovable face, standing aft, grave and cold. His hands were plunged deep in his pockets, a cigar was held between his firm teeth, and a chilly look or unconcern sat upon his grim features—a man to lose or



LINES OF A TYPICAL CUTTER

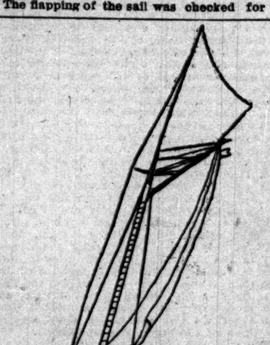
win with equal absence of emotion. From the start the Puritan drew with unbending deliberation ahead of her opponent, the crowd of following vessels stretching out in crescent form, its one horn opposit the racers in toward the shore and the other around behind them, out to sea. Quickly both yachts came about and put out

from the land. The steamer halted, hesitated, backed away, and gave them room to pass.

THE YACHTS TAKE THE BREEZE.

The Genesta, seeming to get a little the greater pressure from the wind, moved a trifle the faster of the two, but the Puritan soon took up her speed. Further and further forward crept the Puritan, and further and further back fell the Genesta. After a short space it began to be evident that something was wrong on board the Genesta. Her great sail took to flapping in the wind, while all the canvas of the Puritan stood out rigid and steady under the pressure of the stiffening breeze. Then, after five or six minutes, the people in charge of the English cutter succeeded in getting things tightened up again. But serious harm had been done, and the Puritan, erect and alert, was slipping away.

The flapping of the sail was checked for a



The Puritan, Close-Hauled in a Whole-Sail Breeze, Indicating Her Heeling.

little while, and then it began again, to be kept up at intervals as long as that tack was continued. The Genesta fell back and back. As the race progressed, and the Boston sloop increased the gap between herself and the "Last of the Plantagenets," the ultra-nautical men discussed the Briton's seamanship. It was said that the Genesta pointed best, but she didn't go to windward. There was great joy when the Puritan refused to allow the Englishman to break tacks, and it was remarked that Sailingmaster Joe Ellsworth knew a good thing when he saw it. The Puritan slowly but steadily widened the gap between herself and her rival, and soon the spectacle ceased to be interesting. It was evident to everybody that in the matter of tacking and beating up against the wind the English cutter was no match for the American sloop.

A VERY SLOW AFFAIR.

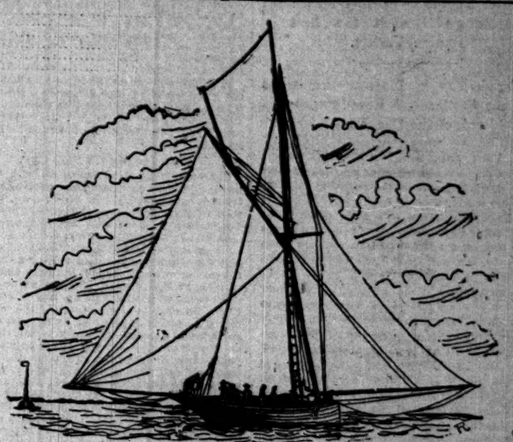
The pace of the contestants was so slow that spectators began to look at their watches and wonder whether the boats would be able to sail over the course within the seven hours to which the race of forty miles was limited. It was evident at 6 o'clock that the yachts could not cover the course in the time specified, and nearly all of the following craft towed back toward the city, their human freight sadly disappointed that they had not been able to see the first day's race decided.

The Puritan and the Genesta both carried club topsails, little jib topsails, jibs, and staysails, but the Genesta carried a balloon staysail, while the Puritan carried only a working staysail. For the first two hours after the start the set of the two boats' sails was pretty much the same, except that the leech of the Genesta's staysail was continually shaking, but the staysail being a balloon sail it overlapped the mainsail, and the shaking of the leech was caused by the spilling of the wind out of the latter. Later in the day, however, and especially toward sunset, the excellence of the loose-footed mainsail was strikingly brought out. As soon as the Genesta's mainsail became affected by the dampness in the atmosphere, caused by the approach of night, it began to shake in the leech, and the shaking increased as the sun went down. At times it was so violent as almost to give the impression that the yacht was being pinched. At 4:54 the Puritan was fully a mile dead to windward of the Genesta, and even the stanchest friends of the latter were forced to admit that she was a badly-beaten boat.

THE PURITAN'S GAIN NOT ACCIDENTAL.

What made the cuttermen feel especially despondent was that the Puritan's gain was not accidental or intermittent, but earned and continuous. It was not to be gainsaid that she had steadily outsailed the Englishman, and was drawing further and further away from her on every tack. After the Genesta had gone about on the port tack at 5:11, and her example had been followed twelve seconds later by the Puritan, the wind suddenly hauled from southeast by south to south-southeast and began to die out. At 5:41 the Genesta went about on the port tack and was followed, as usual, at once by the Puritan. But the Puritan was then nearly two miles dead to windward, and when the cutter put about again at 6:22 she, for the first time during the race, felt secure enough in her position to break tacks. She held on the starboard tack seven minutes longer and then went about at 6:29. At that time the judges' boat was alongside the stake-boat and the Puritan was about three miles away, while the Genesta was at least two miles further to the leeward. The committee was in the pilot-house of the Luckenbach, holding a consultation as to the advisability of declaring the race off. The limit of seven hours expired at 8:37. It was clearly impossible for the boats, even if they were around the buoy then, to sail twenty miles in two hours with so light a wind. Accordingly at 6:40 it was decided that the Ward should pick up the buoy and then take the Puritan in tow, while the Luckenbach, after notifying the Puritan that the race was to be given up, would pick up the Genesta.

It is estimated that the excursion boats took more than 25,000 persons out to see the race. At the prices charged for passage and accommodations, the amount of money paid in one way and another to witness the contest, will probably exceed $100,000. Most of the large excursion steamers dispensed liquors, but there were no complaints of drunkenness. Pools were sold on many of the steamboats. Before the start, they ranged about like this: Puritan, $100 and $90; Genesta, $80, $75, and $70.



A VIEW OF THE ENGLISH CUTTER GENESTA FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE VESSEL.

INTEREST IN THE CITY.

News from the competing yachts was watched for with absorbing interest throughout the city. Crowds began to gather about the newspaper bulletins in Park Row and in public resorts where a ticker was to be found soon after the time set for the start. Nowhere was more interest shown in the result of the contest than in the down-town exchanges. Had the start occurred in the forenoon with a good, spanking breeze, it is doubtful whether enough business would have been done in the Stock Exchange to have paid for keeping it open. The hotels and up-town cafés were crowded until late tonight by men whose only topic of conversation was the yacht race.

The judges have decided to have the first day's race sailed tomorrow and the second day's race Wednesday.

THE GENESTA'S RECORD.

The Genesta, out of thirty-four races sailed, not including yesterday's, won only seven, in one of which she had no competitor, and was beaten seven times by the cutter Marjorie, six times by the cutter Irex, six times by the yawl Larna, four times by the cutter Tara, three times by the yawl Wendur, and once by the cutter Marguerite. She took second place eight times, third place twice, and was distanced seventeen times. Two of her races were won in light or variable breezes and the rest, in steady, fresh, or strong breezes. There is no record of her being beaten in a strong breeze, but in such a breeze on one occasion it took her 5:21:14 to sail forty-five miles. Her quickest race was sailed July 16, 1884, over a 50-knot course off Bangor in 4:04:13. The Wendur and Irex, however, both went over the course in less time.

The record of her races given by the compilation of the English Yachting Association is as follows:

May 31, 1884—Course 50 miles, Southend to Harwich; wind east by north, light; won by Genesta; time 8:08:35.

June 3—Course 40 miles off Harwich; wind southeast to east, good; won by Tara, Genesta third; time, 4:15:02.

June 3—Course 50 miles, Harwich to Southend; wind east, fresh; won by Genesta; time, 4:49:38.

June 4—Course 55 miles, Thames to Mouse; wind northeast, light; won by Marjorie, Genesta second; time, 9:28:12.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

June 5—Course fifty miles, L. Hope Reach Light to Gravesend; wind north, variable; won by Marjorie, Genesta second. Time, 8:16:32.

June 7—Course fifty-four miles, Norse to Dover; wind east, fresh; won by Genesta. Time, 7:54:10.

June 9—Course fifty miles, Dover out and back; wind northwest, good; won by Larna, Genesta second. Time, 5:37:11.

June 10—Course fifty miles, Dover to Boulogne and back; wind northeast to east, light; won by Larna, Genesta second. Time, 5:52:44.

July 4—Course fifty miles, Hunter's Quay; wind light and variable; won by Wendur, Genesta not placed. Time, 10:01:49.

July 5—Course fifty miles, Hunter's Quay; wind light and variable; won by Marjorie, Genesta not placed. Time, 7:58:27.

July 6—Course fifty miles, the same; wind light and variable; name of winner not given, Genesta not placed. Time, 6:47:07.

July 7—Course, Milford, around Alisa Craig; wind variable; won by Genesta. Time, 14:46:52.

July 8—Larg's Club course, fifty miles; wind south-southwest, steady; won by Wendur, Genesta not placed. Time, 7:59:42.

July 11—Course fifty miles, Rothsay; wind moderate; won by Wendur, Genesta second. Time, 6:48:45.

July 12—Course fifty miles, the same; wind south, moderate; won by Irex, Genesta second. Time, 5:47:09.

July 16—Course fifty knots off Bangor; wind southwest, strong; won by Genesta. Time, 4:04:13.

July 17—Course thirty-three knots, the same; wind unsteady; won by Irex, Genesta not placed. Time, 5:34:55.

July 21—Course fifty miles, Dublin Bay; wind variable; won by Irex, Genesta not placed. Time, 8:19:15.

July 23—Course forty-five miles, the same; wind moderate; won by Irex, Genesta not placed. Time, 7:28:53.

July 24—Course thirty-three miles, off Plymouth; wind southwest, good; won by Larna, Genesta second. Time, 5:43:34.

Aug. 1—Course thirty-three miles, the same; wind east, steady; won by Irex, Genesta third. Time, 4:13:27.

Aug. 4—Course forty-four miles, off Southampton; wind west-northwest, light; won by Marguerite, Genesta second. Time, 6:42:10.

Aug. 5—Course fifty miles, Cowes, Nab, and Yarmouth; wind east-southeast, light; won by Marjorie, Genesta not placed. Time, 7:59:43.

Aug. 6—Course fifty miles, Cowes, around Nab; wind southeast, light; won by Larna, Genesta not placed. Time, 10:35:30.

Aug. 7—Course fifty miles, Cowes, around Warner and Marks; wind light and variable; won by Marjorie, Genesta not placed. Time, 13:48:32.

Aug. 9—Course forty-six and one-half miles, off Southampton; wind northeast, character not indicated; won by Tara, Genesta not placed. Time not given.

Aug. 10—Course forty-five miles, off Cowes; wind moderate; won by Marjorie, Genesta not placed. Time, 7:06:58.

Aug. 13—Course forty-five miles, off Southsea; wind southwest, strong; won by Genesta. Time, 5:21:14.

Aug. 14—Course fifty miles, off Ryde; wind steady; Genesta sailed over the course without competition. Time not given.

Aug. 16—Course forty miles, off Portsmouth; wind not indicated; won by Tara, Genesta not placed; time not given.

Aug. 18—Course fifty miles, the same; wind southwest, good; won by Irex, Genesta not placed; time, 8:38:01.

Aug. 23—Course forty miles, off Weymouth; wind northwest, moderate; won by Larna, Genesta not placed; time, 7:32:12.

Aug. 26—Course fifty miles, off Torbay; wind south to northwest, fresh at intervals; won by Tara, Genesta not placed; time, 6:06:03.

Aug. 29—Course forty miles, Stool Bay; wind northwest, fresh; won by Larna, Genesta not placed; time, 4:55:10.

THE TWO CREWS.

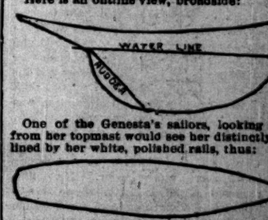
The Genesta's crew for the race consisted of Capt. John Carter, formerly skipper of the English cutter Moina; Pilot Joe Nelson, Mate William Foegate, and sixteen men before the mast.

There are several Swedes, but no Norwegians, among the crew of the Puritan, but her owners, builders, officers, designer, and the majority of her racing crew are typical Americans.

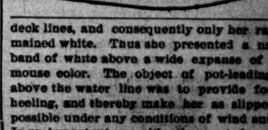
The Puritan presented a novel appearance today. She had been pot-leaded up to her

The Genesta's midship section looks like this:

Here is an outline view, broadside:



One of the Genesta's sailors, looking down from her topmast would see her distinctly outlined by her white, polished rails, thus:



deck lines, and consequently only her rail remained white. Thus she presented a narrow band of white above a wide expanse of dark mouse color. The object of pot-leading her above the water line was to provide for her heeling, and thereby make her as slippery as possible under any conditions of wind and sea. In an important race, like the one today, every little thing tells. So careful in fact were they of small things that they sand-papered the edge of the centreboard down like the cutting surface of an ax, so as to make it afford as little resistance to the water as possible.

"Is there anything a Down-East Yankee won't think of?" asked a yachtsman as he saw it.

A FLOOD IN KANSAS.

IT CAME FROM THE SKY, DROVE PEOPLE FROM THEIR HOMES, SWEPT CROPS, AND WASHED RAILROAD TRACKS AWAY.

PARSONS, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A heavy rain-storm set in here last night, and the rain continued to pour down with but brief intervals until late this afternoon. The streets of the city were flooded, and the water rushed through them with fearful velocity, covering the sidewalks and flooding cellars. The creeks in this section are all out of their banks again for the third time this season, and farmers living on the lowlands are again subjected to great damages and loss. This city is an island, being surrounded by water, which in some places is several miles wide. Many people living in the suburbs of the city along Labette Creek have been forced to vacate their houses and seek higher grounds, the water in many of the houses being from two to four feet deep. The water at 3 o'clock this afternoon had reached the same highs as the great flood of July 1, when it commenced to recede slowly. Some stock has been drowned but no human lives lost. The crops on bottom lands are a total loss. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf has two washouts just east of here, and no train from Kansas City has come in over that road since last night. The Missouri Pacific track is still solid, but in several places east and north of here water is running over the track, and washouts are feared tonight should more rain fall, which is threatened at this writing.

MARSHAL TAYLOR'S MURDERER.

HARD WORK TO GET A KENTUCKY JURY TO TRY HIM.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The absorbing topic in Western Kentucky is the trial of Samuel Holman for the murder of Harlan Taylor, Marshal of Morganfield, last December. The difficulty in securing a jury has never been equaled in the Third Judicial District. The case was called last Monday, and the regular panel was quickly exhausted without securing a single juror. Two hundred additional jurors from Union County were then summoned, and out of those responding one juror was obtained. Tuesday the Sheriff summoned 125 men from Crittenden County. From this panel seven were secured, and a draft was made for fifty more from the same county which resulted in securing two more jurors. Two more were required to complete the list. A call was ordered on Henderson County for fifty men, and out of the batch the jury was completed, thus making a total of 350 men summoned before a jury could be impaneled. Saturday morning Judge Cissel announced that the court was ready to proceed with the case. Mr. Powell read the indictment which charged Samuel Holman, Samuel Hunt, Will Hunt, and Ford Binns with having entered into a conspiracy to kill Harlan Taylor. The Prosecuting Attorney reviewed the case, citing how Taylor was murdered by the defendant and others while executing official duties, relating the threats made, and telling of the unprovoked attack and murder on the streets. At the conclusion of the attorney's address 120 witnesses for the Commonwealth, and 105 witnesses for the defense were sworn, attachments served on the absentees, and a separate examination arranged for.

ARMY OFFICER ACQUITTED.

THE DECISION SATISFACTORY TO ALL—OTHER CRIMINAL NOTES FROM MONTANA.

MILES CITY, Mont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The case of perjury against Lieut.-Col. Cochran, Fifth Infantry, of Fort Keogh, was disposed of here today before Judge John Coburn, the jury acquitting the defendant on the first vote. The case has attracted great interest in army circles, being an offshoot of the court-martial of Lieut. John C. Fremont Tillson in September, 1884, and the verdict is received with great favor by both soldiers and citizens.

An indictment was found against Wheeler Dill for the murder of John D. Keating on Fort Keogh Reservation in July last. He pleads not guilty. Keating was killed on the Northern Pacific bridge across Tongue River.

Guilty is the plea of George W. Fox to the charge of shoving the queer. He awaits sentence.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Story of the Contests for Its Possession—A Series of Five Exciting Struggles.

American Models Uniformly Successful Heretofore Against the Best British Yachts.

The Trial Now in Progress—Comparison of the Puritan and Genesta—Records of the Two Boats.

New York *Sun*, Sept. 6: The big, ewer-shaped, solid-silver trophy known as the America's Cup, emblematic of the yachting supremacy of the world, was originally offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron as a prize to be sailed for by yachts of all nations over the squadron's course around the Isle of Wight. It has been frequently, but erroneously, called the Queen's Cup. How it came to be won by the yacht America has been often related, but will bear repetition now, on the eve of what promises to be a memorable duel for its possession.

The famous schooner was built in Williamsburg by J. R. & G. Steers, from George Steers' designs and model. Mr. Steers also designed the crack sloop Julia (now Mr. Edward M. Brown's schooner Nirvana) and the fast pilot boats Mary Taylor and George Steers. Mr. Steers was the son of an Englishman who had learned shipbuilding at Dartmouth, and he was born in Washington, D. C., in July, 1820. He died thirty-six years later from injuries received when thrown from his carriage.

THE AMERICA.

The first international exhibition held in England in 1851 greatly interested Americans. They wondered what contributions would be sent from their country. It was suggested to Commodore John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club (then in its sixth year) that, as there would be an unusual collection of yachts at Cowes, the club should send over a representative yacht to sail in an international match. Commodore Stevens determined to have a typical Yankee yacht built to beat anything afloat, and George Steers was selected as the designer. The America was launched from the yard of the Steers Brothers in March, 1851. Mr. Stevens had agreed to pay $30,000 for her if she beat the sloop Maria. She failed to do this and was purchased by her five owners, Messrs. J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Finley, and George R. Schuyler. The America crossed to Havre in twenty-one days. She was then rigged like the pilot boats of those days, having neither foretopmast nor jibboom. Mr. Steers and his brother James accompanied her. "Old Dick Brown," who recently died in Brooklyn, was her skipper, "Nelse" Comstock was her mate, and she carried a crew of six men, just one-third of the number that will handle the Genesta tomorrow. Her racing crew, however, was larger. Mr. Stevens received a letter from the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron a few weeks before the America was launched, offering the hospitalities of the club to "those members of the New York Yacht Club who, I hear, are building a schooner to bring over to England this summer." Mr. George R. Schuyler, the only one of the original owners of the America now living, says that her owners did not know, at the time her keel was laid, that a cup, to be sailed for at Cowes, open to yachts of all nations, had been offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron.

BEATING THE TITANIA.

When the America got to Havre, George Steers, her constructor, made some alterations in her stem, after which she left for Cowes. A very dark night and a thick fog caused her to come to anchor about six miles from Cowes. In the morning the cutter Laverock ran down from Cowes to have a brush with the Yankee. Commodore Stevens accommodated the cutter, and beat her handsomely in the windward sail, frightening the Englishmen so badly that when Commodore Stevens issued his challenge to sail "any number" of British schooners he received no responses. He waved the Stars and Stripes again, and challenged anything in England, schooner or cutter. His boldness was unrewarded. As a last resort, he had posted in the club-house at Cowes a challenge to sail the America in a match against any British vessel for any sum from one to ten thousand guineas. Even the temptation of winning American gold failed to awaken the Britons from the torpidity caused by the report of her run with the cutter Laverock. Finally Robert Stephenson offered to match his schooner, the Titania (100 tons), against the America for £100, to sail twenty miles to windward and back. The Americans did not regard the Titania as the champion yacht of the Royal Squadron. They sailed against her with this understanding, and beat her by over an hour. The owners of the America claimed that, having crossed the Atlantic to sail a national match, the English ought to give them a trial with a selected vessel. All the satisfaction they got was a reference to the regatta of Aug. 22 at Cowes, for which, the Englishmen said, the America had a right to enter if her owners thought proper to run the hazard of such an uncertain test. Urged by enthusiastic Americans and at the earnest desire of English friends, who were dissatisfied with the lack of spirit manifested by their clubs, Mr. Stevens consented to enter the America for the regatta, taking care to announce that unless there was a good breeze he should not start.

THE ONE HUNDRED GUINEA CUP RACE.

The cup for which this race was to be sailed was the One Hundred Guinea Cup of the Royal Yacht Squadron, but since the race it has been known as the America's Cup. It is elaborately ornamented. It stands full two feet high and weighs at least 100 ounces. Around its broadest part are medallions, variously inscribed. The first inscription is as follows: "One Hundred Guinea Cup, won Aug. 22, 1851, at Cowes, England, by yacht America, at the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, open to all nations, betting," and then follow the names of all the vessels which started in the race of 1851. On the next medallion is engraved "Schooner America, 170 tons, Commodore John C. Stevens; built by George Steers, New York, 1851." On the other spaces are inscriptions recording the results of the races with the schooners Cambria, Livonia, and Countess of Dufferin, and the sloop Atlanta.

Nine schooners, including the America, and nine cutters were entered for this regatta. They ranged from 392 down to 47 tons. There was no time allowance for tonnage and no prescribed time for accomplishing the distance, about sixty miles, from Cowes around the Isle of Wight.

A better day for a race could not have been selected. The signal gun to prepare for starting was fired at 9:55 o'clock. The cutters lay in a line ahead and the schooners were about 300 yards astern. The start, at 10 o'clock, was with a light westerly wind. After the yachts had turned No Man's Land buoy, at about 11:30, the wind freshened to a good six-knot breeze, and continued so for a short time, at the end of which the America's position was two miles to windward of the nearest yacht.

THE AMERICA'S VICTORY.

The wind then died away, says Mr. George R. Schuyler in his account of the race, "and the yachts beat slowly up under Shanklin Chine, with a strong head tide, the America still widening the distance. At 6 o'clock the wind freshened again, and when, at 5:40 p. m., the America, having carried away her jibboom, rounded the Needles, the Aurora—forty-seven tons, the smallest entry—was, by the best English report of the race, about eight miles astern, and the rest of the squadron was not to be seen. The wind again becoming light and the tide ahead, the America anchored, winner of the cup, at 8:35 p. m., the Aurora at 8:58 p. m.

"Had there been allowance of time for tonnage, the Aurora, by Ackers' scale, would have been beaten less than two minutes, although at one time eight miles astern, or had the drifting continued an hour or two longer it would have given her the cup—in which case I have no doubt the America's superiority, instead of being a National triumph, would have been confined to the knowledge of experts only. Mr. Ackers, owner of the Brilliant, sent in a protest the next day against awarding the cup to the America on the ground that she passed on the wrong side of the Nab Light. Fortunately, the sailing directions sent to Commodore Stevens gave no instructions on that head, and the complaint was therefore necessarily dismissed."

Mr. Henry Steers, a nephew of the builder of the America, says in his narrative of the famous race that only one other yacht, the little cutter Aurora, went around the island. The Arrow grounded before she got to St. Catharine's and all the rest were caught in the tide off that place and were discouraged and turned back.

This dialog is said to have taken place between Queen Victoria and one of her officers as the America returned to the starting point at Cowes Castle:

Her Majesty—"Say, Signal Master, are the yachts in sight?"
"Yes, may it please your Majesty."
"Which is first?"
"The America."
"Which is second?"
"Ah, your Majesty, there is no second."

The America's dimensions when she won the race were:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length on deck	95	0
Length on load water line	90	0
Breadth on load water line	22	0
Extreme breadth	23	6
Depth of hold	9	6
Extreme draught	11	3

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the proportion of her beam to her length on the load water line is even less than that of the Yankee sloop of which Mr. J. Beavor-Webb complains, and because of which he says she resembles a cutter.

TRANSFER OF THE CUP.

The owners of the America kept the cup until July 8, 1857, when they conditionally offered it to the New York Yacht Club, with the view of making it a perpetual challenge cup. The conditions were that any organized yacht club of any foreign country, through any one or more of its members, should always be entitled to claim the right of sailing a match for the cup with any yacht of not less than thirty or more than 300 tons. The parties desiring to sail for the cup might make any match with the yacht club in possession of the cup that might be determined upon by mutual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual course of the yacht club holding the cup, and subject to its rules and sailing regulations, the challenging party being bound to give six months' notice in writing, fixing the day they desired to start.

Eleven years after the transfer of the cup to the New York Yacht Club Mr. James Ashbury of the English schooner Cambria wrote to the club that he was "disposed to challenge all America for the possession of the cup." It took Mr. Ashbury two years to thoroughly understand that he had to comply with the conditions of the deed of gift if he wanted to race for the cup. The Cambria came across the ocean in a race with James Gordon Bennett's keel schooner Dauntless, and beat her by two hours, making the passage in twenty-three days seven hours.

DEFEAT OF THE CAMBRIA.

The first attempt to recapture the America's Cup was made Aug. 8, 1870, and was witnessed by a big part of the city's population, which turned out on everything that could float. The Cambria contended against a whole fleet, as the America had done in England. They were the keel schooners Rambler, Dauntless, Fleetwing, Tarolinta, and Alarm and the centreboards Phantom, Madgie, Silvie, Tidal Wave, Madeleine, Idler, Magic, Palmer, Alice, Halcyon, and Calypso. The old America was also a contestant. She had been sold to an Englishman, who used her as a yacht. At the breaking out of the War she was bought and used as a blockade runner. To avoid capture she had been sunk in the St. John's River, Florida. She was raised by the Government at the close of the War and sent to Annapolis to be used at the training school for cadets. Popular sentiment caused the Navy Department to have her refitted and entered for the race. The Cambria was the tenth yacht in at the finish. The Magic won the race, beating the Cambria by 39 minutes 12.7 seconds. The America sailed admirably, beating the Cambria by 13 minutes 47.5 seconds.

DEFEAT OF THE LIVONIA.

Then Mr. Ashbury returned to England and had a new yacht, the Livonia, made, and again announced his intention of winning the silver trophy. But he objected to racing against a fleet. He also insisted on having a series of twelve races with an American yacht selected by the New York Yacht Club, claiming that he was entitled to one race for every yacht club he represented, and sending the club twelve certificates of representation to prove it. After a lot of correspondence, somewhat acrimonious, it was agreed that the Livonia should sail a series of seven races, in which Mr. Ashbury should represent the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, and the New York Yacht Club should select only one boat to sail against the Livonia in each race. Only five races were necessary, and they occurred Oct. 16, 18, 19, 21, and 23. The Columbia won the first race over the New York Yacht Club course by 27 minutes 4 seconds, and the second, twenty miles, from the lightship and return, by 10 minutes 33 seconds. The Livonia won the third race, over the club course, because of the carrying away of the Columbia's steering gear. The Sappho won the fourth race over the outside course by 30 minutes 21 seconds, and also the fifth over the club course by 25 minutes 22 seconds.

DEFEAT OF TWO CANADIAN YACHTS.

The Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin attempted to capture the cup in a series of three races, the best two out of three to win, in August, 1876. The first race was sailed Aug. 10. The schooner Madeleine was selected to defend the cup. The Canadian was beaten over the club course by 10 minutes 59 seconds. The second race, Aug. 12, twenty miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return, resulted in the defeat of the Canadian by 27 minutes 14 seconds. The old America, with her owner, Gen. Butler, aboard, went over the course and also beat the Countess handsomely.

Another Canadian yacht caught the "mug-hunting fever" in the summer of 1884. She was a "single-sticker," the Atalanta, and the New York Yacht Club pitted the sloop Mischief against her, having selected her after several exciting trial races with the Gracie. The Atalanta was disposed of in two races, one Nov. 9, over the regular club course, and the other the following day, sixteen miles to leeward from Sandy Hook and return. The Mischief beat the Canadian by 28 minutes 30¼ seconds in the first race and 38 minutes 54 seconds in the second.

NEW CONDITIONS CONNECTED WITH THE CUP.

The expense attending the protection of the cup under the old deed of gift caused the club to return it to its donor, Mr. George R. Schuyler, Dec. 15, 1882. It was reaccepted by the club Feb. 2 under the following conditions:

Any organized yacht club of a foreign country, incorporated, patented, or licensed by the Legislature, admiralty, or other executive department, having for its annual regatta an ocean water-course on the sea or on an arm of the sea (or one which combines both), practicable for vessels of 300 tons, shall always be entitled, through one or more of its members, to the right of sailing a match for this cup with a yacht or other vessel propelled by sails only, and constructed in the country to which the challenging club belongs, against any one yacht or vessel as aforesaid constructed in the country of the club holding the cup.

The yacht or vessel to be of not less than thirty nor more than 300 tons, measured by the custom-house rule in use by the country of the challenging party.

The challenging party shall give six months' notice in writing, naming the day for the proposed race, which day shall not be less than seven months from the date of the notice.

The parties intending to sail for the cup may, by mutual consent, make any arrangement satisfactory to both as to the date, course, time allowance, number of trials, rules and sailing regulations, and any and all other conditions of the match, in which case also the six months' notice may be waived.

In case the parties cannot mutually agree upon the terms of a match, then the challenging party shall have the right to contest for the cup in one trial, sailed over the usual course of the annual regatta of the club holding the cup, subject to its rules and sailing regulations, the challenged party not being required to name its representative until the time agreed upon for the start.

Accompanying the six months' notice there must be a custom-house certificate of the measurement and a statement of the dimensions, rig, and name of the vessel.

No vessel which has been defeated in a match for this cup can be again selected by any club for its representative until after a contest for it by some other vessel has intervened, or until after the expiration of two years from the time such contest has taken place.

Vessels intending to compete for this cup must proceed under sail on their bottoms to the port where the contest is to take place.

Should the club holding the cup be for any cause dissolved, the cup shall be handed over to any club of the same nationality it may select which comes under the foregoing rules.

It is to be distinctly understood that the cup is to be the property of the club, and not of the members thereof or owners of a vessel winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all foreign countries upon the terms above laid down shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries.

The paragraph requiring the yachts intending to compete for the cup to come here on their own bottoms caused much unfavorable comment from the Canadians, who had sent their sloop Atalanta here by the Erie Canal. It was principally through fear that the Canucks would send more "champion" yachts hither by this inexpensive route to compete for the cup that caused the introduction of this paragraph into the condition. It was also intended to prevent the shipping of cutters from the other side on the deck of a big steamer.

THE GENESTA'S CHALLENGE.

The victories of the Scotch cutter Madge in this country inspired many Englishmen owning crack cutters to believe that they might win the coveted emblem. Dec. 20, 1884, Mr. J. Beaver-Webb, designer of the Genesta and the Galatea, owned respectively by Sir Richard Sutton and Lieut. W. Henn, R. N., notified the New York Yacht Club of the intention of Sir Richard and the Lieutenant to challenge for the cup. An official challenge on behalf of the clubs to which the owners of the two cutters are members was necessary, and Mr. Webb was so informed. This challenge was received Feb. 26, 1885. After considerable correspondence between Mr. Webb and the America's Cup Committee, which consisted of Messrs. Philip Schuyler, J. F. Tams, C. R. Stebbins, Jules A. Montant, and Joseph R. Busk, all the details of the proposed races were satisfactorily arranged. The owner of the Galatea agreed to sail her against the yacht selected by the committee in case the Genesta failed to win the cup. Mr. Webb finally assented to all the conditions imposed upon the challenger by the deed of gift, although he originally objected to the time allowance, desiring that it should be the mean of that of the New York Yacht Club and that of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain.

BUILDING VESSELS TO MEET THE GENESTA.

The possessors of the cup, realizing that there would be little chance of any of our smaller sloops worsting the big long-masted English cutter, set about getting designs for something new and immense in the "skimming-dish" line. They called for models, and got a great many more than they wanted. The flag officers of the club, Messrs. James Gordon Bennett and William P. Douglas, gave Designer A. Cary Smith an order for a centreboard iron sloop of about the same length as the Genesta. She was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth at Wilmington, Del., and rigged in this city, after having been christened the Priscilla. A dozen wealthy members of the Eastern Yacht Club had already determined to build a keel and centreboard sloop with which to meet the Englishman. Mr. Edward Burgess, heretofore known principally as a modeler of smaller boats, was selected as the designer of the new yacht. One of Mr. Burgess' most popular previous successes was a keel catboat that beat everything in Boston harbor. The result of Mr. Burgess' thought and study of models was the Puritan. She was launched from George Lawley's shipyard, City Point, Boston, May 26, without ceremony, her only decoration being two American flags.

She sailed her maiden race in the regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club June 30 twice over a triangular course, a distance of thirty miles, starting off Marblehead Rock. She beat everything entered, including the schooners Fortuna, Gitana, the old America, Mohican, Phantom, Fearless, Adrienne, Meta, Rebecca, the sloop Thetis, and the cutters Ileen and Huron. She defeated the Ileen, which captured the second prize in her class, by 28 minutes 46 seconds actual time, and the original winner of what is now called the America's Cup by 54 minutes 53 seconds. In her second race, over a triangular course of forty-five miles in a fierce wind and through nasty, lumpy seas, off Newport, for the Goelet Cup, she beat the Priscilla by 10 minutes 16 seconds.

In the first of the trial races at this port, which was over a course twenty miles to sea and back, through tail seas and in a brisk southerly breeze, Aug. 21, the Puritan beat the Priscilla 11 minutes and 12 seconds, making the best time ever recorded over that course. In the second trial race, which occurred the following day over the triangular outside course, the Puritan was beaten by the Priscilla, owing to light winds and a fortunate slant, by 6 minutes 28 seconds. The Puritan was victorious in the third race, over the regular club course, coming within twenty seconds of the best time on record over it. She beat the Priscilla by forty-one seconds actual time, and one minute fifty-two seconds corrected time. The America's Cup Committee then selected the Bostonian to battle with the Briton.

The Puritan's dimensions are:

THE PURITAN.

Ninety-three feet in length over all, 80 feet at the water line, 22 feet 7 inches extreme beam, and 8 feet 5 inches draught.

	Feet.
Mast from deck to hounds	60
Topmast	44
Bowsprit, outboard	38
Boom	76
Gaff	47
Spinaker boom	62

All her spars are of Oregon pine. Her ballast has been reduced somewhat since she was launched. She now carries 27 tons of lead on the bottom of her keel and 17 tons inside.

In the race tomorrow she will be sailed by her "down East" skipper, Aubrey Crocker, who steered Dr. Bryant's sloop Shadow in her victorious conflict with the Scotch cutter Madge. Capt. Joe Ellsworth will act as pilot and give the brave sloop's skipper all the points he can about the course. She will be manned by twenty-two able seamen, including a mate and three men from L. A. Fish's schooner Grayling. The yachtsmen who will be aboard of her are Messrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Charles A. Welch, Edward Burgess, Gen. Paine, George H. Richards, J. R. Busk, and Latham A. Fish. Either Mr. Edward Padelford or Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler will represent the owner of the cutter Genesta aboard the Yankee sloop. Mr. William Krebs will represent the Puritan on board the Genesta.

THE GENESTA.

The Genesta was built by Henderson Bros. at Partick-on-the-Clyde, and launched in May a year ago. She is of the regulation British rig, just like 4,000 other pleasure craft that sail in British waters, and has steel frames and elm and teak planking. She was designed by J. Beavor-Webb for Sir Richard Sutton. Her maiden race was at the regatta of the New Thames Yacht Club May 31, 1884, in a fresh breeze, from Southend to Harwich, a distance of fifty miles. The Genesta captured the first prize, beating the next yacht in, the Vanduara, by 2 minutes 55 seconds. She also won her second race, over a fifty-mile course, at Harwich, June 2, 1884, coming in at the van of the fleet. She beat the Miranda, the fastest schooner in British waters, by over two minutes. The course was from Harwich to Southend, and there was a fresh easterly wind and a lumpy sea. Out of the thirty-four races in which she sailed last year she won seven; three as recorded above, one by a "walkover," one in a light and variable breeze, and two in strong breezes. She capped her successful career in England by sailing here in twenty-four days, under jury rig, with a mast and bowsprit two-thirds the length of her racing spars. She left Queenstown June 22 and arrived at Sandy Hook July 16, after a lucky voyage.

The Genesta's dimensions as furnished by her designer are:

Length over all, 96 4-10 feet; length at load-water line, 81 6-10 feet; extreme beam, 15 feet; depth of hold, 11¾ feet; draught, 13½ feet. Length of spars previous to shortening of topmast:

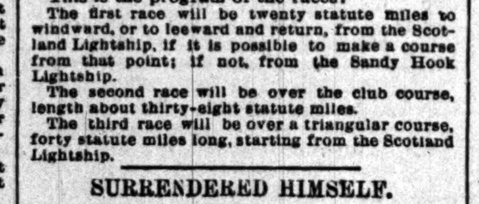
	Feet.
Mast from deck to hounds	52
Topmast from fid to sheave	47
Extreme boom	70
Gaff	44
Bowsprit, outboard	36 6-10
Spinaker boom	64

Measurer John M. Wilson of the New York Yacht Club turned in his measurements of the cutter yesterday. They are as follows:

Perpendicular, from topmast head to deck, 97 2-10 feet; base, from end of boom to tip of bowsprit, 140 5-10 feet; gaff, 46 feet; water line, 81 6-10 feet.

From these figures the cutter's sailing measurement—83.05 feet—was obtained. The Puritan's sailing measurement will not be ascertained until today. Mr. Burgess thinks that it will be about 83.50 feet, which would entitle the Genesta to a time allowance of 16 23-25 seconds.

The difference in the "lines" of the two racers is shown by these diagrams of midship sections:



PROGRAM OF THE RACES.

This is the program of the races:

The first race will be twenty statute miles to windward, or to leeward and return, from the Scotland Lightship, if it is possible to make a course from that point; if not, from the Sandy Hook Lightship.

The second race will be over the club course, length about thirty-eight statute miles.

The third race will be over a triangular course, forty statute miles long, starting from the Scotland Lightship.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

H. P. HUBBARD GIVES HIMSELF UP TO ANSWER THE CHARGE OF PERJURY, AND FURNISHES BAIL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Harlem P. Hubbard, the agent of New Haven, Conn., arrived here today and surrendered himself to the Sheriff on a charge of perjury, for which he was indicted by the Buchanan County grand jury. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, which was readily furnished. A short time since S. B. Green and J. W. Strong of this city went to New Haven armed with a requisition, for the purpose of bringing Hubbard to answer to the charge, but failed, as Gov. Harrison refused to honor the requisition. Mr. Hubbard today filed a motion to take the civil suit for $33,000 against the assignee of the Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Company to the United States Court at Kansas City, on the ground that he could not get justice in St. Joseph on account of local prejudice.

ACCUSED OF A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of Miss Julia Wilmot, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of criminal malpractice a few days ago at Haddonfield, in this county, today rendered a verdict stating that the young girl's death was caused by criminal malpractice at the hands of a woman named Fell, living in Philadelphia, and implicating a young man named Frank Hendrickson, of Haddonfield. Both the accused parties have disappeared.

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

School Officers in Illinois Must Enforce the Laws Protecting Public Health.

Inefficiency Displayed by the Montreal Authorities in Grappling with Small-Pox.

A Cholera Scare at Sleepy Hollow, N. Y.—The Scourge's Record in Europe.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the State Board of Health is sending out to all school officers circulars calling their attention to the law empowering the State Board of Health to formulate and enforce rules necessary to preserve the public health, and to the rules adopted by the board relative to the vaccination of school-children before entering the public schools as a preventive of the spread of small-pox. Following is a copy of the letter accompanying the circulars:

Your attention is respectfully called to inclosed circular. It will be observed that it is the same as that distributed a year ago. The present time of the year is a good one to vaccinate, and it is important that all vaccinations should be performed as soon as possible. This will be appreciated when it is borne in mind that small-pox is unusually prevalent in Canada, especially at Montreal, and that the disease may make its appearance at any time and place; also that there are now about 385,000 children in the State who have never been vaccinated.

Vaccination certificates and returns will be furnished upon application to this office; also postage incident to the work.

The circular cites the decisions of the Attorney-General, in which he says that it necessary to enforce the rules of the board on this subject children may be excluded from school, and as a defensive argument relates that the small-pox reports made to the State Board of Health for the years 1880 to 1883 show that of the school-children unvaccinated the death-rate was 48 to 100, and of those vaccinated it was in the proportion of nine-tenths of 1 per cent of those attacked.

SMALL-POX.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The officers of the State Board of Health who have returned from Canada express the highest dissatisfaction with the inefficiency displayed by the City Government of Montreal in its dealing with the small-pox epidemic. Our officials say that immediate action must be taken if New England is to be spared from the disease. The running of passenger-cars through from Montreal by way of this city has been stopped today, and all through passengers will be transferred at or near the boundary line. The subject of the stopping of all trains beyond the line is said to be under the consideration of railway officials today. President Connor of the State Board of Health says that the United States Government is the only power that can establish an effectual quarantine between Canada and New England.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Board of Health will quarantine all vessels from British provinces on account of the small-pox in Canada.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 7.—Twelve deaths of small-pox occurred here Saturday and fourteen Sunday.

CHOLERA SCARES.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, Eng., has made a report to the Secretary of State upon the sanitary condition of the Port of Bristol. He says the press reports, which represent Bristol as being ripe for a pestilence, do the place injustice. In his opinion no city in England or the United States is "better prepared to resist an invasion from the dread epidemic."

Consul Mason, at Marseilles, has sent to the State Department a further report, dated Aug. 27, on the cholera epidemic. He says:

Accepting these statistics as now published, they are undoubtedly quite below the truth. The deaths from Asiatic cholera in Marseilles since the 20th inst., inclusive, have numbered by days as follows: 46, 49, 46, 45, 39, 27. Total deaths from all causes during the same days, 102, 118, 92, 76, 88, 70, 63. This, considering that the normal death rate of Marseilles is less than thirty per day, is a frightful record, and shows that typhus and typhoid fevers are ravaging this reeking city with a vehemence scarcely less deadly than that of cholera itself.

Mr. Mason says that the departures from the city number about 2,000 per day, but there has been no panic like that of 1884, the public mind having been gradually prepared for the developments which for a time were suppressed by the City Government and the press. With the exception of perhaps four or five comparatively new and handsome streets the pestilence has this year invaded every part of the municipality and its suburbs. The cholera has diminished notably in some of the streets and quarters where it first appeared a month ago, and this with the slowly-increasing but still small percentage of cases that recover are the only present indications that the pestilence has spent its most malignant force. The newest peculiarity of the cholera both at Toulon and Marseilles, Mr. Mason says, is a tendency to complication at an early stage with typhoid-fever, a combination from which few patients are ever rescued.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Jeremiah Hayes, 55 years of age, died yesterday at the residence of William Hutton, at Sleepy Hollow, from a disease resembling cholera.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—There were 2,132 new cases of cholera and 619 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

Yesterday's cholera returns, compared with those of the 30th ult., show that the epidemic has increased in Barcelona, Cadiz, Santander, and Tarragona, and has decreased about 500 per cent in the remaining provinces.

Toulon, Sept. 7.—Eight deaths from cholera were reported in this city today. Nine patients were admitted to the hospital, eight were discharged cured, and 118 remain under treatment.

Gibraltar, Sept. 7.—Two new cases of cholera were reported here today.

Marseilles, Sept. 7.—There were sixteen deaths from cholera here today.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Surgeon Main of the Marine Hospital Service has reported to the Surgeon-General at Washington details of a visit of inspection to Tampico, Bagdad, San Fernando, and other cities of Mexico near the border-line, from which it appears that there is no danger of the introduction of an epidemic of any kind from that quarter.

POISONED SAUSAGE.

Dover, N. H., Sept. 7.—Four persons ate of sausage purchased at a butcher's today. One is dead, one has recovered, and two are still in critical condition. The fatal ingredients in the sausage are not known.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Benson, Ari., Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Guaymas reports that Lieut.-Col. Nonego and George Stevens have died of yellow-fever. Gen. Leibas and four other officers are down with the disease. Mild cases exist at Mazatian and San Blas.

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

A REMOVAL IN THE POST-OFFICE.

William G. Dixon, an employé of the Registry Division of the Post-Office, has been notified by Mr. Judd that his services will no longer be needed. His place will be filled by Miss Tipton, who was appointed last Saturday. Dixon's position came within the provisions of the civil service, and his removal has created some uneasiness. It is claimed that he was removed for a cause other than that he is a Republican. The exact reason was not made public.

JEWELS SEIZED.

A package containing sixty-four small cameo stones which arrived from Germany yesterday by mail was seized by the Custom-House inspectors as smuggled goods. The package was directed to Fred. C. Klein of No. 103 State street. The property was worth about $200. It is not likely that it will be confiscated, as it is getting to be a very common thing for goods to be sent by mail, and as many foreigners do not know it is prohibited the Government makes it a practice simply to collect the duty on them.

MURDERERS ROASTED ALIVE.

Washington, Ark., Sept. 7.—A mob Sunday night visited the Pike County Jail at Murfreesboro and made an attempt to shoot the Polk boys, confined for murder, but not being able to get within range, the mob hauled a load of wood to the jail, piled it around the iron cell, saturated the wood with coal-oil, and literally roasted both prisoners alive, nothing standing but the brick walls of the jail. The Polks murdered a peddler last year, and had had several trials. The affair has created great excitement, as this was the third effort by mobs to kill them.

NEW YORK.

GRANT & WARD AGAIN.

New York, Sept. 7.—The suit brought by George C. Holt, assignee of Ferdinand Ward, against William S. Warner, to have set aside the transfer of property made by Ward to the defendant and others just prior to the failure of Grant & Ward, was continued today before the referee. Ward was again called to the stand, and testified that March 1, 1884, there was due Mr. Warner about $1,000,000, for which he gave new obligations, upon which he was to pay Warner 20 per cent a month. These obligations were to fall due Sept. 1, 1884. These had been delivered to Warner, and were returned to him in part in the form of coupons. A sum of $70,000, paid by Warner in April, was to bring $156,000 Oct. 10 following. Ward said that the transfer of his property to Warner was made May 7, 1884, and the total amount of obligations for which he gave the deed was $578,560. The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

INVESTIGATING NEW YORK CITY.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the Government of New York City and its departments held their first session today. A resolution was passed requesting the Corporation Counsel to communicate by letter with the various heads of departments and with the officers of the city and county with a view of obtaining from them suggestions and facts to assist the committee in its work. The Controller's office sent in a summary of the reports of that department covering a period of over forty years. It will be used as a basis for beginning the investigation in detail.

HOLLAND'S FRIEND GETS BAIL.

John F. Hill, the Texan and associate of Holland, who shot and killed Thomas Davis, is held as a witness for the prosecution and is confined in the House of Detention. Today he was brought into the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Before the case came up, however, the officers took him before the grand jury.

Hill, after being examined before that body, was arraigned in the police court, charged with contempt. The District-Attorney asked for his discharge on the ground that his evidence before the grand jury was perfectly satisfactory. The court paroled the accused in the custody of his counsel, on a promise to give bail as a witness tomorrow.

THE POWER OF THE SEA.

The steamer Niagara, from Havana, which arrived here today, reports that Sept. 5 she passed the wreck of the Italian brig Grazia of Naples, from Montevideo for Georgia. The vessel was waterlogged, with bulwarks and cabin completely gone. No one was on board. The same date she also passed a vessel bottom up. She was apparently of about 400 tons burden.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

ITS GENERAL MEETING BEGUN YESTERDAY AT SARATOGA—SCIENCE IN LIFE'S COMMON AFFAIRS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The American Social Science Association began its general meeting of five days here this evening. There was a distinguished and cultured audience present, including many prominent persons from every section of the country. The opening address was made by the Hon. John Eaton of Washington, D. C., United States Commissioner of Education and President of the association. His subject was "A Word on the Scientific Method in the Common Affairs of Life." It brought into rapid review certain conditions bearing upon the topic of the unsettled problems of human life, the ever-recurring questions of healthful, judicious, and conscientious living, which are to be answered by the discovery of corresponding principles of laws. The speaker illustrated his subject by the credence given the so-called weather prophets, which goes even to the regulation of the practical affairs of life, as in the operations of farmers and sailors. Laws are important in this as in every other department of human action, and their discovery and use mark the difference between civilization and barbarism. The method of reason, as the scientific patent comparing, counting, measuring, putting facts and ideas together, systematizing the record and generalizing the reform, and the ignorant man swayed by his passions and appetite rejects it. The speaker ridiculed the credulity of men in regulating their affairs by omens and senseless superstitions while neglecting the solid ground which science has deduced from observation and experience. Yet there has been progress, especially in the treatment of economic science and statistics. Every advance of science is of its own nature an improvement in the commonwealth, and every successful study of the laws of the world we inhabit inevitably brings about a more intelligent and victorious conflict with the material evils of life. It is by dissemination that truth yields its increase, and the first step in this fruitful process is a scientific method of instruction, which is greatly more difficult of attainment than a scientific method of research. This is not confined to the school, but embraced all the agencies by which the development of society is accomplished. Ignorance, passion, and despair lead men to violent outbursts. Society must first quiet, and then one by one minds must be reached; truth must be inculcated, reason aroused, and conscience brought into action. This can be done, not so well by assailing them as by informing and directing them into safe, healthful, and profitable directions. Tastes for low and degrading prints will be corrected not so much by inveighing against them and thus advertising them as by supplying better, more attractive, and more valuable works, thereby creating a taste that will not be satisfied with the vile. These considerations gave rise to an interesting speculation concerning the sum and substance of the information science can yield for the service of man. The progress of mankind is moving toward the gathering up for man's daily use of the lessons of all nature and the lives of all men. Steam, the telegraph and telephone focus all thought and action, however near or remote. Other than material appliances are aiding universal enlightenment, and among these must be especially noted the great increase of associated action. Formerly only politics and religion brought men together in conventions; now they come as lawyers, doctors, mathematicians, workmen, sanitarians, sociologists, and educators. Here the speaker referred to the great work done in this line by this association. In conclusion, the speaker dwelt upon the important work civil government is performing in the collection and recording of the data of sociology. America has left behind the idea that government is merely a sheriffalty, and has accepted larger and wider trusts and activities for the benefit of the people. Formerly the counting of men was done to ascertain a nation's strength for war, while now the decennial census covers everything relating to the progress and condition of the people, and afforded a much safer basis for valuable generalization.

EVANSTON.

At the regular meeting of the Village Board last night, T. C. Hoag, representing property-owners and the university, advocated spending $38,916 for sewers to drain from University place north to Milburn street, and from Ridge avenue east to the lake. The main sewer will be a three-foot brick from Davis street along Judson avenue to University place, and west on this street to Sherman avenue, a distance of 4,065 feet. Lateral sewers of tile will run from this on Sherman, Orrington, and Chicago avenue, north a distance of 4,250 feet each. Action was deferred.

The Evanston Electric Light Company informally asked for an ordinance to raise poles, string wires, etc. Referred.

Village Treasurer Forster submitted his report for August. He collected $2,640. Disbursements, $4,440.40, leaving a cash balance of $11,054.28.

Superintendent Patrick of the Water Works reported that he pumped over twenty-three million gallons of water. The coal cost $4.91 per million gallons.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business was instructed to get bids for the building of one breakwater on the lake shore.

Bills were audited, other routine business was transacted, and the board adjourned.

LAKE.

About 9:30 o'clock last night Mamie Callaghan, 4 years old, while playing with matches, set fire to her clothing and was quite seriously burned about the arms and body. Her mother, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was also badly burned. The injuries of both are exceedingly painful, but are pronounced by their physician as not dangerous. The family live at No. 4333 Wentworth avenue.

COFFEE IN ARIZONA.

Coffee has been successfully grafted on the mesquite-tree in Arizona.

BANK OFFICIALS IN GRIEF

President Brainerd, Wanted at St. Albans, Vt., Captured at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

He Becomes Too Intimate and Confiding and Is Taken In by Clever Detectives.

Two Other Officials Arrested for Misappropriating Other People's Money.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Lawrence Brainerd, formerly President of a bank in St. Albans, Vt., has been sojourning in this city for about seven months, but is now on his way to St. Albans to answer to the charges which occasioned his hasty flight from that town. He has been a fugitive from justice for more than two years, having successfully eluded the detectives during all that time only to be outwitted in the simplest possible manner. The crime charged against Brainerd was that, while President of a banking institution in St. Albans, he loaned money of an amount in excess of the limit prescribed by the charter to a friend who was President of another bank. All at once the friend's bank failed, and this so embarrassed Brainerd's concern that it had also to close its doors, and Brainerd was arrested at the instance of the irate bondholders, but managing to secure bail gained his liberty and started for Canada. His bondsmen have since had detectives on his track, who, with the incentive of a reward of $10,000, have at last been successful in getting their man across the lines, though it is doubtful whether they will be able to hold him. The scheme was worked as follows: Shortly after Brainerd's arrival here a detective named Madigan came and took up quarters at a hotel. Brainerd and his wife secured rooms in a private house and settled down to enjoy life. By and by Madigan became acquainted with Brainerd, and, both being Americans, an intimacy sprang up between them. Frequent pleasure excursions into the country followed, during one of which Madigan informed the retired bank President that he also was wanted on the other side of the line for some trifling irregularity. This alleged similarity of circumstances gave the detective full access to Brainerd's secrets, and all the facts of the St. Albans affair were discussed. Saturday a shooting expedition was arranged and the pair proceeded into the country in a conveyance. Just outside the city they were met by another detective named J. L. Ripley, who joined the party. They did not return to Winnipeg, and Brainerd's wife, growing suspicious that all was not right, sent for a solicitor and the Chief of Police. After a few minutes' consultation the lawyer and officer decided that Brainerd had been kidnaped. They secured an engine and started south to intercept the party at Emerson. A few miles out of the city, however, the engine collided with a train of cars on the track and a serious smashup was the result. The parties narrowly escaped being crushed to death. Returning to the city they took the regular express yesterday to Emerson, where they learned that Brainerd and his captors had passed across the line to Pembina. They were soon located in that small village and an interview was arranged, during which Brainerd stated that he did not wish to return to Canada, but might as well go back to St. Albans and stand his trial. He seemed to be under the influence of a narcotic, and was completely under the control of the detectives—so much so, in fact, that they accompanied the Chief up-town, leaving the prisoner to escape if he wished; but he declined to take advantage of the opportunity. The lawyer endeavored to have the detectives arrested on a charge of assault, but could not get a magistrate to issue a warrant, and in the meantime they and Brainerd climbed into a trap and drove off in a southerly direction. Chief Murray and the lawyer then returned to this city, moralizing on the mutability of human nature. Legal steps will be taken to enforce the return of the prisoner.

OFFICIALS OF DEFUNCT BANKS IMPLICATED.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The excitement among the depositors of the three burst savings-banks resulted in the arrest this morning of the Hon. Gustavo Jarecki, ex-Representative of the city, and Cashier J. C. Sturgeon. The arrests were made under the act making it a penal offense to receive deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent. The accused President and cashier were arraigned before Recorder Marvin, and gave $10,000 bail. They claim to have been perfectly honorable in all their dealings and have the moral support of good reputations to back their assertions. A joint procession of the depositors of all three banks is proposed, the victims to march through the streets with gibbets and effigies. President Brobender of the Erie County Savings-Bank appeared in court today to be tried for embezzlement and conspiracy.

THE ALTON ROBBERY.

ARREST OF TWO PARTIES IN TOPEKA THOUGHT TO BE CONCERNED IN THE BLUE SPRINGS AFFAIR.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Two arrests were made here today of parties thought to be implicated in the robbery of the Chicago & Alton Railroad train the evening of Sept. 2, at Blue Springs, Mo. The two men arrested are Hugh McHenry and Howard Pierce. McHenry lives on a farm four miles east of Topeka, and Pierce is a laborer in his employ. The evidence against them is not positive, the arrest being made on suspicion. One of the passengers on the train testified that the man who robbed him had lost the ends of his fingers on the left hand, and that he noticed the crippled hand particularly. McHenry's left hand corresponds very well with the description given by the passenger. He claims to have resided in Kansas eighteen years. He says he left here last Thursday morning after the robbery for the purpose of visiting some friends in California, Mo. The detectives followed him to that place and back to Topeka. The two men went to their farm, and while at dinner today were arrested by the Marshal of Kansas City, aided by four detectives, and were brought here and lodged in jail. They will be taken to Kansas City tonight and turned over to the Sheriff of Jackson County in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Marmaduke. Both McHenry and Pierce deny any knowledge of the robbery, and claim to have abundant proof to establish their innocence.

THREATENED WITH LYNCHING.

A NEGRO WHO OUTRAGED A LITTLE GIRL WILL PROBABLY BE A VICTIM OF MOB VIOLENCE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Saturday a negro named Sam Scales, employed by Squire Hurd on a farm near Walton, Ky., brutally assaulted the little 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lunceford, who are also employed on the farm. The black brute was detained at the house until Marshal Arnold arrived and took him off to jail. He was bound over to the Criminal Court. The Marshal, fearing summary action by the citizens, hurried him off under a strong guard to Burlington and lodged him in jail. It is reported that a Vigilance Committee is being organized in Walton and the adjoining county for the purpose of going to Burlington and lynching the prisoner. Every person is at fever heat and vengeance is all that is talked of.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The North Chicago City Railway Company notified the board that they accepted the ordinance granting to them the right to lay a track on Lincoln avenue. A refusal on the part of the Northwestern Railway Company to establish a station between Rosehill and Rogers Park was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The Town Attorney reported back the communication relative to the Fullerton avenue conduit with the recommendation that the board take measures to secure evidence as to whether the water supply was contaminated when the pumping was from the river to the lake.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding between the trustees and the railway company regarding the laying of the tracks on Lincoln avenue. Yesterday afternoon the Captain of Police, by order of the Supervisor, stopped the men from work. The trustees claim that the company was to take up and remove the macadam that has been put down as far as Seminary avenue. This the track-layers refused to do, hence the order to stop them. It is expected that the difficulty will be compromised today.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BURNING OIL AT TITUSVILLE, PA.—$80,000 LOSS AT CLEVELAND FROM BURNING PETROLEUM—OTHER FLAMES.

Titusville, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Sademan & Leege had just completed a new independent oil-refinery and contemplated starting up today to make their first batch of refined oil. A steam-pump was set to work pumping crude oil into the large fire-still; when nearly full the still exploded, and in an instant everything was in flames. A strange coincidence is, that no fire had been around this still since Friday last, yet it took fire from some unknown cause. The fire department succeeded, after strenuous efforts, in confining the flames to still No. 1, which was burned to the ground, making a total loss of $30,000. No insurance.

The Carson refinery also took fire, but the flames were extinguished before doing any material damage.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—At 1:30 this morning the explosion of an overheated still in the part of the Standard Oil-Works known as the Doan Works scattered a spray of the burning fluid in every direction, causing the explosion of two more stills in quick succession. The oil from these ran down the hill to Kingsbury Run and was carried by the stream to the lower part of the works, where the flames were communicated to the agitators. The eight engines that responded to the alarm were powerless to extinguish the fire, and their efforts were directed to preventing its spread. The explosion of a fourth still poured a shower of burning oil on a group of firemen, who miraculously escaped with their lives. The fire at the Doan Works burned out early in the morning, but the city engines, aided by those of the Standard Company, continued the fight in the lower part of the yards all day, and it is not probable they will be relieved before morning. Eight stills have been more or less damaged, and costly machinery is twisted into all sorts of shapes. Another explosion occurred at 1 o'clock this afternoon, throwing a quantity of the fiery liquid into a group of Bohemians, two of whom were severely burned. The loss on oil is $10,000 and the damage to the works $50,000.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon a leak in a still at the National Oil and Naphtha Works of L. D. Mix, between Commercial and Canal streets, caused a fire which is still in progress and has already destroyed several large tanks of oil and three or four small buildings filled with oil and naphtha in barrels. The proprietor could form no estimate of his loss. It is probably not over $20,000; insured for $12,000. The two oil fires demanded the services of the entire fire department of the city. The dense volumes of black smoke sent up by the burning oil hang over the city like an inky cloud.

Cadillac, Mich., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Foresters' Opera-House burned tonight. It was built in 1881, costing over $10,000, and is owned by the Foresters' Club, a stock company of twenty-two members. Insured for $5,500, as follows: British America, $1,000; Underwriters', $1,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $1,500; North British & Mercantile, $1,000; St. Paul Fire & Marine, $1,000. It will undoubtedly be rebuilt.

ECCLESIASTICS IN COUNCIL.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT CINCINNATI AND DR. LEONARD—THE CONCLAVE AT VALPARAISO DEPOT.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The religious services at the Methodist Conference this morning were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bearne, who, after calling upon the Revs. S. O. Royal, E. Burdsall, L. F. Van Cleve, and E. T. Wells to pray, and reading the fourth chapter of Second Corinthians himself, led in prayer. It is now generally believed that there will be a minority as well as a majority report from the Committee on Temperance. This may spring a discussion on the Leonard case. It is quite likely that a majority will oppose Leonard. Dr. Runyan was appointed, and will open the conference tomorrow morning. This missionary sermon was delivered this afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. George W. Dubois.

Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The thirty-fourth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Wednesday last, closed its deliberations almost at midnight tonight. The following are the appointments read at the close of the session:

Crawfordsville District—J. W. Green, Presiding Elder; Clermont, E. R. Johnson; Coatesville, D. W. Risher; Covington, J. L. Boyd; Crawfordsville, A. Kummer; Crawfordsville Circuit, Thomas Birch; Danville, J. H. Hall; Hillsboro, J. T. Stafford; Jamestown, J. L. Smith; Ladoga, J. M. Stafford; Mace, A. J. Clifton; Newton, J. A. Maxwell; Perryville, W. P. Hargraves; Plainfield, H. H. Dunlavy; Pleasant Hill, J. F. McDaniel; Pittsboro, J. W. T. McMullen; Romney, L. L. Smith; Shawnee Mound, G. W. Switzer; State Line, W. Hall; West Lebanon, M. L. Greene; Yountsville, W. B. Warren.

Frankfort District—T. Meredith, Presiding Elder; Bringhurst, J. E. Wright; Burlington, T. F. Drake; Burnettsville, J. Wright; Camden, D. A. Rogers; Clark's Hill, D. Tillotson; Colfax, A. W. Wood; Dayton, D. K. Lindall; Delphi, D. M. Wood; Frankfort, J. H. Hollingsworth; Kewanna, J. C. Martin; Kirklin, Jessie Hill; Lebanon, A. Lewis; Lebanon Circuit, H. Vencil; Logansport Circuit, L. H. Brandle; Michigantown, John Emery; Pittsburg, ——; Rossville, J. W. Shell; Stockwell, F. Milkes; Thorntown, J. A. Clearwater; Whitestown, D. P. McLean; Winamac, F. Cox; Zionville, W. F. Clark.

Green Castle District—A. A. Gee, Presiding Elder; Annapolis, B. F. Ivy; Bainbridge, J. E. Steele; Bellmore, J. M. Harmon; Brazil, H. M. Middleton; Carbon, N. N. Reynolds; Clinton, J. B. Combs; Green Castle, J. H. Cissel; Harmony, J. H. Bukford; Harveysburg, R. H. Calvert; Norton, J. J. Claypool; Newport, J. Harrison; Rockville, O. R. Bebe; Russellville, W. Prettyman; Sandford, W. A. Smith; Summit Grove, J. T. Wood.

Terre Haute District—Asbury, L. C. Buckles; Centenary, S. B. Town; Terre Haute Circuit, O. C. Haskell; Waveland, L. S. Buckles.

Lafayette District—J. H. Claypool, Presiding Elder; Ambia, F. D. Newhouse; Attica, S. P. Colvin; Battle Ground, W. B. Sluts; Boswell, J. E. Newhouse; Brook Circuit, J. W. Hogan; Brookston, E. B. Woodston; Fowler, N. F. Jenkins; Goodland, G. W. Bower; Kentland, J. H. Sidell; Lafayette, Congress Street and Chauncy, R. S. Martin; Ninth Street, F. M. Pavey; Trinity, A. Merrine; Lafayette Circuit, J. I. McCoy; Lowell, W. H. Bromfield; Medariaville, John Sebring; Monon, G. A. Bend; Monticello, W. P. McKenzie; Mount Morenci, W. R. Michaels; Morocco, J. T. Abbott; Oxford, B. F. Stull, Pine Village, J. J. Thompson; Remington, ——; Rensselaer, D. Handley; Rensselaer Circuit, J. C. McReynolds; Rose Lawn, T. B. Markin; Wea, R. D. Utter; Williamsport, W. Crapp.

La Porte District—S. Beck, Presiding Elder. Arogos, J. S. Cain; Chesterton, Z. Lambert; Crown Point, G. R. Streeter; Door Village, not filled; Hammond, E. A. Shell; Hebron, W. F. Stright; La Porte, J. Dale; La Porte Circuit, S. B. Gumes; Michigan City, J. W. Harris; New Carlisle, R. H. Sanders; North Judson, not filled; North Liberty, D. S. Morrison; Plymouth, W. C. Davidson; Rochester, J. C. Reed; Rochester Circuit, W. R. Knobes; Rolling Prairie, J. B. Smith; South Bend, First Church, W. H. Hickman; Michigan Street, H. N. Ogden; Memorial, J. H. Wilson; South Bend Circuit, W. M. West; Valparaiso, C. A. Brook; Walkerton, N. E. Tinkum; Westville, G. M. Boyd; Wheeler, J. W. Loder.

HIS WITS NOT ALL GONE.

J. P. C. COTTRELL, ALTHOUGH ADJUDGED TO BE OF UNSOUND MIND, PUZZLES THE LAWYERS AND THE KEEPER OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The morning train from Milwaukee today brought to the Northern Hospital J. P. C. Cottrell of Milwaukee and his guardian, Robert Wason, the intention being to confine Cottrell in the hospital under papers issued by Judge Mann of Milwaukee Saturday. Upon their arrival at the hospital Mr. Cottrell at once told Dr. Wigginton that he could not confine him, giving as his reason that he could become an inmate of the hospital only upon being adjudged insane by two physicians, and stating that the papers did not show this. Dr. Wigginton, upon examination of the papers, found that Mr. Cottrell had been sent to the hospital under Sec. 3,973 of the Revised Statutes, which gives a Judge power to confine an inebriate in an inebriate asylum for two years. Not being prepared to admit that the Northern Hospital for Insane is an inebriate asylum, and doubting whether he had authority in the matter, the doctor came to this city in company with Mr. Wason and consulted C. W. Felker and Gabe Bouck to ascertain their opinion in regard to the legal aspect of the case. They then returned to the hospital. When the doctor left the city he was inclined to receive Mr. Cottrell temporarily. It may be stated that in the writ issued Judge Mann declared the Northern Hospital to be an inebriate asylum, and that it is considered doubtful by some whether a county Judge has the power to declare a State institution an inebriate asylum when it has not been designated as such by law. C. W. Felker and Gabe Bouck, it has been learned, decided that Cottrell could be committed on the papers issued, but this afternoon a telephone message was received from the hospital stating that Cottrell will be received temporarily until the State Board of Supervisors, which by law is a commission in lunacy, takes action on the matter. The board will probably meet at Madison some time this week.

PRESIDENTIAL PLANS.

Mr. Cleveland Again in Washington—A Cabinet Meeting to Be Held Thursday.

Some $16,000,000 Worth of Public Land Declared Public Domain—Disposing of the Post-Offices.

Our Alaskan Possessions—The Bounty to Sugar-Refiners—An Alabama Court Official's Pay Stopped.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The President's first day at the White House after his return from the mountains was probably the quietest he has ever spent there. No callers were admitted except Secretary Bayard and Gen. Drum, and from 10 until 6 the President was almost continuously at his desk. Secretary Bayard informally presented the question of the Austrian mission, and both he and Gen. Drum presented facts in connection with the Chinese massacre in Wyoming. The President approved the steps taken in ordering troops to the scene of the disturbance, and no further action was decided upon. Quite late in the afternoon Col. Lamont said that no decision had been reached concerning the Austrian mission. Thursday an informal Cabinet conference will be held, at which Secretaries Bayard, Manning, and Lamar, and possibly Whitney, will be present, and a number of important matters will come up for discussion. Col. Lamont said today that the President, after considering the subject carefully, had virtually decided not to restrict the time devoted to receiving officeseekers and other visitors unless it proved absolutely necessary to do so. He will soon begin work on his recommendations to Congress. It is asserted with positiveness and on apparently excellent authority that he will make no recommendation for the amendment of the Civil-Service law. Having been fully persuaded to the policy of compromise on the silver question, the details will be left mainly to Secretary Manning and his financial advisers. The President will doubtless recommend the suspension of the silver coinage as emphatically as he did in his famous silver letter, and will add the results of several months' financial movements in support of the arguments against the standard dollar, but it is emphatically asserted that the Congressional action for which he hopes and for which the energies of the Administration will be exerted is a compromise embracing the central principles of the Warner plan for the suspension of coinage and deposit of bullion, and contemplating the issue of silver certificates redeemable at the market value of silver bullion.

The President arrived in Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. His carriage was in waiting at the depot, and he was immediately driven to the White House, where, after breakfasting, he settled down at once to work. The President, who is well tanned by the sun and appears much improved by his trip, says that he has had an excellent time and has enjoyed perfect health. He has not been ill a single day since he left, and is at a loss to understand how the report of his serious sickness originated.

OF INTEREST TO ILLINOISANS.

The return of the officeseekers may be said to have begun today. The hotel registers began to show longer lists of names and the lobbies and department corridors began to show the faces that had grown familiar between March and August and dropped out of sight during the summer vacation. Secretary Manning was besieged by a crowd equal in proportions to any that has filled his office, and everywhere indications are seen that the pressure is to be very great. The Illinois contingent has not yet put in an appearance, the only Illinois names on the registers tonight being John Richardson and F. K. Bell of Springfield and J. Edward Bering of Decatur. The applicants for the city offices, and their indorsers, are expected, and the mail at the White House and Treasury in reference to these positions has already assumed large proportions. Chris Casselman and his supporters will be conspicuously missing. Although they led the van up to the last hours before the President's departure, they are not likely to return. One of the last sad messages which the President is understood to have left behind him was that Chris Casselman could not get the Internal-Revenue Collectorship. The President did not give his reasons. He merely said he would like to oblige Ward, but he could not make the appointment. With Casselman out of the fight, and, after a month's reflection, Stone and Healy loom up as the leading candidates. Stone, it is said, with a directness almost as straight as from the President's lips, is to be tendered one of the city offices, provided no unforeseen contingency occurs. Stone stands very well with the President and very well with Secretary Manning and Commissioner Miller. His indorsements from West Virginia and some other States are as strong as those from Illinois. Healy is almost equally sure to be offered something, and then there will be another bid for the Irish vote. One of Casselman's greatest obstacles was Morrison's reply to an inquiry of the President as to whether Casselman represented the Germans of Chicago. "He may be a good enough man," Morrison replied, "but he's no good as a Dutchman." Healy's appointment would be partially due to the representations that he is a friend and a representative of the Irish Democracy of Chicago. This is about as far as the President is likely to consider Lawler's international distribution scheme. His plan is laughed at at the White House as a project designed to strengthen Lawler with his constituency rather than to help solve the difficulties in filling the offices. The Irish and German voters will be recognized in distributing the city offices, but beyond this nationality is not likely to be given much consideration. It is understood that Morrison, Townshend, Springer, Riggs, and Lawler are likely to be here at an early day.

The Illinois post-offices, fourth-class and Presidential, promise to receive a full share of attention within the limits of the next month. Auditor Day had but one recommendation awaiting Secretary Manning's return, and that was for the appointment of Judge Alexander H. Gambrill of Illinois as a Chief of Division, and the appointment was immediately made. The Judge is in Washington and will promptly enter on the discharge of his duties.

A question of interest to Illinoisans here is what provision is to be made for Gen. McClernand. His friendly relations with the President are well known and are further attested by recent personal correspondence between them. It is also known that strong influence has been brought to bear in the General's favor, and yet it is doubtful what direction his aspirations take. There is little reason to doubt that he will be tendered something, but there is as yet no reason to believe that his name has been considered for the Austrian mission or the Chicago Pension Agency.

LUMBERMEN FRIGHTENED.

Secretary Lamar has rendered a decision in regard to the Ontonagon land grant, which is calculated to make a commotion among a number of prominent capitalists in the West. For several years efforts have been made in one guise and another to get a confirmation by act of Congress for the title to a large amount of lands in Northern Michigan. This land was withdrawn from sale because it was granted to the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad. In spite of repeated directions from the General Land-Office the land agents at the Marquette Land-Office sold these lands right along to lumbermen at $1.25 an acre.

For years these purchasers have paid taxes on these lands. Settlers who could defy the purchasers went and built houses and cleared farms on the tract, trusting to time to give them title. The lumbermen claim they bought in good faith and should be given patents. The last bill before Congress proposed to confirm titles only where there was no counter-claim by settlers. The property is worth from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000, and covers a number of mines and several fine, growing villages. The question of title was argued recently by ex-Senator McDonald for the settlers, and Assistant Secretary Jenks wrote the decision which Secretary Lamar has, after careful consideration, approved. It simply upsets the cash-entry men and throws into the public domain the greater portion of the land in question.

THE POST-OFFICES.

Says a Hillsboro, Ill., dispatch: "The new Democratic Postmaster-General is getting in his work in this (Montgomery) county's post-offices. Three removals and appointments were made last week—R. J. Bost at Fillmore, vice J. B. Lane; George Raer at Irving, vice R. W. Cottle; and Charles J. Engleman at Walshville, vice T. Henderson. The incumbents in these offices were all removed on the ground of 'offensive partisanship,' there being no charges of inefficiency in the management of the offices. The displaced incumbent at Irving was a lady, and gave general satisfaction, but she had to go, notwithstanding the post-office was the only means she had of supporting a widowed mother and an invalid sister. Her removal is condemned by nine-tenths of the patrons of the post-office."

Thomas Hughes, Postmaster at Albuquerque, N. M., and Assistant-Postmaster Clark have been arrested, a shortage of $1,200 having been discovered in the accounts of the office.

The Acting Postmaster-General today appointed the following-named fourth-class Postmasters:

Indiana—At Bartonia, Richard Stockale; Yorktown, Lewis D. Overmier; Centreville, George W. Weeker; Glenwood, James Cook; Freemdom, William J. Suffall; Ogden, Elizabeth J. Richards.

Illinois—At Kensington, John M. Rolston; Gilmar, Elias Winger.

Michigan—At Bennington, Walter P. Harriman; Elkhall, John K. King; Shaftsbury, Joshua G. Marsh; Carrollton, Bartholomew B. Griffin; Chapin, Paisly W. Holland; Brooklyn, John D. Lamater; Cass Bridge, Charles A. Curtis; Birch River, Isaac Totten; Chesaning, John Eldred; Coral, J. A. Barry; Alma, Berwin Ely; Bancroft, George Cosgrove; Byron, Jabez Close; Edgewood, Frank H. Pierce; Vestaburg, James A. Sheffield; Breckenridge, S. H. Town; Canton, Zenas H. Windsor; Dimandale, Isaac North; Elwell, Charles Phillips; Bridgeport, William H. P. Benjamin; Edmore, William D. Stevens; Highland Station, John B. Crouse.

Iowa—At Henderson, Anthony Baumgartner; Delta, Ephriam Cochran; Sheldahl, William H. Porter.

Kansas—At Conway Springs, John White; Galva, Charles S. Robb; Mound Creek, Orlin Lockhart; Block, Jacob New; Cummings, John A. Elliott.

Dakota—At Custer, Robert S. Lewis.

FAR AWAY ALASKA.

Lieut. George M. Stoney, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the Navy Department from St. Michaels, Alaska, June 30, that after leaving Onnalaska June 9, he visited the new volcano on Bogosloo Island and found the only changes since last year to be a less discharge of smoke and steam, and a small point making off from the northwest end of the new volcano. The birds had commenced nesting in the new volcano. The party reached St. Michaels June 26, after encountering heavy ice to the westward of St. Lawrence Island. At St. Michaels Lieut. Stoney secured nearly all the fur clothing required, also eighteen good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about $1.50 each in exchange for trade goods. An interpreter was also engaged and shipped as an ordinary seaman. Lieut. Stoney intended taking with him two natives as drivers, and the wife of one of them. He expected to leave at once for St. Lawrence Bay, and thence to proceed to Hotham Inlet. All on board the schooner Viking were well, and showed great interest in the work ahead of them.

THE BOUNTY TO SUGAR REFINERS.

The Treasury officials are thoroughly aroused by a recent statement on good authority that the bounty paid to sugar refiners by the Government in excessive drawback rebate allowances is amounting to $100,000 per month. The department has been seeking for actual facts and figures on this subject and is anxious to learn upon what this calculation can be based. The department officers have never supposed the bounty to be nearly so great, and it is only recently that they have been convinced that it is excessive. The department will gladly accept suggestions as to an equitable revision of the allowances.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

First Controller Durham today stopped a requisition to pay the salary of J. A. J. Creswell, Government counsel before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, for the month of August, until it is settled that there is any balance due him. The First Controller takes the ground that Mr. Creswell is not entitled to a fixed salary of $8,000 per annum, but that that sum is named as the limit of the fees to be allowed him for the trial of cases. He says that the law organizing the court provided that the Government counsel should receive a reasonable compensation for each case tried, and that subsequent laws limited such compensation to $8,000 per annum. The court, however, he says, neglected to fix the amount of a "reasonable compensation," and has illegally treated that item as a fixed salary.

BRIEF NOTES.

Alexander A. Gambrill of Illinois has been appointed chief of a division in the Second Auditor's office.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending Sept. 5, was $457,291. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $348,497.

LONDON EMULATED.

THE RUIN OF YOUNG GIRLS IN BOSTON WHO WERE SECURED AT SKATING-RINKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—As soon as the new Metropolitan Police Board entered office an order was issued to the Captains that proprietors of houses of ill-fame and street-walkers were to be arrested and prosecuted. Work was immediately begun, and during three weeks past over forty houses of prostitution, including twenty-three of the worst class, have been either raided or visited, and the proprietors and inmates either arrested or forced to abandon the business. Those arrested have been punished by imprisonment or fines. Hundreds of street-walkers have been driven out of town, and scores of them arrested and fined or sent up. Within three weeks forty-six cases of houses of prostitution, night walkers, and gamblers have been through the court. Some of the night-walkers have gone to Providence and others to New York. The worst localities cleaned out have been Nos. 10, 12, and 27 Chapman street, Nos. 29, 37, and 48 Dover street, 83 and 85 Albion street, and No. 2 Davis street. Considerable attention was paid to purifying Decatur street. "Dollie" Osborne and Mme. Turner ran Nos. 12 and 13 as "parlor houses." They were cleared out; also No. 27 Dover street, known as "Jumbo's" den, run by a monstrous big woman named Williams. A rank ranch was Isabella Dewar's den, No. 38 Dover street. This being her second offense she was fined $100 and costs and sent down for six months. No. 48, kept by Mme. Sherwood, was broken up, the keeper paying $100 and costs. Eight or ten females corralled at these two places were sent down for a time. Probably the blackest dives of the lot were Nos. 136 Castle street, kept by French Carrie, and 138, kept by Mme. Nathan. Some of the tales told by the unfortunates were harrowing. One arrested female said that in her house a prominent Bostonian, when the subject of the exposures of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was brought up, said that he did not think £25 was an exorbitant sum to pay for a child's virtue, and offered to give $125 for an innocent if she could be procured. The madam said that she could find such, and the man paid the money. The woman immediately visited a neighboring skating-rink and returned with a girl 13 years of age. To her she paid $20 and she was turned over to the man, who accomplished her ruin. She was then sent home. The woman said that witnesses saw the money paid and the bargain made.

A TENANT ATTEMPTS ARSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Gideon Wells, residing at No. 955 Clairborne street, was aroused by smoke, and, looking out of the window, found his front door in a blaze. He observed, he alleges, George Youse, residing at No. 951 Clairborne street, running up the street and into the alley of his home attired in his night-clothes. Coal-oil was traced from Wells' door to the kitchen of Youse's dwelling, and also from the latter point to the rear of Peter Frankenbach's house, which was also saturated with oil and set on fire. Youse was arrested and has been committed on a charge of arson. It is said that he is a tenant of Wells, who ordered him to leave the house some time ago. An attempt was made to destroy Wells' house in the same way about a week ago.

Have used Tongaline, both in private and hospital practice, and found it all I could desire. Physicians here who have tried Tongaline regard it as excellent. C. M. FIELD, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Monster Demonstration by the Local Trade and Labor Organizations.

The Annual Workingmen's Holiday Successfully Inaugurated—The Picnic and Speeches.

A Parade in New York in Which Many Thousands Participate—1,000 Printers in Line.

The unions of Chicago represented in the Trade and Labor Assembly held their first annual parade and picnic yesterday, and both exceeded the anticipations of the managers, who were somewhat apprehensive of the result of the attempt to establish a national holiday for wageworkers. Those of this city certainly gave the movement support. The weather was auspicious, and all the enjoyment that can be gotten out of a long march and a few hours in the grove was attained by the participants. The procession began its march from the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, in which vicinity an immense crowd gathered to witness the formation. The organizations which made up the different divisions reached the locality on time, but got mixed up somewhat, and there was considerable countermarching before all were in their proper positions. However, there was a delay of only half an hour in starting, the command "Forward" being given at 11 o'clock. Bands and drum-corps were scattered through the line at frequent intervals.

A platoon of twenty-five police under Lieut. Baus was in the van.

Next came Chief Marshal Mark L. Crawford and aids, William E. Tomson and George F. Bush, followed by the first division, which was headed by the Trade and Labor Assembly, composed of delegates from the different unions. There were thirty of them.

They were followed by several carriages containing women, and members of the Committee on Arrangements and Reception.

Next came the Stonecutters' Union of 700 men, who wore white soft hats and carried canes. They were accompanied by a number of decorated trucks loaded with stone, on which, in some instances, men were at work, while others carried transparencies bearing these mottoes:

"We work hand in hand."

"We are no penitentiary dogs."

"The Senators who voted for convict labor—Leman, Crawford, Clough, and Campbell."

"This stone was not cut at Joliet."

"The first graft of civilization."

"Eight hours for work."

"Capital and labor should go hand in hand."

"Patronize free labor."

"Our cure is the ballot."

"Our children will be the people of the next generation; give us a chance to educate them."

"Don't use prison made goods."

"Don't forget the men who voted against us."

"Only by the united efforts of employers and employés can convict labor be stopped."

"Honest labor is the source of all wealth."

"Capital springs from labor."

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Capitalist in easy chair, drinking glass of wine—"Works two hours a day."

"Art is God's world reflected through man."

"Art, the beautifier of homes."

"Honest labor starves while convicts work."

A wo-begone looking man—"Works fourteen hours."

"We do not ask for charity, but simple justice."

"Industry should be rewarded."

"Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for recreation."

"Vote against convict labor in 1886."

"Why offer a premium on crime?"

A representation of a well-dressed man had underneath: "After eight hours work."

"We want no convict labor."

Next came Plasterers' Union, No. 1, 350 strong, all wearing white soft hats and carrying canes. They were followed by Plasterers' Union No. 2, who numbered sixty.

Then came the Lathers' Union of sixty men, who had with them on a truck the partitions of a building which men were covering with lath.

Next came the Boxmakers and Sawyers' Assembly, K. of L., No. 3,838, 410 strong, followed by a dozen decorated trucks loaded with specimens of their handiwork. On one was: "Fifty thousand feet of lumber cut into boxes each day."

A truck with a large boiler on it.

A wagon containing sewer pipe.

SECOND DIVISION.

The second division was in command of Robert Koopman, who had as aid A. H. McLaughlin.

The first organization was Typographical Union No. 16. The men were preceded by a large wagon in which were compositors and pressmen at work, the *Labor Holiday* being struck off and distributed along the route. The typos were the neatest looking men in the line, and were so well dressed as a body that small boys among the spectators dubbed them "the dudes." They numbered about 400, the compositors from each newspaper office—and all were represented except one—carrying their chapel banner. After them came newspaper delivery and mail wagons, with banners containing these mottoes:

"Compel obedience to law, and prevent the escape from justice of wealthy criminals."

"A free and untrammeled press supported by a free and enlightened people."

"Let us be just to each other."

"Remunerative wages for honest labor."

"Protect the lives, liberty, and property of all good citizens without distinction of party, race, or nationality."

The Broommakers' Union, No. 1, followed, sixty strong, each having on his shoulder a new broom. They were accompanied by a truck, on which men were working at the trade.

Then came Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 14, 300 members being in line. Bringing up the rear was a truck with an immense cigar hung in the centre and underneath it men making those of the usual size.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 21—fifty men.

Crescent Association of Watchmakers—seventy-two men.

Next came Coopers' Assembly, No. 2,309, K. of L., who were preceded by a large truck, embellished with flags and transparencies, on which were these mottoes:

"Prison Labor Produces Idleness; Idleness Produces Poverty; Poverty Produces Crime. Moral: Abolish Prison Labor."

"They That Are Not With Us Are Against Us."

"Politicians and Monopolists Are Shams—One Tickles While the Other Laughs. No Favors Expected."

"Defense Not Defiance."

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall."

"Be United and Abolish Convict Labor."

"Boycotting Is Better than the Ballot When Employed by Organized Labor."

"Labor Legislation Is Like the Horizon—Always in Sight, but Never Reached."

"Coopers Rely on Self-Help and Organized Labor."

There were 125 members of No. 2,309 in line, and also about fifty of the Barrelmakers' Assembly, No. 3,540.

THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

The Horseshoers' Union, numbering 300 men, marched at the head of the third division, which was under the marshalship of W. E. Carroll. They wore black caps of glazed leather and small aprons having horseshoes painted in the centre. They were all stalwart, brawny-looking men, and presented a fine appearance. To highten the scenic effect given by their caps and aprons they had a miniature blacksmith-shop set up in one of their wagons, which was drawn by six horses. The whole operation of preparing shoes and putting them on a horse was gone through as they went through the streets. Behind them came the Ironmolders' Union, 250 strong, distinguished only by the badges of their order. The most lavish display was made by the 150 tanners and curriers, who followed in close order. They had four large carts, in which benches were placed, on which men in red shirts took the hide of an animal through all the different processes until it was ready to be used as leather. At this stage it was taken up by the wagons drawn in the corps of 175 shoemakers who marched behind them. Shoes were made and repaired while en route, and the last wagon contained at the rear end an enormous pair of boots five or six feet high.

The fourth division, under the command of Joseph Ripley, was to have comprised the bricklayers, stonemasons, employés of the West Division Railway Company, and various miscellaneous organizations. The bricklayers and stonemasons, however, were the only ones represented. They numbered between 600 and 700, and wore the same kind of white hats as the stonecutters. Several enterprising firms in town took occasion to advertise their goods by sending curiously-arranged carts bearing huge inscriptions, to be drawn in the procession. Perhaps the most noticeable display was that of a costumer who placed men and girls gotten up to represent the different nationalities of the earth in a large wagon. The line of march was as follows, the starting point being Adams and Desplaines streets: North on Desplaines to Monroe, to Jefferson, to Van Buren, to Franklin, to Jackson, to State, to Lake, to Clark, to Illinois, to La Salle avenue, to Chicago avenue, to Market, to Division, thence to Clybourn avenue and Ogden's Grove.

The procession was reviewed at the Palmer House by a committee appointed to award a banner to the best-looking union in line.

THE PICNIC AND SPEECHES.

The picnic differed in no material respect from the ordinary thing of the kind, dancing and other amusements attracting the attention of most of the visitors, of whom there were probably 10,000 in the course of the day.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon A. C. Cameron called to order 3,000 people who had assembled in the dancing pavilion, and, after congratulating them upon the inauguration of the labor national holiday and the magnificent demonstration, he announced that the committee had unanimously awarded the banner to the Stonecutters' Union.

Judge Prendergast was then introduced. He said today there was instituted an occasion which he trusted would be witnessed throughout the recurring years—a day dedicated not only to purposes of recreation and pleasure, but to the higher purpose of discussion of that problem which was of paramount interest to the human race—the problem of labor. There was vast room for improvement not only in the condition of the industrial population, but in the sentiment of the lawmakers and law-dispensers toward that population. The industrial population, from the time that he was able to determine any question, had received his best judgment and his best aid, but he could not blind himself to the fact that the industrial-workers had hitherto slumbered on their rights. If they had asserted themselves by intelligent organization long since many of the evils of which they complained would have been remedied. The reason these same exercises of power were not witnessed in behalf of labor was that labor had never united on an intelligent plan of action. The Legislature was fully competent to deal with the subject of convict labor. If labor was united they would need no law to enable them to shorten the hours of labor. Eight-hour laws already passed were dead letters because the men who labored did not insist on stopping when they had worked for eight hours. There were too many evidences of the fever of discontent on every hand and in every city not to satisfy and convince any impartial mind that there was something wrong and that something must be righted. Efforts were making to prevent wage-workers from combining in societies and unions. There was no law which forbid any man from joining any legitimate association he might see fit to join. He urged the establishment of courts of arbitration in order that strikes might be avoided.

Congressman Martin J. Foran of Cleveland, who was the next speaker, said that never before was the voice of distress and want so loud in the land. The poor must understand that the rights of the rich must be respected, and the rich must appreciate the duties they owe to the poor and to society, without which they could not have acquired their wealth. In conclusion the speaker dwelt upon the advantages which accrue from organization.

He was followed by Gen. Martin Beem, who congratulated the workingmen upon the fact that they had learned to think for themselves. He spoke of the progress that had been made in the last twenty years; and, as encouragement, instanced Farwell, Fairbank, and Field as men who had risen from the ranks.

Mayor Harrison was the last speaker. He said:

MY FRIENDS: When President Cameron came to me a few days ago and invited me to come here he said nothing about my making a speech; he simply wanted me to be here to give countenance to this demonstration. I notice that last night something was said about my making a speech and somebody objected; he didn't want Carter Harrison to speak because he would give the boys "taffy." [Laughter.] Well, it was agreed that Carter Harrison should not speak, but that the Mayor of Chicago should say something. [Laughter.] The Mayor talks to you, not Carter Harrison. If Carter were here, I know what he would say, for I know him well. I and one other are the only two people in the world that ever slept with him. [Laughter.] If he were here he would commence like my friend Lawler, and say "Toilers." He would throw "taffy" over this crowd to the men, and kisses to the girls. [Laughter.] For you know it is said Carter is an arrant demagog; that when he goes among the Irish, although he may know a good deal that is bad about the Irish, he never tells them anything but what is good. He is a demagog. When he goes among the Irish he wets his whistle with a 'drap of whisky.' When he goes among the Germans he tells them what is good of them, and O! the arrant demagog—he blows the foam off and empties the glass of lager. [Cheers.] If Carter were here he would say: Workingmen, this is the beginning of an era in your career. The American people have not forgotten that men are made to laugh as well as made to work. You are preparing to have a holiday to discuss your own interests—to prepare yourselves to meet capital half way and to hold to the half way. Labor and capital may seem antagonistic, but they are in fact the best of friends. Make it friendly by organizing and teaching capital that its interest is to pull with you. [Applause.] This is what Carter Harrison would have said to you if he had been here; but they wouldn't let him talk. Somebody said he used a club during the railroad strike. Carter never clubbed anybody in his life. He was in sympathy with the strikers. He felt that a monopoly was grinding them down and taking advantage of subterfuges to turn out men on wrong grounds. [Applause.] I had a talk with Carter about that time. He came into the Mayor's office. He said: "Those boys have been badly treated; stand up for the boys." I remember telling him, "But I am Mayor of Chicago, sworn to obey the law, sworn to maintain the peace; were my brother a striker and he attempted to destroy property the Mayor of Chicago would put that brother down." [Cries of "That's right."] If a law treads upon your toes walk gingerly to the next ballot-box. There the laboring-man, if he is determined, can change the law. [Applause.] You have the power. Exercise it wisely, calmly, prudently, and then this country of ours, which has been the Mecca of the down-trodden of all lands, will continue to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Don't be driven from the ballot. Don't let anybody teach you that you haven't rights there. Arbitrate disputes. The people of this country always standup for fair play. [Applause.]

My term is nearly over. [Cries of "Never!" "You have two years!"] O, well, you see, they are about to bounce me. But the Mayor of Chicago has at heart the interests of this great city. While in office he will do his best to protect you, but he will protect property if you attempt to destroy it. Elect your friends to office. Be orderly. Eat when you are hungry and drink when you are thirsty, but don't drink after your thirst is quenced. If you take the blue and the white from the flag and leave only the red it may lead to bloodshed, and that doesn't protect your property nor your lives. The Socialists have much that is good in them, but when they allow men who preach bloodshed, dynamite, and destruction to take the lead, Socialism becomes an evil and not a blessing. [Applause.] I am a Socialist [laughter], but my Socialism teaches me as long as I can lift an arm or elevate my voice to sustain the Stars and Stripes—the Red White and Blue. [Cheers.]

Three cheers were given for Labor's National Holiday, and then the meeting adjourned.

THE PARADE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The fourth annual holiday of the Central Labor Union of New York and vicinity was celebrated today. Forty-nine different organizations took part in the demonstration, which was one of the largest of the kind ever seen here. There was a spirited street parade in which 14,000 men participated, and which represented a score of different trades. About 1,000 printers were in line and all of their banners were inscribed "Boycott the New York *Tribune*." In the afternoon and evening there was a picnic in Harlem River Park.

THE MAGILL CASE.

IT IS NOW ON AT BISMARCK, AND WILL OCCUPY PROBABLY TWO DAYS MORE.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In the Magill murder case today several witnesses for the defense testified, among them Col. Magill, father of the defendant. There was a very affecting scene when, in mentioning the name of his wife, the mother of the defendant, he broke into tears, and a spirit of sadness permeated the entire court-room. The counsel for the defense stated that he would show by evidence that after killing Bessey Magill delivered himself to the authorities and manifested a desire to face justice, and thus in every act proving himself innocent of premeditated murder. The court replied very bluntly that this was not so; but, on the contrary, the officers were compelled to look for him after arriving at Menoken. The defense considered this a very cruel remark, coming as it did from the Judge, and a statement of the case has been sent to the Department of Justice. The defense will occupy two days more. Then the Marquis de Mores' case will be taken up.

OFF-YEAR POLITICS.

The Issues on Which the State Campaign in Ohio Will Be Fought.

The Democrats on the Defense—Antagonism of the Miners and the Colored Voters.

Connecticut Mugwumps in a Sorry Plight—Congressional Struggles—Woman-Suffragists Elated.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—The Ohio Democrats have not perfectly developed the line of policy to be followed by them in the current campaign, which closes five weeks from next Tuesday. All of the signs at this writing point to a revival of the old and wily plan of conducting the canvass quietly and without discussing the issues with much fullness and fairness. All of the work will be directed toward securing a large and full vote, and success depends upon the amount of money which can be put into circulation at the polls by the party "heelers and strikers."

Within the last two years the commercial spirit has entered into Ohio politics more prominently and painfully than ever. What is generally regarded as the sale of a seat in the United States Senate to Henry B. Payne and the reputed purchase of his first nomination at an enormous cost by Gov. Hoadly have done more to corrupt political workers and to lower the standard of political morality than all else in the interesting history of this State. The expenses of conducting a campaign, when all the cost is counted, will, save in some of the agricultural districts, be found to have increased nearly 100 per cent. The saying that politics is simply a question of finance, which was unjustly put into the mouth of the Hon. S. B. Elkins by the Democratic and mugwump newspapers last year, might, by reason of their recorded actions and methods, be rightfully attributed to half a dozen Democratic leaders in this State.

THE MAIN ISSUES.

The manner of conducting the canvass which I have said would be adopted by the Democrats is in a large measure the result of necessity and is the natural outcome of their position on the important questions before the people. The Democrats cannot discuss State issues with great freedom, because the facts and the figures are against them and will readily convict their party of grave official extravagance and inefficiency. The late Democratic Legislature was unpopular in all parts of the State. It is denounced both for its sins of commission and omission. The Democratic Supreme Court, as a party measure, declared the Scott law unconstitutional, and the taxpayers are not inclined to forget that. The total amount of taxes and penalties assessed under the Scott law in one year was $1,846,517.05.

In Ohio there is but one penitentiary and that is a great institution. When Gov. Foster's Republican managers turned it over to their Democratic successors it was producing a revenue of $50,000 for the State. In two years the Democrats have reversed the whole condition of affairs at the penitentiary. That institution now costs the taxpayers of the State $50,000 and the products of convict labor are placed in direct competition with the products of the labor of honest men. The Democratic speakers will claim, or at least they have always claimed, that Hoadly is the loving friend of the workingman. This false posturing will be exposed within a few days. It will be shown by so much of Hoadly's record as is preserved in his printed speeches and documents that he has been consistently and persistently opposed to the best interests of the laboring classes. In the Constitutional Convention of this State in 1873 Hoadly vehemently opposed the incorporation in the organic law of Ohio of provisions requiring legislation to protect the lives and health of workingmen. He contended that disaster and mishap ought to have their natural effect as the penalty for and cure of the evils which result from negligence. This doctrine may be received by some speculative reformers, but it does not present itself with force to the workingmen who go down into the mines or who stand at the rolls in the iron-mills. I have talked with miners in the Hocking Valley and with strong-armed workmen in the Ohio Valley about Hoadly, and I find that the conviction obtains among them that the Governor has been standing in a false light before them, and heartily deserves a rebuke for the deception which he has practiced.

A ROPE OF SAND.

The Democrats, I am told, are counting upon a very substantial support from the miners of the Hocking Valley. A trip through that troubled region does not lead me to think that the hopeful expectations of the friends of Gov. Hoadly are well grounded. The fact is there has been a great change in the population of the Hocking Valley. The crushing ill-fortune which has attended the miners during the last year and a half has led many, very many, men to leave that part of the State, and in many instances they have gone to other States. It cannot be denied that the workingmen of this State are discontented and dissatisfied, and that they have a right to be. A Democratic Congress has done nothing for them. A Democratic State Legislature has done nothing for them, and the Democratic Administration at Washington promises nothing. The indications—so the iron and coal men are beginning to think—are that the new Democratic Congress will make many and harmful reductions of the tariff.

The discussion of National issues will be a feature of more than usual prominence and significance in the Republican canvass. It is possible that the Democrats will be forced into a lively discussion of current political topics by the aggressive attitude of their opponents.

THE COLORED VOTE.

It has always been asserted, since Gov. Hoadly plunged actively into politics, that he could command a good deal of support from the colored voters. I doubt if that claim continues to be urged with as much noise and energy as of old. The pardon of Mullen, the Cincinnati police officer who, without warrant or authority, imprisoned 152 colored men the night before the last October election, has firmly fixed the colored people in their attachment to the Republican party. The Mullen outrage came home to the colored voters with a great deal of force. They have read for years of violence and intimidation at the South, and no doubt a few negro voters of small character had been led by the Democrats to believe that the stories from the South were largely fictitious in their character. But the shameful act of Mullen was a painful and startling revelation to the colored men of this State. The old ante-bellum dread of Democrats and the Democratic party is returning. The Cincinnati outrage will linger for a long time in the minds of the present generation of colored voters, and they will not forget that the first name on the petition for Mullen's pardon was the name of their pretended friend, George Hoadly.

RESENTMENT OVER THE MULLEN OUTRAGE.

In Green County there is a large number of colored voters. I met an intelligent negro from that county at the State Fair yesterday. Said he: "I was not surprised to learn that President Cleveland had granted to that miserable outlaw, Mike Mullen, a full and unconditional pardon. I have had advantages and been able to study and follow the Democratic party in its policy for a number of years. But the poor colored people about my home were greatly grieved and shocked at the President's action. They never fully understood the enormity of Mullen's crime till recently. I have read the remarks of Judge Baxter to many of them, and it was sad to see the look of alarm and helplessness that came into their faces when the full significance of the President's pardon of Mullen burst upon them. It is of no use for Democrats to pose as the friend of the colored people. This last outrage has made us united in our devotion to the Republican party, with the possible exception of a few dissolute bummers whose votes, I regret to say, have long been purchasable. This class will be reduced, however. A good deal of legitimate pressure can be brought to bear by the colored people on an erring brother."

"Will the colored voters who supported Hoadly two years ago do so this fall."

"No," said my informant, "they will not. His support from people of my color was not large. It will be little or nothing at all this time. Hoadly will be held in contempt as the chief influence that secured Mullen's pardon and as one who indorsed the cowardly assault on 152 colored citizens of Ohio."

Mullen, his crime, and his pardon, have become campaign issues, and issues, too, which the Democrats do not care to discuss.

CONGRESSMAN M'KINLEY SAYS THE OHIO REPUBLICANS NEED HAVE NO FEAR.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Congressman William McKinley Jr. arrived here today from the motionless mills and depressed industries of the Mahoning Valley. "The people in Ohio who wanted a change," said Maj. McKinley, "have had it, and are quite sure now that they have had enough of it. The pilgrimage through the great industrial districts of Ohio is a sad journey. The hard times that finally fixed themselves upon the country just after the defeat of Blaine have not been dissipated by the fulfillment of the reckless ante-election promises of the Democrats. The Democrats never can redeem those promises. How can a party noted for its official inefficiency and lack of business sense bring about an era of prosperity by its action in Congress or elsewhere?"

"Will the new Democratic Congress do anything to restore business confidence?" was asked.

"The Democrats evidently intend to commence a tariff agitation at once. They started the present business depression two years ago by their absurd attempt at revenue reform, and, in spite of the financial disaster which they imposed upon business by reason of their unsettled views on the tariff, they will repeat the whole performance again next winter. The business and industrial interests have nothing to expect from the Democratic party, and I welcome it as a hopeful sign that men are very generally opening their eyes to the deception which in many cases the Democrats have practiced upon them. My observation and belief is that the labor vote of Ohio will be cast for the Republican State and legislative tickets."

"And you think Foraker will be elected?"

"There is every reason to think so now. He has the advantage of Hoadly in many ways, and he is making a remarkable campaign. Foraker is growing all the while. Ohio has in him a very strong man. The Hoadly who comes before the people today is not the man who asked for their votes two years ago. He can do almost anything now that is demanded of him without a blush. There was a time when he would have scorned to have exulted in the outrages committed upon the defenseless voters at the South as he did at Hamilton Saturday night. He has an account to settle with every taxpayer in Ohio. Hoadly is doomed to defeat. The Democratic party in Ohio is distracted, divided, and unfixed in its purposes. The Administration cannot help it. I think that every time a fourth-class post-office is given to a Democrat that a number of other Democrats who have been waiting for a quarter of a century for the appointment immediately conclude that life is too short to wait longer, and so they become soreheads or Republicans."

"Are the prospects of the Republicans of electing the Legislature good?"

"Yes; I think that the people of Ohio will not consent to send a Democrat to occupy the seat of John Sherman in the United States Senate."

WOES OF THE CONNECTICUT MUGWUMPS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This city is the headquarters of the Connecticut mugwumps, and here it was that the directions for campaign work and big bundles of documents were prepared for the delectation of the voters in the rural districts during the fall of 1884. Since the November elections the local mugwumps have been swallowing up their brethren in other parts of the State, or else the others have died off, for certainly very little mugwump doctrine is preached anywhere else. Perhaps the independent Republicans would have been forgotten altogether had it not been for the peculiar condition of Connecticut politics. The last Legislature, which adjourned in May, was overwhelmingly Republican, although the Gubernatorial vote in 1884 gave Waller, the Democratic candidate, a slight plurality. By the State Constitution a majority of the popular vote is necessary for election, and the choice of a Governor went the Legislature, which promptly elected Henry B. Harrison of New Haven, the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Waller soon afterwards was given the fat office of Consul-General in London by the new Administration. This may have been in return for his party services, but political cynics say that the head of the Democrats, "Seven-Mule" Barnum, wanted him out of the State. At any rate he is out of the way for a year or two.

The Democrats have made up their mind to one thing—they want the next United States Senator elected from Connecticut. Senator Hawley's term expires in 1887, and his successor will be chosen by the Legislature elected in the fall of 1886. There will be a Legislature chosen this fall, but that doesn't count in the Senatorial race, as none of its members serve for two years. The last Assemby and a popular vote settled it that Connecticut's lawmakers should meet every second year, and the first of the biennial Legislatures is the one of 1887, whose members win their way to office at the polls in the fall of next year. Here is where the Democrats think they see their chance. None of the old Legislature will be left over, and if enough money can be spent in securing influence a Democrat will go to Washington to sit under Vice-President Hendricks. It is generally believed that Mr. Barnum wants the place, and that he has made up his mind to get it. Democrats have lots of faith in the manager of their party. They say that when he makes up his mind to have a thing he is sure to get it. At any rate, they are happy in the belief that his presence will make one of those milk-and-honey campaigns that all good Democrats love. Both parties realize that there is to be a hot fight and are already beginning to count noses. And this is the reason the mugwumps are being forced into prominence again.

Not long ago Judge Lynde Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, published an open letter to three or four of the leading Independents. In this letter he practically asks two questions. Are the mugwumps tired enough of their posing in high moral altitudes to come back to earth and join one party or the other, and what do they think of the President and Civil-Service reform? The first question the political purists will find hard to answer. They voted for a Democrat last November, but whether they still affiliate with that party is difficult to tell. Too many hard things were said of them by their ex-friends of the Republican party for them to easily return to the ranks they left. On the other hand, the more they see of the Democracy at close range the less they are inclined to like it. The situation has been unpleasant enough for them for some time, but it has been worse for them by recent local events. Alexander Troup, editor of a local Democratic newspaper, was appointed by the President Collector of Internal Revenue for the State. Mr. Troup was disliked by the mugwumps and they tried to keep him out of office. When they failed in this they were sorry, and said so. Mr. Troup justified their worst fears. He announced that, as he was put in by a Democrat because he was a Democrat, he didn't propose to keep Republicans in office. He was as good as his word, and the believers in civil-service reform raised their hands in holy horror as they saw their cherished doctrines utterly disregarded. They said they didn't like it, but the good work of turning out Republicans and turning in hungry Democrats went bravely on. The mugwumps, who claimed for themselves the credit of giving Cleveland the electoral vote of Connecticut, found that they were powerless to enforce their beloved theories. In short, they were left out in the cold. They have felt this keenly, but they seem to be unable to raise the temperature. It is said that their leaders have held frequent consultations with each other and with the New York brethren, with just what result nobody seems to know. A good many politicians think there was no result at all. During the campaign the mugwumps claimed a strength of 1,500, and good judges credited them with 1,000 votes in the State. Now it is not believed that they have more than two or three hundred at the most, and four-fifths of these are in New Haven. Of course, the leaders made themselves so prominent before the November election that they cannot afford to back down now, but the subordinates have mostly become backsliders. There was not any rank and file to the mugwumps. They were all officers, and that caused all the trouble. They did a great deal of harm without helping themselves, and now they find themselves ruled out of all power in local matters where they had expected to have at least a confirming authority. Altogether, Connecticut Independent Republicans are in a very bad way.

Therefore it will be no easy task for them to tell Mr. Harrison whether they are Democrats or Republicans, and his second query will probably be evaded. As far as Cleveland himself is concerned they may say they are satisfied. As to the way civil-service reform is going, they will have a different answer. Some of the President's appointments displeased them, and Mr. Keiley's misadventures abroad have had a very dampening effect on their waning enthusiasm. Mr. Harrison's letter will have to be answered, though, and undoubtedly the official reply will be something well worth reading when it appears. Nobody expects one thing of it, however, and that is a plain, straightforward statement of how the mugwumps really stand. Of course, their organs have contained editorial responses to the Republican Chairman's queries, but these do not go to prove anything in particular. One gentleman has written an open letter in reply. He is Mr. Everett P. Wheeler of New York, who is summering in Litchfield, but there are one or two reasons why he fails to meet the situation. He is not one of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Harrison's epistle was addressed, and he fails to answer the questions therein propounded. In short, the mugwump question is like the fifteen puzzle—you can't solve it, even if you stay up all night, and when you go to bed you wonder why you have been foolish enough to waste time over such an idiotic thing, any way.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Congressional fight now going on in this district promises to be one of more notoriety than the Hurlbut-Lathrop fight of 1874. The open letter of the Hon. C. E. Fuller of Belvidere has aroused the voters of this section. Fuller asserts that a paper was signed by which A. J. Hopkins of Kane was to withdraw in favor of Ellwood, and at the end of four years was to receive the strength of De Kalb, thereby securing the nomination. But the death of Ellwood precipitated the event. It is predicted if Hopkins secures the nomination he will have hard work to convince the people in this section that it is their duty to send him to Congress. But the worst feature is the combination made between De Kalb and Kane Counties. If Kane County is to receive the honor Col. Wilcox of Elgin would be a much stronger man.

SPRINGER'S TROUBLES OVER A COUPLE OF POST-OFFICES.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Springer cabinet that met here last week to decide on who should be the Waverly Postmaster has withdrawn its recommendation of Cahill, the Irishman, returned the petition to Postmaster-General Vilas, and telegraphed to Congressman Springer to return. He is now en route. This high joint commission saw how public opinion was in Waverly and was glad to "pull out." I was told it was the intention of some of the leaders and friends of the defeated aspirants for the post-office to hang in effigy the committee and Springer in the public park at that place last Saturday, but as this committee has left Congressman Springer to sit on and hatch out his addled eggs, nothing of the kind will be done. The fight here over our post-office is now narrowed down to Kinman, the nephew of Springer by marriage, and Mike Carroll, the Mike McDonald of the Democratic party here. Mike has 2,200 names on his petition. He is the Chairman of the County Central Committee, ex-saloonkeeper, boss of the Hibernians, and chief whooper-up of the "gang" at ward primaries. Mike is a thorn in the Springer family's flesh. How this relative Kinman can be our Postmaster and Springer ever expect to carry Morgan County for a renomination is a mystery. There are 1,500 Irish voters in Morgan County, and if Kinman receives the appointment, as all think he will, it would be foolish for Springer to expect any following in the county. Every June Mike gets up a fish-fry, gives complimentaries to all the Democratic politicians, and all accept his hospitalities. The post-office question came up on the boat this year, when Mike said: "Bill Springer, I am the choice of the party, but I will run a foot-race with Kinman, play a game of seven-up, or strip for a fair, square fist and skull fight, or I will leave it to a vote of the people of Jacksonville who shall be the Postmaster." To this Springer replied: "Wait until I get Paul Selby out of the Springfield office and I will work on your Jacksonville office. I have sent twenty affidavits in regard to Selby's offensive partisanship. They go to Vilas, then to the President, then back to Vilas, and are then returned to Springfield." The fact is, Springer will make no recommendation until after his convention one year from now. He is in hopes of keeping all on a pin-hook until then, but Mike is getting ugly, and Springer will be in a hotbox before the Jacksonville and Waverly Post-Office question is settled.

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS ELATED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The woman-suffragists are rejoicing today over the new movement for the enrollment of Catholic women under the law which permits women to vote for members of school boards. The law has been in operation half a dozen years, but the number of Catholics voting under it has been very small. Now, however, priests are urging them to register on the ground that in self-defense they must counteract the work of Protestant female voters who last year excluded all Catholics from their ticket. Mrs. Livermore, Dr. Blackwell, and Mrs. Stone today expressed their pleasure at the movement, though they regretted that it was started on sectarian grounds.

BOURBONS AT WAR.

WAVERLY, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Pike County had a second convention today to nominate a candidate for Representative, vice Watt Douglass, resigned. Quite a stormy session was held for four hours, and the delegates were at length obliged to go into secret conclave to make a selection. Isaac Austill, a venerable farmer of 77, was nominated. The Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee, tired of ring rule, have both resigned, and the Democracy is in a dreadful plight.

SENATOR JONES' LATE SEAT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—A special election is being held today in the Third Arkansas District to fill the unexpired term in the National House of Representatives caused by the recent election of James H. Jones as United Senator. There are nineteen counties in the district, and a large Independent and Greenback vote. The Democratic candidate is Morris C. McRae.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.

SENATOR COTTRILL NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER THE INSANE ASYLUM—ARREST OF AN IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL—OTHER ITEMS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Information was received here today that upon the arrival of Senator J. P. C. Cottrill, in charge of Robert Wason, his appointed guardian, at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, yesterday, Superintendent Wigginton of that institution declined to receive Mr. Cottrill for treatment, claiming that he had no authority to do so. Although Mr. Cottrill was ordered placed in the asylum by Judge Mann, it appears that the commitment did not state the patient's ailment to be insanity. City-Attorney Felker of Oshkosh was consulted and gave it as his opinion that Judge Mann's order was sufficient authority for Superintendent Wigginton to receive the patient, but that official was still adverse to such a proceeding and Mr. Wason returned to Appleton with his charge until today, Wigginton having referred the matter to attorney Gabe Bouck for an opinion. It is thought that arrangements will be made whereby Senator Cottrill will be received at the asylum under certain conditions and guarantees, until the question of dispute can be authoritatively settled.

The city police officers believe that in Frank A. Hamilton, the young man arrested for forgery Saturday night, and claiming to be a nephew of Bishop Hamilton of New York, they have a second Beardsley, the young New-Yorker, son of a well-known New York banker and descendent of a family of statesmen, whose cheeky operations of forgery and theft and brilliant career in high society circles created so much comment a few months since. Hamilton was today visited at his cell by George Brosius, the man whose name was signed to Hamilton's check. Both denied having ever seen each other, but Hamilton persisted in the statement that he had received the check from a man calling himself Brosius; that man being much taller and possessed of darker hair than the genuine Brosius, however. He insists that he is not guilty of forgery or any other wrong, and that he received and passed the check in perfect faith that it was good.

Another strong effort is now being made to secure the annexation of the Village of Bay View to the City of Milwaukee. Back in 1879 the first effort for the annexation was made, Bay View then being a no-license town and without a saloon. "The boys," wearied of being obliged to cross the line for their mug of beer, were the prime movers toward entering the municipality. But this was defeated, and a short time after it was voted to issue saloon licenses. Three years ago another effort to join the village with the city was made, this time the city being the one to propose, but it, too, was voted down. But at the present time there appears to be more of a show for the annexation that ever before. A strong faction in Bay View is circulating a petition asking for the union, and is receiving a strong support from the saloon element, which is opposed to the enforcement of a village ordinance and the State law requiring saloons to be closed Sundays. Milwaukee lets her beer flow as freely Sunday as any other day, and in consequence the Bay View "boys" are knocking for admission.

Edward Kenney, a member of the United States steamer Michigan's crew, fell from the steamer's deck and was drowned. His remains will be sent to Erie, Pa., where he has a wife and family.

Several well-known sporting men of the city are to be brought before the bar of justice tomorrow for participating in a recent dog-fight. The cases have been worked up by Superintendent Whitehead of the Humane Society, who makes the complaint.

The regular tri-yearly meeting of the National Burial Casket Association will be held at the Plankinton House tomorrow. Although it is expected to devote the entire day to routine and classification work, it is not expected that there will be any business of importance to demand the attention of attendants.

A WOMAN DELIVERED OF TRIPLETS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Joseph Schultz of Bridgeport was safely delivered of triplets today. Two of the children are boys and each weighs five-and-a-half pounds. The third is a girl and is half a pound lighter than her brothers. The mother and children are doing well.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's Theatre—"Joshua Whitcomb."
Hooley's Theatre—"For Congress."
Grand Opera-House—"The Corner Grocery."
Chicago Opera-House—"Miss Multon."
Academy of Music—"New York."
Lyceum Theatre—"Success."
Standard Theatre—"Rip Van Winkle."
Columbia Theatre—"Siberia."
People's Theatre—"The Stranglers of Paris."
Haverly's Theatre—Minstrel entertainment.
Olympic Theatre—"A Mountain Pink." Matinee.
Criterion Theatre—"Madame Boniface."
Chicago Museum—"La Fille de Mme. Angot."
Exposition—Thirteenth Annual Display.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE FOR ADVERTISERS.

The attention of the advertising public is directed to the unique advantages offered to them in the Saturday edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This issue of THE TRIBUNE, consisting of sixteen pages and filled with a great variety of news and miscellaneous reading, constitutes the Sunday reading of the vast territory commercially tributary to Chicago. THE TRIBUNE of Saturday circulates from 12,000 to 15,000 more copies than any other day of the week except Sunday. The issue of that day is carefully read in a great number of homes and passes from hand to hand and from family to family until in many cases its contents have been perused by an entire neighborhood. The character of THE TRIBUNE and of the people among whom it circulates make it especially valuable as an advertising medium. It reaches to a greater extent than any other newspaper the intelligent, thoughtful, and well-to-do people of the Northwest. These are especially the readers that advertisers desire to reach. They are the people who have the most needs to satisfy and the largest means with which to gratify their wants. The merchants of Chicago and surrounding country will find no medium better adapted to their purposes if they wish to reach the people of Chicago and the Northwestern country than the Saturday edition of THE TRIBUNE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has arrived in Washington and gone to work again.

THERE were 2,132 new cases of cholera and 619 deaths from the disease in Spain Sunday.

TEN thousand persons employed in the jute mills in Dundee, Scotland, went on a strike yesterday.

DURING August there were 1,188 deaths in Chicago. The same month last year there were 1,224 deaths.

ENGLAND is said to have secured the promise of aid from Beloochistan in the event of a Russo-Afghan war.

THE Denver & Rio Grande Railroad earned nearly $100,000 more during August than in the corresponding month last year.

THE trades-unions of Chicago turned out in force yesterday and paraded the principal streets. Afterwards there was a picnic at Ogden's Grove.

THIEVES at Nantasket Beach, Mass., carried the safe from the Ocean View House to the beach, blew it open, and secured $1,000 and some valuable jewelry.

CHARLES E. CLACIUS has sold to Mark B. Clancy 25x120 feet, improved property, on West Madison street, fifty feet east of Aberdeen, north front, for $26,000.

THE Hon. Edward A. Rollins, President of the Centennial Bank of Philadelphia, and formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died yesterday at Hanover, N. H.

THERE is less excitement at Madrid over the Caroline Islands affair, and it is possible that diplomacy, rather than war, will arrange the quarrel with Germany.

TWENTY-TWO persons supposed to be implicated in the anti-Chinese riots at Rock Springs, Wyo., have been arrested on charges of murder, arson, robbery, and riot.

SIR ANDREW CLARK has made a diagnosis of Mr. Gladstone's condition and reports that the ex-Premier is sound in health, but that care is necessary to prevent a relapse.

THE Cook County Board met yesterday afternoon and fixed the polling-places for the November election. A good deal was also done in the way of selecting judges. A detailed report of the proceedings appears elsewhere.

JUDGE GEORGE W. CLINTON, Vice-Chancellor of the New York State Board of Regents, was found dead in a cemetery at Albany yesterday afternoon. He was 78 years old and a son of De Witt Clinton, who built the Erie Canal and was Governor of New York. His death is attributed to apoplexy.

THE money market was quiet and steady yesterday. The New York stock market suffered a sharp decline, in which nearly all the active stocks participated, New Jersey Central being the weakest of the lot.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet and firmer on the leading articles, with an easier tone in the afternoon. The principal cause of strength seemed to be the fear that the trouble between Germany and Spain may yet prove to be serious. As compared with Saturday pork and meats closed 5 cents lower, lard unchanged, wheat ⅝ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher, rye firm, barley and flaxseeds fully 1 cent lower.

MR. STEAD, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombs, Mr. Jacques, and Mme. Maury, the defendants in the so-called abduction case, appeared in the Bow Street Police Court at London yesterday in answer to the charges against them. The Armstrong girl testified regarding the treatment to which she had been subjected, and the inquiry went over till today.

THE commercial papers are very busy just now in trying to answer the question of how much wheat the United States will have for export during the present crop year after allowing for home needs. It is a conundrum that a good many people can solve to their own satisfaction, and very few to that of the rest. Only one thing is certain, and that is that the Old World is not anxious to take much of our surplus even at the recent reduction in prices. One would think that 30s. 6d. per quarter would be sufficient inducement to them to take hold if they had not a pretty good prospect of a willingness on the part of other countries to let them have what wheat is wanted on at least as cheap terms as those asked by sellers of the article in the United States.

PROHIBITION is an utter failure in Kansas in the communities that are opposed to it. The Collector of Internal Revenue reports 1,895 licenses issued for the sale of liquor under the Federal laws. The flourishing condition of the traffic in certain localities is shown by the fact that Leavenworth citizens hold 210; Atchison, 83; Topeka, 57; Wichita, 56; Wyandotte, 30; New Kiowa, 26; and Dodge City, 121. There are seven breweries at work in the State, which, during the month of July, brewed and sold as follows: The one at Leavenworth, 1,354 barrels; at Topeka, 136 barrels; at Lawrence, 295; at Atchison, 325; at Fort Scott, 141; at Wichita, 28; at Ellenwood, 4. The sale of liquor goes on in the cities, and the municipalities are being badly crippled through the loss of revenue formerly derived from taxing the traffic.

THE PURITAN-GENESTA CONTEST.

Owing to the extreme lightness of the wind yesterday the yachts selected to contest for the cup won by the America thirty-four years ago were unable to cover the course selected in the time specified, and the race will be resailed today. Under the adverse circumstances of yesterday's trial the Puritan made better time than the Genesta. The Puritan represents not particularly a Boston style of yacht, as has been so often claimed—for she is unlike any other yacht on the New England coast—but the peculiar ideas of her builder, Edward Burgess of Boston, who has never before attempted to build a large sailing vessel, although he has been very successful with fast small boats. In a recent interview he said that her model was the product of a gradual development of his ideas upon the subject of yacht-building. She was launched last May, and is 93 feet over all, 80 feet water line, 23 feet beam, and 8 feet 2 inches deep. She is a centre-board boat, and this has aroused the sarcasm of some of the English papers, which affect to call it a "vile type" of boat. The ultimate success in the three races, however, will be the best testimony as to the question of superiority between the American centre-board and the British keel. The Genesta is a fair type of the English cutter-sloop. The relative proportions of the two sloops are as follows:

	Water line.	Beam.	Draught.
Puritan	80 ft.	22 ft. 7 in.	8 ft.
Genesta	81 ft.	15 ft.	13½ ft.

The Genesta has been developed on entirely different lines from those which have been followed by any of our yacht-builders, as will be seen by the diagrams printed elsewhere. In deep draught and narrow beam she is considered the perfect type of the English cutter, but the product was not one that commended her to yachtsmen when she arrived in New York waters, though she had been very successful in her contests with other English yachts and made remarkable time in sailing across the ocean. On the other hand, both the American sloops—the Puritan and Priscilla—represent the very highest achievements of our shipbuilders, as the America did in 1851, when she won the cup which the Genesta is now trying to regain.

Today the twenty-mile race which failed of decision yesterday will be sailed. The next contest will be over the New York Yacht Club course—thirty-eight miles—and will occur tomorrow. The third trial, should it be necessary to decide the event, will take place Friday, and will be over a triangular course forty miles long, starting from the Scotland lightship.

WHAT WILL THE CAT DO?

Puck not long ago had a cartoon illustrating the old saying that when the cat's away the mice will play, in which Mr. Cleveland was represented as a forlorn Tom-cat in the Adirondack wilderness, while the mice were playing without let or hindrance in Washington. The Thomas-cat has now returned to his quarters, and if he has the discernment usually attributed to that animal he has found before this time not only that the mice have been playing, but that they have been very destructive, eating up some things, nibbling others, and building nests all about the bureaus.

Since the T.-cat has been away the civil service has been overrun with the mice. In Albany and Indianapolis they have consumed the post-offices. In New Haven they have riddled the Collector's office in the most defiant manner. A ballot-box-stuffing mouse named Higgins, in the Treasury Department, has not only devoured all the civil service that lay within his reach, but expresses his dissatisfaction with it, and says that it is not only a failure, but a fraud, and that he is very much opposed to having any more of it about. In the New York Custom-House the mice have made terrible ravages. They have not only destroyed the civil service, but they have mustered in sufficient numbers to defy the T—m-cat. They have scared the Civil-Service Commission into a passive timidity, so that it has been sitting by and watching their ravages without a word of protest or courage enough to get up and drive them away. Worse than all this, the mice all over the country have been encouraged by a cunning old rat named Butler, who has induced some of the New York rodents to bring a test suit, intended to show that the Civil-Service law itself is unconstitutional, that it interferes with the President's constitutional discretion of nomination to the Senate, and that the Government belongs to its friends. In other words, the mice are now at work to amputate the cat's claws, so that they will be in no further danger of interruption while they are gnawing away at the public crib. The appearance of the cat is usually sufficient to scare away the mice; but in this case the mice as well as the old rats are bold and propose to dispute the cat's authority and fight it out with him right in the crib itself, where all the plunder is stored.

The cat will find that the mice have also been busy in other directions, and that they have dreadfully worried the mugwump kittens left behind to take care of the premises while he was disporting himself in the Adirondacks. The bonanza mice have made such ravages that it is now reported the Administration will have to abandon its purpose of stopping the coinage of silver dollars, as the silver mice will not be propitiated. The heads of departments also claim that the Congressional mice have so interfered with them that they can no longer appoint or dismiss to suit themselves, but are constantly embarrassed by swarms of these annoying animals whenever they propose to make a change. There is a large-sized rat down in Louisville named Watterson, who is riddling the tariff question so full of holes that it will shortly be unrecognizable to the cat, who has never been very clear about it even when the rats were not troubling him. That same old cock-eyed rat, Butler, not content with showing fight on the Civil-Service law, has also determined to dispute the cat's right to order the cattlemen out of the territory they have illegally occupied. All over the country, in fact, the mice and rats have been playing while the cat was away, and they propose to keep on playing. Now, let us see what the cat will do after his holiday. He has plenty of business before him requiring sharp claws. Will he use them?

DAKOTA'S GROWTH.

The Auditor of Dakota has just issued a circular containing important statistics regarding the Territorial assessment, prepared to accompany the annual tax notification to county officers. In the case of each county the rate levied has been determined upon the value placed on land per acre and upon live stock per head. The average valuations are as follows: Land, $3.53 per acre; horses, $46.57 per head; mules and asses, $56.47 per head; cattle, $14.09 per head; sheep, $1.15 per head; and swine, $2.09 per head. Notwithstanding the general depression of values throughout the country, which has particularly affected the rating of live stock, the lands of the Territory have risen in value in one year from $3.32 to $3.53 per acre, an increase of 6⅓ per cent, and the increase in the total valuation of the Territory has been $20,247,618, equal to 23¾ per cent.

The returns of the recent census of Dakota still further emphasize this remarkable increase. South Dakota has 263,000 people, with 50,000 farms and 442 manufacturing establishments, and North Dakota 152,000 people, with 32,500 farms and 612 manufactories. The whole Territory thus contains 415,000 people, or sufficient population to entitle it to three members of Congress. The population of North Dakota has increased 310 per cent in five years and that of South Dakota 168 per cent in the same time. North Dakota has six towns of over 2,200 inhabitants, four with over 1,000, and nine with over 500. South Dakota has five towns with over 2,200 inhabitants, thirteen more with over 1,000, and twenty-one with more than 500. Nineteen counties near the centre of the Territory, which in 1880 were uninhabited, now contain 90,000 people.

Such is the wonderful growth of a Territory to which the Democratic majority in Congress has persistently and even contemptuously denied admission into the Union of States. This growth continues, and in another year, at the present rate, the population of the Territory will reach over 500,000. With the privileges of Statehood its progress will be enhanced. The new relation would be better both for the State and the Nation by the benefits of political and legal privileges to the one and by increased revenue to the other. Dakota has fulfilled every condition requisit to admission as a State, and her people have every right to demand that they shall be admitted, and they can only be kept out by offensive partisanship on the part of the Democratic majority in Congress. It is now stated that the majority will yield upon condition of a compensating balance by the admission of either one of the three Territories—Utah, New Mexico, or Washington. The Republicans, however, will never consent to the admission of Utah under her present conditions, whatever population she may have. New Mexico cannot answer the condition of population. She has barely 125,000 people and has only gained 12,000 inhabitants in the last five years. Washington comes the nearest to the usual conditions. She probably has population enough to entitle her to one member, although her growth is far below that of Dakota. But whether she answers the conditions or not, the Democrats in Congress cannot afford to refuse Dakota again unless they are willing to rouse the whole Northwest against them.

WHISKY FROM COAL-GAS.

The chemists have long been aware of the fact that there is a close similarity of matter in the constituents of alcohol, coal-gas, and petroleum. The first, when pure, consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and the two first of these form a large part of the substance of the other products. The difficulty has been to effect the conversion or transmutation from the latter to the former cheaply enough to make the operation a profitable one in a commercial sense. If report be true, the difficulty has at last been surmounted, and we are now promised an abundance of alcohol of other than cereal origin, produced at much less cost.

The whisky interest is thus threatened with a new infliction. It has been struggling for years with a load which was almost too grievous to be borne. For a long time past the distilleries have been operated at only about 40 per cent of their actual capacity, and yet there are many millions of gallons of the Kentucky product lying in bonded warehouse on which the Government tax is about due, with no present prospect of paying it. Attempts by distillers to pool their issues for the purpose of restricting production and preventing ruinous competition have been about as numerous and equally futile as those made by the officials of the railroads for kindred purposes. It is true that some parties in the trade are enthusiastic enough to think that the latest effort, now pending, promises to be a success. It may be, but if so it will only be in virtue of a threat by the larger houses to swamp the business if the smaller ones do not come into the arrangement; and there could be no security against such a pool going to pieces of its own weight at any moment. Especially would such a tie be of little more value than a rope of sand in the event of competition from a new source as above indicated. The stream, now bank full, would surge over its barriers like the Lower Mississippi at flood-time, and overwhelm all those unfortunate enough to be in its path. The only possible way to avoid destruction would be to abandon the business.

The stomachs of the people who use the article internally are the last things to be considered by the men who make whisky on either the old plan or the new. It may be that a very choice kind of "goods" can be obtained from coal-gas and petroleum, or it may not. But it may be remembered that the comparison, to be made fairly, should be with the pure article obtained from grain, without admixture of foreign ingredients—which is hypothetical rather than practical in these days of adulteration of food, drink, and drugs. The trade is sadly belied if there is much whisky consumed in this part of the country that has not been "fixed" by means of drugs; even that which approaches most nearly to the condition of purity being "aged" by artificial methods and flavored with extracts—some of them admittedly the rankest poisons to be found in the lists of the modern pharmacopœia. It is understood among the well informed that no inconsiderable part of these medicaments are petroleum products; and it would only be a kind of poetic justice if the whisky manufacture should be ruined by the very material that has been introduced into it by unprincipled men for the sake of increasing their gains. It would aptly illustrate the truth of the Scripture declaration: "The pit which they have digged for others, they themselves shall fall therein."

THE SUGAR REBATE BOUNTY.

A short time ago a deputation of British sugar-refiners called on Lord Salisbury and represented that they were unable to hold their places in the home market "in consequence of the bounty afforded through its customs laws to American manufacturers." It was a matter of surprise to most people in this country to learn that the United States paid bounties to sugar-refiners out of the Public Treasury, as there was certainly no law to authorize anything of the kind. The American sugar-refiners denied that any bounties were paid, and claimed that the Government merely allowed a drawback (on sugar manufactured for export) which is equal to the amount of duty paid on raw sugar less 1 per cent allowed for the expense of collecting and remitting. Such a drawback might be justified as necessary in order to enable American manufacturers to enter the foreign markets. If the American refiner had to pay duty on his raw material and was allowed no rebate he would engage in foreign competition under the full burden of the tariff imposed by his own country.

Persons familiar with the sugar trade state, however, that the charge made by the British manufacturers is true, and that the United States pays a bounty to home manufacturers by allowing a drawback in excess of the duty. In the last number of the *Merchants' Review* rather startling figures are presented. It is shown that while the recent reductions in duty on certain grades of sugars averaged 0.62 (sixty-two hundredths) cent, yet the old drawback rate was reduced only 0.30 cent, thus making a clear gain to the refiners of 0.32 (thirty-two hundredths) cent, which is paid out of the Treasury as a bounty. The figures cited show beyond question that the Government is now paying 0.32 cent more to the refiners than it did before the reduction of the duty. On hard dried sugar and the two classes of soft sugar described as above and below No. 20 it is shown that the average reduction of the drawback was only 0.32 cent, while the duties were reduced an average of 0.62 cent on the raw material known as unclayed Manila, clayed Manila, Brazil superfine Manila, Java, and the several grades of muscovado.

A closer examination of the tariff and drawback rates shows conclusively that the United States is paying bounties in order to enable refiners to sell sugar to foreigners cheaper than they do the people of this country. It is shown that the highest duty on imported raw sugar is 2.36 cents, while the drawback amounts to 2.79 cents, thus giving the manufacturers of this grade of sugar a clear bounty of 44 cents per 100 pounds. Under such a system as this it is possible for American refiners to sell sugar to foreigners at less than the actual cost. American granulated sugar is sold in London at about 20 cents per 100 pounds less, duty considered, than in this country. The *Merchants' Review* carries the comparison even further, and shows that under a fair rate of duty this sugar could be reimported and sold to the American consumer at 0.43 cent less than is now charged. There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the Treasury is paying bounties to a few great sugar-refining monopolies so as to enable them to sell to foreigners at less than cost. British refiners may complain of the discrimination, but the American people have much greater reason to demand the speedy correction of this abuse, since the reduction at the cost of the United States Treasury benefits only foreign consumers.

FIGHTING THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

A few days ago James A. Hinckley filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court in New York against the Civil-Service Commissioners—Dorman B. Eaton of New York, James H. Gregory of Illinois, and Leroy D. Thoman of Ohio. Mr. Hinckley avers that the parties named are usurping the powers of the President under a pretended civil-service law which is unconstitutional and void, and he therefore prays that they may be summoned into court to show by what authority they assume to act as Civil-Service Commissioners. The court granted the prayer and fixed a day for the hearing.

Mr. Hinckley is, of course, a thorough-going Democrat of the spoils school. Various schemes have been devised for evading or nullifying the Civil-Service act, but Mr. Hinckley proposes to have the courts set the law aside and thus remove the only barrier to the full enjoyment of the spoils. The labors of this public-spirited plaintiff will command the unqualified approval of nine-tenths of the Democracy, and there would be no end to their jubilation if Hinckley should be victorious in his controversy with the Civil-Service Commissioners. Unfortunately for the hopes of many expectants, there is no probability that Hinckley can succeed in having the Civil-Service act set aside.

The Hinckley theory as to the Civil-Service law is based on a strict construction of the clause of the Constitution which says the appointment of "inferior officers" may be vested "in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." It is claimed that as it is now exercised the power of appointment is in the hands of the Civil-Service Commissioners and not in "the President alone, the courts of law, or the heads of departments," as the Constitution provides. The fallacy involved in this reasoning is very plain. The Civil-Service Commissioners are not usurping the appointing power of the Executive, but merely act as his advisers and assistants; they do not make appointments to office, but certify lists of persons whom they deem competent, and their rules and regulations do not go into effect until approved by the President. There is nothing in the constitutional provision that forbids the President to seek such advice or to have the qualifications of applicants tested by examinations. At the time of the reorganization of the Civil-Service Commission President Arthur formally requested the assistance of the Commissioners in testing the fitness of the applicants for the minor offices, and all the rules since adopted by the Commissioners have obtained the approval of the Executive. It is plain that under the strictest construction of the constitutional provision it cannot be claimed that the President's power is usurped by persons who act pursuant to his request and under regulations approved by him.

In order to leave no stone unturned in the effort to get rid of the Civil-Service law, it may be well enough for Mr. Hinckley to illustrate his Democracy by carrying the matter into the courts. It is plain, however, that the Democrats will not be able to get rid of the law in this way. Nor can they entertain any hope of repealing it so long as the Senate remains Republican. The only practical method would be to persuade the President to ignore the law, or else perfect the plans already suggested for evading and nullifying its provisions so as to make it a dead letter. The latter plan of action will probably be the one adopted, although some Democrats have a strong hope that the Hinckley program will succeed.

A CONTROVERSY has broken out between the Cherokee Indians and the freedmen in the Indian Territory, and it is feared that it may lead to serious trouble. The freedmen are claiming a share in $300,000 recently paid by the Government to the Cherokee Nation for certain lands ceded to the United States—lands that were originally acquired by purchase and not under treaty. The Indians claim that none but native-born Cherokees are entitled to any share of the fund. Senator Dawes, who has recently visited the nation to investigate the matter, will report to Congress in favor of giving the freedmen $118,000 as their share of the $300,000. The Cherokees, however, claim the right to determine the matter themselves, and it will be made a subject of agitation during the next session of their Legislature. It will be remembered that previous to the War the Cherokee Indians held these freedmen as slaves, but were afterwards compelled to emancipate the negroes and grant them the rights of citizenship. The Indians still deny that the freedmen and half-breeds have the same rights as Cherokees of full blood.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 13,509,332 bushels of wheat, 902,540 bushels of corn, 271,643 bushels of oats, 145,313 bushels of rye, and 17,272 bushels of barley; total, 14,846,190 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 5,111,145 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 587,701 bushels, including a decrease of 176,615 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 43,284,381 bushels of wheat, 5,749,268 bushels of corn, 4,326,537 bushels of oats, 404,786 bushels of rye, and 152,915 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 144,237 in wheat and 249,720 in corn.

WHO is this Hugh Mohan, a California politician, who fears for the safety of Chinamen in that State? The name, somehow, does not give the idea that his ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

"DAN'L," said the President as he entered his private office after having bathed, shaved, and put on a new suit of clothes, following his return to Washington from the Adirondacks, "Dan'l, how have things been going since I left?"

The private secretary looked worried. "The fact is, Mr. President," said he, "things have not been going as well as I hoped. Bayard has been the same old stiff, of course—that we expected—but the other fellows have been doing pretty well, with one exception. I don't like that break of Manning's—the Tilden business, you know. However, he's got the old gentleman to ask him and Whitney to make a visit, and it may all blow over. Then, that infernal fool Higgins has been interviewed, and, of course, he talked, and, in his ignorant style, has given away the real spirit which animates the Treasury Department. Nothing absolutely fatal has happened since you went fishing, Mr. President, but there's a general meanness to the situation that I don't like. I wish you could have come back sooner. What kind of sport did you have?"

"Excellent," said the President, cheerily. "Why, Dan'l, one day I caught a thirteen-pound speckled bass with no bait but a horsefly. My artificial flies had given out, and I caught a horsefly that was buzzing around a stray cow, and I'll be hanged if it didn't prove better than any other kind of bait!"

"Thirteen pounds, did you say, Mr. President?"

"Yes, Dan'l," said the President, hesitatingly, "thirteen pounds."

The private secretary looked troubled, but said nothing more on the subject of fish. "How did the doctor do?" he asked.

"Dan'l," responded the President, "I'd rather not say anything about the doctor. He may be a good man on pills and things, but as a sportsman I was deceived in him. Dan'l, that man will lie about the weight of the fish he caught. I've no use for a man who will exaggerate. Otherwise the doctor was all right. He's a good fellow."

"I'm glad to know it, I'm sure."

"Yes, he's a good fellow. Have there been the usual crowds of callers, Dan'l? How about the Missourians?"

"Well, there's been a dropping off in Missourians. It's only the fellows who couldn't afford to ride and had to walk who are coming in now, you see. You can tell by the color of the mud on the walk in front that fewer Missourians have been around. The rains wash off most of that red Missouri mud, before they get here, from the fellows who walk. But those that do come are savage, I tell you—and hungry."

"Dan'l," said the President, "I've come back strong and hearty, and I want you to get an ax and leave it in my office. I'm going to take a different course with these Missourians. And, Dan'l, telephone to Endicott to come over here. I want to talk about that Chinese business in Wyoming. I've got a tan on me and I mean business."

The private secretary went out musingly. "He looks well," said he to himself, "and I guess it's done him good. But—thirteen pounds—that's a big fish—and who ever heard of a speckled bass?—I never did!"

IT may interest a sympathetic world to know that 150 barrels of beer were consumed at the "bread or blood" picnic of the Socialists in this city last Sunday.

IT is thought, says the Boston *Transcript*, that by 1890 a railroad car can be run from one end of the country to the other without any trouble from difference in gages, with a marked saving in time and cost over the old system—or, rather, lack of system. It is likely that a car can be run all over the country on a track of uniform gage long before 1890. There is but one gage now from ocean to ocean, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. The day of varied gage for railroad tracks is already practically past. The through-freight business forced a settlement of that problem.

ALD. SWEENEY is reported to have concluded that the Salvation Army is not such a bad thing. This is good. The Salvation Army is not beautiful, from an artistic point of view, but its moderate acquaintance with hymn-books and its frequent adaptation of the air and words of popular songs have given its members a moderate knowledge of orthografy. Ald. Sweeney cannot possibly lose anything by association with the Salvation Army. Ald. Sweeney is to be congratulated.

MADRID appears a worthy rival of Paris in ferocious street demonstrations. The peculiarity of these exhibitions of desperate courage by Gallic city mobs is that they are exactly proportioned in intensity to the distance of the enemy from the scene.

NEW YORK *World*: An emphatically "personal" paragraph contributed to a Chicago paper by Mr. James H. Siddons is getting so wide a circulation as to call for correction before it goes further. Mr. Siddons attempts to revise and rehabilitate perfectly familiar ancient history regarding the "real cause," as he calls it, of the separation of Charles Dickens and his wife in the following curious distortion of facts:

The secret was revealed on the publication of Dickens' will. The first bequest is £1,000 to Miss T—— (Ternan), the daughter of a worthy woman and distinguished actress. It seems that Dickens, who had sent her to Italy for musical education, became enamored of the girl, and she bore him three children. Nothing more need be said.

Miss Fanny Ternan, with whose first name Mr. Siddons does not seem to be familiar, went to Italy to study singing, and in the beginning of her career was helped by Dickens. She achieved success as a singer and was married many years ago to Thomas Adolphus Trollope. The "three children" are absolute myths. Mr. Dickens' will has been published over and over again, and is familiar to a million or more readers. He did not leave a shilling to Fanny Ternan, but gave £1,000 to her younger sister, Ellen Lawless Ternan, who soon after Dickens' death married a young English clergyman to whom she had been long engaged. As Mr. Siddons remarks, "Nothing more need be said."

THE parade of the labor organizations of Chicago yesterday was a creditable affair. Members of the labor organizations—the men who really work—exhibited good sense in declining to parade with the so-called Socialists, the people who talk more in proportion to what they produce than any other class on the face of the earth.

GEN. SCHOFIELD telegraphs to Gen. Drum that all will be quiet, that no more Chinese will be murdered at Rock Springs, W. T., while the troops remain there, and that he does not see any necessity for further instructions. But how about the report that Chinamen cannot return to the town in safety, and how about the carousals in celebration of the butchery? Is the whole matter to be passed over as one of the incidents of the labor war?

MR. WINDSOR, who has been spending a few weeks at the political summer-resort of the Northwest, Waukesha, Wis., said to a New York *Tribune* man the other day: "Mr. Hendricks, 'Long' Jones, the Illinois lieutenant of Gen. Logan, 'Long John' Wentworth of Chicago, ex-Gov. Washburn of Minnesota, and Thomas M. Nichol were together on the piazza one day, when I was asked, as the latest arrival from New York, whom the Republicans of this State will nominate for Governor. I replied, unhesitatingly, William M. Evarts. There was only one voice as to the excellence of that selection if it should be made. But 'Long' Jones said: 'I like the idea of Mr. Evarts carrying New York, but I'm for Logan for President, and, consequently, I'd rather see another man than Evarts make the New York race.' If Mr. Evarts is nominated he will have a wonderful support from outside of the State."

THE evident fact that Americans take to the water like ducks, that they can build and sail a craft equally well, makes it the more sad that we have no navy. With a half-way decent navy we could scare the life out of the little South American republics, and put on airs in the Mediterranean and Yellow Seas. It would come high, but it would be an immense thing for our naval officers.

COMMENT has been made on the fact that, if Parnell redeems his promise of securing home rule for Ireland within a year, it will be hard on O'Donovan-Rossa and men of his class, and this comment is apparently justified. What will become of the agitators when Ireland is "freed"? How can Rossa and all the rest of them collect small sums, aggregating large ones, from servant-girls, and how can they buy whisky and dynamite? What will the organs of the cause of freedom have to fight over when the subject of the relative merits of treasurers of funds is taken away from them? And, finally, what will the orators at banquets do? How can a man wax eloquent over Ireland's woes when, in his right coat-tail pocket, there is a copy of a newspaper containing an account of the preceding day's meeting of the Irish Parliament and what the member from Tipperary said to the member from Connaught? Shade of St. Patrick! but it's a bad outlook for many if Parnell succeed!

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "It is estimated that steel rails will be substituted for iron on about 5,000 miles of American railroad per annum. This would put in the market about 375,000 tons of old rails every year. But there are about 5,000,000 tons of old material in the country, and even if the rate of consumption should not be increased it would take eleven years to use up the old iron rails. About 12,000 miles of track were laid with steel rails in each of the years 1883 and 1884, two-thirds being new construction."

CURRENT NOTES.

It must be said of Alf Tennyson that he wrote none of the poetry on Gen. Grant now flooding the country.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

There are men in politics quite capable of walking up to the polls with a jug of rum in one hand and a Prohibition vote in the other.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Explained.—Auger (a young author)—"There seems to be a conspiracy against me among the publishers." Gimlet—"How so?" Auger—"They have all of them declined the same thing."—*Puck.*

There is an editor 91 years old. He attributes his long life and excellent health to the fact that he never expected to please everybody, and never tried to.—*Foreign Ex.*

We have just discovered why a man going fishing always carries a bottle with him. It is in order that he may have the cork to use as a float for his line.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists are said to have a campaign fund of $177 with which to dam the remorseless tide of rum. But dam it, they can't—with such a meagre amount of money.—*Norristown Herald.*

The *Derrick* and the *Blizzard* contest the newspaper field of Oil City, Pa. The *Derrick*, in closing a notice of the death of Peter Gidders, lately said: "Shortly before 6 o'clock a lady began reading the *Blizzard* to him, and in less than two minutes he died."—*Elmira Advertiser.*

There is a growing fear among the sentimental ladies of St. Louis society that Maxwell may prove to be a gentleman, a scholar, and an innocent man after all. If such proves to be the case they should prosecute him for obtaining adoration under false pretenses.—*Leavenworth (Kas.) Times.*

"I say, Bobby," whispered Featherly, "was your sister pleased to learn that I had called upon her?"

"Yes indeed she was," replied Bobby. "When mother told her that Mr. Featherly had called while she was out she said, 'Thank Heaven!'"—*New York Sun.*

A former resident of Lancaster County, and now of Utah Penitentiary, remarks in a letter to a friend: "I am serving out a six months' sentence for loving, cherishing, and caring for my dear families, consisting of three of the best, noblest, and loveliest wives in the Union and twenty-three just as good and pretty children as ever came from Heaven to sojourn for a season on this mundane sphere."—*Allentown (Pa.) Register.*

The Poet and His Sea-Muse (a Fragment)—You know Isaac Flone, the poet, don't you? I Flone they usually call him. Well, he was staying down at Yarmouth and began to neglect his dinner while waiting about for inspirations. He was striding along the seashore the other day striving to get his eye to roll about with a fine frenzy, which it obstinately declined to do, when an acquaintance interrupted his mental aberration by suggesting that he had better postpone his efforts until next Christmas. "Why so?" haughtily queried the poet. "Because," was the reply, "you're certain to get some mince-pie rations then!" And with a metallic chuckle he vanished.—*Rambler.*

An individual applies to the cab company for a situation. "Do you know how to drive?" "Yes, sir." "You know that you must be polite with all your passengers?" "Ah!" "And honest. For example, what would you do if you should find in your cab a pocketbook containing $10,000?" "Nothing at all. I should live on my income."—*Figaro.*

An English visitor at one of the smaller spas in Germany was complaining the other day to a garçon at his hotel that the waters he took really seemed not to have the slightest effect, so far as he was concerned. "But you see, monsieur," replied the waiter, who, it should be said, was under notice to quit his place, "it is necessary to be patient. Now, I well remember a lady at this hotel last season who took the waters, and she did not die until she had been here close upon six months."—*London Figaro.*

Late inventions—A thunder-rod for people who are liable to be "thunderstruck" on receiving unexpected intelligence; a grindstone for people who are in the habit of "grinding their teeth" when they are in anger; a device for grabbing people who are suddenly "rooted to the spot"; a patent air ship for restoring people to their homes who are "carried away by an excess of emotion," "transported with delight," etc.; a steam-roller for people "petrified with astonishment."—*Boston Courier.*

A Gigantic Enterprise—A number of the subscribers to the Newman & Franklin Railroad met in town Wednesday and gave their notes. Notes were given to the amount of $16,650. Those who could not be present are ready to make good notes, and will be waited on by a special committee. Notes for the entire amount will have been given, no doubt, by Saturday night. Much interest is being manifested by our citizens in this enterprise. It is the most gigantic enterprise ever projected by our people, and the grandest. For their noble action coming generations will hallow their memory.—*Franklin (Ga.) News.*

"Mrs. Hopper, my mother sent me in to ask you if you'd loan her your husband a few minutes; pap's gone away, and—"

"Lend her my husband, eh? I'll show the brazen thing that she can't do anything of the kind."

With this Mrs. Hopper threw her apron over her head and hopped into Mrs. Meek's house in a jiffy.

"So you want to borrow my husband, do you?"

"Yes, Mrs. Hopper; my kitchen stove fell over and my man's gone out and I want some one to help me set it up again; see?"

"O, well, why didn't your boy tell me exactly what he wanted. John's jist in the back yard."—*Troy Press.*

A polite stranger in a railway station said to an old gentleman whom he had accidentally kicked with his foot:

"I beg your pardon, sir."

"Eh?" said the deaf old gentleman.

"I beg your pardon, sir," repeated the polite stranger, now slightly embarrassed.

"I don't quite understand you," he said mildly.

"I beg your pardon, I kicked you."

"What for?"

"An accident!" roared the stranger.

"An accident? Bless me! Where?"—*Ex.*

Barber (to customer in chair)—You're quite bald, sir.
Customer—Yep.
Barber—Young man, too?
Customer—Yep.
Barber—Wear your hat too much?
Customer—Nop.
Barber—Run in the family?
Customer—Nop.
Barber—Roots of the hair diseased?
Customer—Nop.
Barber—Fever?
Customer—Nop.
Barber—Er-wife?
Customer—Nop.
Barber (desperately)—What caused that baldness?
Customer—Barber's Preventive.—*New York Times.*

PERSONALS.

Worth declares that he loses no money through Americans.

President Cleveland, it is said, refuses to travel on railroad passes.

Lawrence Barrett has been invited to deliver the next address before the students and faculty of Harvard College.

The new President of Vassar College, Samuel W. Duncan, is good-looking, only 47, and has a large private fortune.

Helen Taylor's proposal to stand for Parliament in England has promoted the Paris League for the Protection of Women to offer candidatures for the coming French elections to Louise Michel, Herbertine Auclerc, Marie Deraismes, Clovis Hugues, and even Sarah Bernhardt, but every one of them refuses to run.

Miss Emma Nevada manages to get an advertisement out of her engagement. Instead of the regulation engagement-ring Miss Nevada wears a bracelet locked on one arm and the doctor carries the key on his watch-chain. The design is a five-barred gate, with the fence of tiny gold clasping around the arm. The posts and bars of the gate are studded all over with fine diamonds.

The wife of J. K. Emmet has a unique mode of securing her new pet dog from the fanciers. Upon driving out in her fine equipage Mrs. Emmet has the dog in a box on the seat beside her. The box is of black walnut; it is about fourteen by twenty-four inches and about fifteen inches high, with a perforated back to admit air; a glass front to view the animal completes the arrangement.

A correspondent of a Boston newspaper says that Mr. Nast's wife is the original of Columbia, the tall, beautiful woman with the classic face who has been so prominent in the allegorical pictures during and since the War. These pictures first gave Nast his National fame. In beauty of conception and execution they have never been excelled, and are chapters of the history of the Nation's mind—photographed moods, as it were. Columbia, let it be noticed, is altogether a different figure from the Goddess of Liberty. She is Nast's special creation in the world of art.

Says a gossiper in the New York *Times*: There seems to be a marked and widespread matrimonial tendency among the members of Mr. Daly's company. The report is that Miss Kingdon contemplates marriage with Mr. Fred Stinson and that Mr. Skinner is engaged to marry Mrs. Virginia Dreher. I have no direct means of knowing the condition of these stories as to accuracy, and they are repeated here merely as examples of the common gossip of the street. Mr. Stinson, who is spoken of as the prospective groom of Miss Kingdon, is the manager of Mme. Modjeska, representing that lady and her interests. He has long been well known as a theatrical manager and agent, and is widely liked for his many pleasant personal qualities.

Announcement was lately made of an impending marriage between Mlle. d'Imecourt (whose mother is a sister of Gen. Gallifet) and Prince Max-Antoine of Hohenlohe-Œhringen. This young lady a few years ago eloped with a son of Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, and was married to him in London. Soon after she was seized by her mother and locked up in a convent pending proceedings—instituted by the mother against the daughter's will, of course—to have the marriage declared null. This suit was granted at the Vatican, because the young husband was a Mohammedan, although he declared his willingness to become a Catholic to regain his wife. It is not known that the young lady has ever become reconciled to the loss of the man of her choice, and the belief is that the present match is forced upon her by her ruthless and ambitious mother.

Lord Houghton was fond of showing a letter from a certain well-known American, in which that gentleman told him that, as he sailed down the Mississippi one evening, he heard the slaves on the banks of the great river singing his song, "The beating of my own heart was the only sound I heard," and keeping time to the refrain with their feet, as they worked among the ridges of the cotton-fields. In speaking of this song, which was his favorite, and perhaps sweetest bit of sentiment, as he often did, he always described how he had composed it while riding on an Irish outside-car from the railway station to Carton, the residence of Ireland's then only strawberry, the Duke of Leinster. When he arrived he committed the verses to paper, and after dinner read them to his host and other guests. The advice given to him was to destroy the trifle as not being worthy of his reputation.

"I am told," says a London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "that Lord Randolph Churchill has a son who is qualifying to succeed him. The little fellow is only 13 years of age; but those who have come across him say that he can use billingsgate quite as well as his papa, and is only a little less select in his choice of adjectives. Some time since an electrical engineer was engaged at the town house fitting up an electric light, when young Randolph interfered with some of the machinery, and told the engineer he would see him—well, blessed before he left off. The appearance of a well-grown club in the hands of the aforesaid engineer caused the young Churchill to fly, but he took up a safe post on the stairs, and from this coigne of vantage began to compliment the engineer in terms more forcible than polite. In the middle of the 'discussion' Lady Randolph came upon the scene, and fetched young hopeful a good United States spank on the head, which floored the hope of the Churchills, who, considerably discomfited and surprised at the muscle his American mamma had developed for his edification, slunk away very quietly."

A SENSATION FOR A DAY.

The News Reaches Paris Early Today that Germany Has Weakened.

Her Emperor Decides that the Spanish Claim to the Carolines Is Good.

Alfonso's War-Ships Were Three Days Ahead of the Teutons—Unrest in Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 8—3 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett cable to The Tribune.]—News has just arrived that the Emperor of Germany has decided that owing to the Spanish ships having arrived three days before the German gunboat, the Island of Yap shall be given up to Spain. Thus the Spanish-German episode may be said to have ended.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The universal opinion here is that the last communication to the Government from Count Solms-Sonnewalde, the German Minister, justifies the hope of a speedy amicable settlement of the Carolines dispute.

Count von Solms-Sonnenwalde, the German Minister, had a lengthy interview today with Premier Canovas del Castillo. He repeated the assurance that Germany would surrender Yap if Spain had occupied the island before the Germans arrived.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7.—The *Etoile Belge* declares that King Leopold cannot act as arbitrator between Spain and Germany because Belgium formerly negotiated for the purchase of one of the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, Sept. 8—1:30 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Both Madrid and Berlin are decidedly more peaceful. The moderation of the German press continues to inspire hope that the action taken by the Spanish Government will prevent the rupture of diplomatic negotiations. The highly conciliatory disposition shown by Germany has been received with the utmost satisfaction by King Alfonso's Ministers. If the Spanish Government refers the matter to arbitration all danger of a conflict will be at an end. It is thought probable that the King of the Belgians or the Emperor of Austria will be requested to undertake the task of arbitration. Prince Bismarck is disposed to take as little notice as possible of the anti-German demonstrations at Madrid and San Sebastian.

EARLIER DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—It is believed in all official circles in Madrid that the dispute with Germany over the occupation of the Caroline Islands will be amicably settled, but the opposition party is less hopeful. Private letters to London have brought intelligence of certain details of the riots in Madrid which are very ominous and which have hitherto been suppressed. All telegrams from Madrid, Valencia, Saragossa, and other centres of disturbance have lately been subjected to a censorship of phenomenal severity. It is now learned that at every anti-German demonstration there have been loud cries of "Down with the Uhlan Colonel!" referring to King Alfonso. It is also known that many officers of the Spanish army have taken solemn oaths never to order their troops to fire into an anti-German crowd. There are indications that Prince Bismarck is becoming seriously annoyed by the continued demonstrations against Germany in Spain and other countries. It is stated that Germany has formally protested against the violent language of the anti-German press in Belgium. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin says that Germany, in obtaining reparation from Spain, refrains from adding to the troubles of a friendly sovereign. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* is confident that Prince Bismarck's seasoned judgment and firm hand will conduce to a settlement of the dispute. Other newspapers praise the calmness displayed by the citizens of Berlin.

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

Meanwhile France is having her share of the continued excitement, and the most warlike news comes from that quarter. For instance, there is a sensational story in *La France* of Paris today to the effect that a mob had murdered the German Consul at Saragossa, Spain. Of course the report is not believed, and no information in confirmation of the story has been received. The newspapers of Paris in commenting on the difficulty between Germany and Spain insist that Prince Bismarck is trying to embroil France in the affair.

M. de Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is hurriedly returning to Paris in consequence of the excitement occasioned by the Carolines affair. The Spanish residents at Marseilles threaten to attack the German consulate in that city. The local authorities have taken steps to prevent any repetition of the Madrid outrages. One hundred and eighty Spaniards held an anti-German demonstration at Tarbonne, Department of Aude, yesterday.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is in Paris awaiting the issue of the contention between Spain and Germany. She has frequent conferences with Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador. He is an old friend and she hopes much from his mediation. A party is forming in favor of placing the 4-year-old Princess of Asturias on the throne of Spain, with Gen. Salamanca as Regent. The General is the most popular man in Spain.

ADVICES FROM MADRID.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Dispatches just received regarding the German occupation of Yap state that the Spaniards on the island had hoisted the Spanish flag, and had lowered it at sunset for the night, as is customary with all nationalities, and that immediately afterward the German gunboat ran in, landed marines and sailors, hoisted the German colors, and formally occupied the place, despite the protestations of the Spaniards.

Prince Bismarck has offered to withdraw the German forces from Yap, provided Spain will not occupy it pending a diplomatic solution of the question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge the Spanish occupation of Yap provided Spain proves that the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat had arrived in the harbor.

The excitement in Madrid over the affair has quieted down. Everything was tranquil last night.

Count von Hatzfeldt in his statement to Count Benomar regarding the orders that had been given to the German gunboat meant that the gunboat had been forbidden to hoist the German flag where the Spanish flag had already been hoisted. He said that the disobedience of the commander of the gunboat would not affect the situation.

At a meeting of the council today, King Alfonso declared that he had confidence in the present Ministry. He said he was convinced that Emperor William would meet him half way in an honorable compromise. A special posse of police guards the German Embassy.

The statement of *Le Paris* and *La France*, French newspapers, that King Alfonso would be overthrown unless he headed the war party is regarded as based upon a canard.

The German gunboat which occupied Yap was the Hyena, Capt. Langemak, from Australia. She carries four guns and ninety men. The rumors that the German Consuls at Saragossa and Barcelona had been attacked are denied.

Gen. Martinez Campos, formerly Minister of War, in an interview today censured King Alfonso for delaying his return to Madrid. He thought the King should have returned at the beginning of the trouble with Germany, and that the time lost afforded the revolutionists the opportunity to incite the people to rebellion. Spain, he said, must avoid war at all hazards.

The Spanish Government has renewed its order to the Governors of the provinces to prevent anti-German manifestations, and the military precautions have been increased in Saragossa and Valencia.

It is probable that King Leopold of Belgium or Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be asked to act as arbitrator between Spain and Germany.

King Alfonso at the Cabinet council today deprecated the hasty decision to rupture the friendly relations with Germany.

The anti-German demonstrations at San Sebastian have been suppressed. Several arrests have been made.

LITTLE CUBA IS EXCITED.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—About 5,000 persons attended a meeting at the Spanish Casino here yesterday which had been called to take action in connection with the seizure of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Enthusiastic speeches were made pledging the lives and property of the citizens of Cuba in support of the Spanish Government in case of a war. A merchant, in the name of the merchants of Havana, offered $500,000 toward purchasing men-of-war. A resolution was adopted urging traders to suspend relations with Germany while negotiations are pending. A procession was then formed and marched to the palace, and the President and directors of the Casino called on the Captain-General and informed him of the action of the meeting. The Captain-General thanked them, and said that if war broke out the Germans would not go to Spain, but might come to Cuba, in which event he was prepared to defend the island from German aggression, and he counted on their support and that of all the people of Cuba. The gathering dispersed peacefully, after giving cheers for Spain, King Alfonso, and the Captain-General. A portion of the crowd passed in front of the German consulate repeating the cheers for Spain and King Alfonso. The consulate is guarded. A committee from the political party known as the Union Constitutional and the commanders of numerous volunteer corps have offered their services to the Captain-General and the National Government. The press of Havana is highly indignant over the Carolines affair and the public excitement is intense.

THE POISONING MANIA.

CHARGES AGAINST A ST. JOSEPH GIRL.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A supposed poisoning case, resulting in the death of three persons, is creating great excitement in the village of St. Joseph, ten miles from here. A month since Mrs. Hiram Peabody died suddenly with a disease regarded as neuralgia of the stomach. Two weeks later Mr. Peabody, who was a wealthy farmer, and greatly respected, died very suddenly with the same symptoms. A few days ago Miss Belle Hasty, a young woman of fine character and winning manners, a daughter of Robert Hasty, was violently taken with the same symptoms, as was also young Silas Peabody. She died, but he recovered. Suspicions soon sprang up, and it is now alleged that just before Mrs. Peabody's death Miss Hasty bought a package of rat-poison at Stevenson's drug store in St. Joseph. A package of this poison was also found pinned to an undergarment which Miss Hasty laid off just before she died. It is also alleged that Miss Hasty was engaged to young Silas Peabody, and his parents, particularly his mother, had opposed their union. With these facts as a basis the community has become greatly excited over the supposition that Miss Hasty poisoned Mr. and Mrs. Peabody in order to consummate the desired union, and afterward concluded to kill both herself and the young man. Yesterday the Rev. J. W. Perkins, the Christian minister, refused to preach her funeral sermon until the suspicions shall be cleared up. An investigation is expected to follow.

THE EMPORIA POISONING.

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Walkup's attorney, W. W. Scott, appeared before Justice Frank Payne today and waived examination. The case will now be recorded on the criminal docket of the District Court and come up for trial in October. Lawyer Scott returned from Kansas City this morning, where he had been on business connected with the case. He is reticent regarding the outcome of his visit, saying that he preferred to keep the prosecution in the dark about what he is doing. "What I want to do is to clear the girl," he said; "it is true the publication of facts that prove her innocent creates sympathy for her with the public, but it also gives the other side a chance to hedge. There are a lot of fellows who are determined to hang her, innocent or guilty. Those doctors have got an idea they are on trial, and they will do anything to clear their reputations. For this reason I prefer to fight my case in the courts. Public opinion is well enough, but what I want is a verdict."

"You think there is no doubt securing one of acquittal?"

"Doubt? There is not the least doubt in the world. There is not a jury in America that will convict her in the light of the evidence. Aside from the improbability of one so young perpetrating so heinous a crime, there was absolutely no motive. Then she bears the stamp of innocence on her countenance. When she sent for me I confess I went to see her prejudiced against her. Ten minutes' conversation convinced me of her innocence. She is an open, guileless girl, and has won the hearts of all who have met her. There is a strong revulsion of feeling in her favor. In Emporia, where everybody was howling for her blood, ladies have come in and gone away from the jail declaring it impossible that she could be guilty of the deed. She is absolutely without friends who are able to assist her save Mr. Jay, who was appointed her guardian, and I am working her case with little prospect of pay. I have even borne my own traveling expenses, but I determined that she shall be cleared of the charge. Walkup died by his own hand. There is plenty of proof of it. There are druggists in Emporia who have sold him arsenical preparations, but they are too pusillanimous to come out honestly and say so. They will have to do it, though, before we are through with this matter."

"What about the story in the New Orleans *Mascot* reflecting on Mrs. Walkup's character?"

"It is a lie from beginning to end, and leaves the impress of falsehood on its very face. The article says the Wallace boarding-house, up to within a few years, has been one of questionable character. Three is the least number that can be meant by a few. It also says she (Mrs. Walkup) is 16 years of age. At the time the house was questionable, according to the writer, she was 13 years of age. How frail she could have been at that age I leave it for any candid man to say. There is yet stronger evidence of falsehood. I am constantly in receipt of letters from New Orleans. I have a stack of them, the writers of which testify in highest terms as to her purity and nobleness of character. I have also letters from people in Illinois who boarded at her mother's house while at the exposition. They all praise her in highest terms. The article was evidently inspired, as certain letters show. This fact alone shows how debased a certain person is. Now, as to the paper, the *Mascot*, its character is well known. The article in question is the result of an old feud. During the heat of a political campaign the editor of the *Mascot* published an article charging Judge W. T. Houston with criminal intimacy with Mrs. Finley, Minnie Walkup's sister. The Judge's brother went to the *Mascot* office and attempted to shoot the editor, but was shot in the hand before he could get in a shot, and a friend who accompanied him was killed. The slayer was acquitted and has ever since borne the Wallace family ill-will. That is the secret of the whole thing. As I have said before, it is impossible to talk to Mrs. Walkup without being convinced not only that she is innocent of the crime charged against her, but that she is a pure woman and decidedly an interesting one besides."

THE FRANKIE MORRIS CASE.

OSAGE MISSION, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Judge Stillwell in the Frankie Morris murder trial today granted a new trial to the defendant on the ground that opprobrious expressions of the County Attorney were outside of the record and prejudicial to the interests of the defendant. One of the strong grounds urged by the defendant for a new trial was an analysis made by Prof. H. D. Garrison of Chicago in which he found but a slight trace of arsenic in the liver of the dead woman, Nancy J. Poinsett. The first affidavit filed from him stated there was arsenic in the liver, but a telegram to Burton, one of Mrs. Morris' attorneys, happening to become known to the attorneys for the State, they brought it in. It was from Prof. Garrison and stated he had found traces of arsenic.

Mrs. Morris, when called on by THE TRIBUNE representative, seemed in good spirits, exhibiting the same coolness that she had during the entire trial. She insists that her mother was not poisoned and that there is no poison in her body. The argument for a new trial lasted three days, the Hon. T. P. Fenlon of Leavenworth coming down to take part in it. The new trial will be had as soon as the Judge can get to it. The trial and all connected with it have received a great deal of attention on account of the prominence of the parties interested and the romantic surroundings.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The members of the Anti-Monopoly League will hold their annual convention in this city tomorrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Intense Excitement in London Over the Arraignment of Editor Stead and Others.

The Alleged Abductors of Eliza Armstrong Treated with Derision by a Hooting Mob.

Gladstone's Critical State of Health—Complications in Central Asia—Interesting Irish Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The intense public interest in the first legal proceedings growing out of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* revelations of London's immorality was shown today by the character and the number of the crowd which swarmed in and about the Bow Street Police Court during the preliminary examination of Mr. Stead and his employés on the charge of abducting Eliza Armstrong. The defendants were Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombs, Mr. Jacques, and Mme. Mauray. Mr. Stead conducted his own case, while counsel represented the others. The crowd was not composed of the ordinary loungers about police courts. These were present in sufficient numbers, but they were reinforced on this occasion by hundreds of respectable, solid citizens, including well-to-do tradesmen, manufacturers, and business-men. These people had heard so much about the perils to which their daughters were liable to be subjected that they had found time to attend a police court session in order to judge for themselves of the character of the man who made the charges and of the nature of his methods and agencies. Not only the court-room but the whole neighborhood was blocked the whole day, and in the outside crowd the current of sentiment was very obviously against the defendants. When Mr. Stead, the members of the Salvation Army, and the rest of the accused came to the court they were hissed and groaned, but when they left the building at the close of the proceedings it seemed as though pandemonium had been let loose. They were zealously guarded and protected by the police, but the "bobbies" were unable to check the torrent of filthy abuse with which they were assailed, and had great difficulty in protecting their charges from personal violence. The scenes inside the court-room were very different from the usual routine of a police court. The array of counsel, both for prosecution and the defense, was almost unprecedented. A number of reporters were present, also many members of the Salvation Army, and quite a sprinkling of brothelkeepers. Mrs. Jarrett sat in the prisoners' dock. Mr. Stead and Mr. Bramwell Booth had seats in front of the dock.

Mr. Stead was smiling and self-possessed. He took copious notes of the proceedings, and did not hesitate to correct Mr. Poland whenever he thought the Treasury Solicitor was in error as to facts. Mrs. Jarrett was the only one of the defendants who was placed in the dock. She looked careworn, and she suffered considerably from the heat and stifling atmosphere of the court room. Bramwell Booth is deaf, and used a huge ear-trumpet, which he turned with nervous energy upon each speaker, in the hope of hearing what was said.

THE COURT-ROOM SKETCHED.

Another correspondent thus sketches some of the characters in the trial. Bow street was looking muggy and miserable as two cabs drove up to the door of the police court this morning, emptied their loads on the slimy pavement and departed, leaving several of the defendants in the Armstrong case. The terrible judgment chamber was as cold and stately as the Bank of England. Mr. Vaughan, the respectable stipendiary who dispenses justice inside, might easily be mistaken for a Baronet or even an ex-Lord Mayor. Mrs. Jarrett was an object of interest, both painful and hostile. She was not a pleasant sight to look upon. Her sallow and vulgar face spoke more of the sins she had forsaken than of the repentance which had led to her edifying conversion. She wore a cheap brown ulster and a very battered hat adorned with a faded green feather. Next came Mr. Stead, very neat, but rather nervous. He is a small, spare man, with a red beard. He has a high but rather receding forehead, and an earnest look in his eyes. During the hearing of the case he showed little of his usual restlessness, but an occasional twitching of his delicate fingers told one plainly that he felt he was sitting on a nasty mine and might be hoist any moment with his own petard. Now and then he turned to his neighbor on the right, Mr. Jacques, the *Pall Mall Gazette's* sub-editor, or exchanged notes with Mrs. Jarrett. As Mr. Poland, the Public Prosecutor, rose to charge the prisoner Jarrett and her fellow-defendants with sundry offenses, chief amongst them being the abduction of Eliza Armstrong, aged under 13 years, one might have heard a pin drop. Eliza Armstrong is a very vulgar little girl. She was dressed in a brownish jacket. Eliza may have been under 13 a year ago, but she looks like 16 now. She has a long nose, a red, coarse complexion, wears her hair plaited and tied behind with blue ribbon, and hides her maiden modesty under a large black hat. She gave her evidence without hesitation. "Ah, she has been well schooled, she has," said an indignant Salvationist standing near me. Schooled or not, she had her story pat, and if it can be substantiated it should go hard with the sainted Rebecca and the worthy Mr. Stead. The investigation will drag along for some days, but Mr. Stead will make the sensation of the hour when he is called upon. He will admit all the facts, but will plead good intentions, and will then retaliate with exposures in private circles. This he avowed to friends before leaving the court.

THE CASE OPENED.

Mr. Poland, Solicitor of the Treasury, opened the case for the crown with a long speech, in which he gave a description of how the girl was obtained from her mother, the outrages to which she had been subjected after she was installed in Mme. Mauray's establishment, and the ill-treatment she had received from the time she had left her mother until the time she was recovered and taken home. Mrs. Jarrett, during Mr. Poland's statement, sat with a calm demeanor, her eyes closed and her head nodding, closely resembling Charles Dickens' Sally Brass in "Old Curiosity Shop." Mr. Stead appeared unconcerned, smiling occasionally and at times denying Mr. Poland's allegations. At the close of his address to the court Mr. Poland demanded the committal of all the defendants for trial. Mr. Poland's speech was two hours long, and was frequently interrupted by applause which the court officers were powerless to suppress.

The child Eliza Armstrong then took the stand, and proved a model witness. She is a neat, wholesome-looking girl, and was not at all frightened by the novelty of her situation or the size of her audience. She gave her testimony without confusion, and displayed a considerable amount of acuteness. Her mother is a determined-looking, harsh-speaking woman, who glared upon the prisoners by turns, but she is evidently very fond of her daughter. The child identified Mrs. Jarrett as the woman who had secured her from her mother on the plea of needing her assistance to do housework. The girl then gave in detail all the circumstances connected with her abduction. At the medical examination, immediately after she was decoyed from home, the physician tested her innocence despite her screams. Afterward she was dispatched to France to prevent the police from getting possession of her for her mother. She wrote several letters home, but the members of the Salvation Army who had charge of her suppressed them.

This ended the girl's testimony for the day. The defendants indicated that they would contest the accuracy of many of the girl's statements, and reserved the right to cross-examine her. The court then adjourned until tomorrow. The defendants were all released on bail. The mob at the doors of the court tried to overturn Gen. Booth's carriage, and molested other members of the Salvation Army. Eliza Armstrong was cheered.

BRITISH NEWS.

Sir Andrew Clark has made a diagnosis of Mr. Gladstone's condition and reports that the ex-Premier is sound in health, but that care is necessary to prevent a relapse.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: Cold rains in some sections and local storms in others have delayed harvesting. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 39,709 quarters at 32s 4d, against 62,573 quarters at 34s 3d during the corresponding week last year. The price of foreign wheat is unchanged. There has been a decline of 6d per quarter in the price of cargoes off the coast. There were eighteen arrivals, five cargoes were sold, six were withdrawn, and thirteen remained, including one of California. About twenty cargoes are due. At today's market it was difficult to sell wheat. Flour was about 6d cheaper. Corn and oats were dull. Barley was quiet.

At Dundee, Scotland, 10,000 persons employed in the jute mills went on a strike today.

The steamer Norseman, from Liverpool for Boston, has returned, owing to an accident to her boiler.

John Bright has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that every one who values honesty and decency in public life should submit himself to the true interests of the Liberal party.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The municipal authorities of Cork have unanimously refused to pay for extra police service.

The Earl of Carnarvon and his wife arrived at Belfast today. They met with an enthusiastic reception.

Archbishop Walsh was installed in office today in the Dublin cathedral. The ceremonies were witnessed by the Lord Mayor and corporation, Messrs. Davitt and O'Doherty, twelve Parliamentary supporters of Mr. Parnell, and a vast concourse of citizens.

The parish priest and a Sub-Sheriff have amicably settled the trouble arising out of the evictions at Mullinavat.

Statistics just gathered show that the population of Ireland is under 5,000,000, and that the number of births and marriages is below the average of the previous ten years.

A party of moonlighters raided a farm-house near Tralee last Sunday evening. They pulled a girl out of bed and cut her hair, and tied two donkeys tail to tail and burned them alive. They also burned a rick of hay and stabbed a horse to death.

The Municipal Council of Cork has voted £50 to pay for windows broken during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Ameer of Bokhara has abdicated in favor of his son Turani, who is inimical to Russian interests and friendly towards England.

Russia has determined to extend her railway system through Bokhara despite the protestations of Turani. A Bokharan embassy is at present in St. Petersburg discussing the question with the Russian Ministry. The concession for building the railway was obtained by Russia from the father of Turani, and is in connection with the Transcaspian Railway.

It is reported at Vienna that the Government of India has arranged a convention with Beloochistan, by the terms of which the latter is to assist Afghanistan with 30,000 troops in the event of a Russo-Afghan war. In return Beloochistan is to be subsidized equally with Afghanistan and the Quettah Railway is to be connected with Kelat, the Capital of Beloochistan.

BESIEGED KASSALA.

The garrison at Kassala has effected a favorable truce with the Hadendowas. The latter are weakened by internal revolts. The Abyssinian relief army has started for Kassala.

Osman Digma was shot by an Arab while trying to coerce four Sheiks to attack Kassala.

OBITUARY.

Col. William Yolland, R. E., is dead.

[William Yolland was born in 1810 and entered the Royal Engineers in 1828. He was employed in Canada from 1830 till 1834-'35, and joined the ordnance survey at the Tower of London in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed till 1854. He was afterward similarly engaged in Ireland, and was at one time inspector of railways under the board of trade. His name is associated with important surveys and astronomical observations.]

CABLE NOTES.

The Municipal Government of Berlin gave a dinner and fête today to the members of the Telegraph Conference. Several Ministers were present.

The *Figaro* of Paris announces that Prince Napoleon will start in October on a tour of the world. He will spend three weeks in America and then visit China, India, Persia, and Russia.

Three hundred Poles from Galicia have arrived at Pesth, where they have been given an enthusiastic welcome, banquets being given in their honor. They decline to use the German language.

The International Conference for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property opened its session at Berne, Switzerland, today. M. Droz, the Swiss Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was chosen President.

THREATENING WEATHER AND RAIN.

THE UNCOMFORTABLE PREDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, threatening weather and rain, preceded in northern portion by fair weather, increasing east to south winds, slight rise in temperature, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, threatening weather and occasional heavy rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, accompanying storm centre moving eastward, stationary followed by slight fall in temperature, lower barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, threatening weather and occasional lower temperature, falling followed by higher barometer.

For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m.: Threatening weather and heavy rains, strong east to south winds, stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—9 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Places of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermometer..	Direction of wind.......	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 h'rs.
Gulf States—					
El Paso	....	..	....	....	....
Galveston	29.99	89	S.	Clear.	....
New Orleans	29.90	83	N. E.	Clear.	.66
Shreveport, La.	29.88	77	S.	Fair.	*
Ohio Valley & Tenn—					
Cincinnati	30.02	67	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Indianapolis	29.90	65	E.	Lt. rain.	*
Louisville	30.00	70	N. E.	Clear.	....
Memphis	29.89	81	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Nashville	29.95	76	S. E.	Cloudy.	*
Pittsburg	30.10	63	N.	Clear.	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.14	57	S.	Clear.	....
Cleveland	30.10	60	S.	Cloudy.	....
Detroit	30.10	62	N. E.	Clear.	....
Oswego	30.14	55	E.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.15	58	S. E.	Clear.	....
Toledo	30.17	61	E.	Clear.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.11	54	S. E.	Clear.	....
Chicago	30.00	64	E.	Lt. rain.	*
Duluth	30.00	55	S. E.	Clear.	....
Escanaba	30.01	54	S. W.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven	30.04	56	N. E.	Thr'n'g.	....
Marquette	30.04	53	W.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee	30.00	58	E.	Thr'n'g.	....
Mackinaw	30.10	49	S.	Clear.	....
Mississippi Valley—					
Cairo	29.88	74	E.	Cloudy.	....
Des Moines	29.73	54	S. E.	Lt. rain.	.62
La Crosse	29.93	59	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
St. Louis	29.87	65	E.	H. rain.	.32
St. Paul	29.85	55	E.	Cloudy.	.01
Springfield	29.85	60	S. E.	Lt. rain.	.58
Omaha	29.68	50	E.	Lt. rain.	.54
Yankton	29.76	50	E.	Lt. rain.	.74
Bismarck	29.91	56	E.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Buford	29.91	53	E.	Lt. rain.	.16
Cheyenne	29.84	58	N.	Clear.	.02
Deadwood	29.71	58	S.	Thr'n'g.	.15
Fort Assinaboine	29.99	56	S.	Clear.	.01
Denver	29.82	56	N.	Clear.	.06
Dodge City	29.69	61	W.	Clear.	.10
North Platte	29.73	52	N. W.	Lt. rain.	.08
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.95	52	S.	Clear.	....
Halifax	30.26	50	W.	Clear.	....
Montreal	30.14	50	S. W.	Cloudy.	.08
Quebec	30.11	51	S. W.	Fair.	....
Toronto	30.15	52	N.	Clear.	.07
Other Points—					
Washington	30.19	65	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Helena	29.89	56	S. W.	Clear.	....
Boston	30.21	58	S. W.	Clear.	....
New York	....	..	....	....	....
Philadelphia	....	..	....	....	....
Salt Lake	29.83	60	N.	Clear.	.09
Little Rock	....	..	....	....	....
Elliott	29.71	70	S. W.	Clear.	.12
Stockton	29.82	73	S. W.	Clear.	....
Las Animas	29.76	61	N.	Clear.	.14

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weath'r
6 a. m.	30.145	54.3	78.2	W.	4	....	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	30.135	60.6	65.0	E.	6	....	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.082	62.8	56.0	E.	9	....	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	30.049	62.6	71.0	N. E.	8	....	Cloudy.
10 p. m.	29.979	63.8	79.2	E.	12	.01	Lt. rain.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Arrived: The Rugia and India, from Hamburg; the Gallia, from Liverpool; the Holland, from London.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Arrived off Crookhaven: The City of Chicago, from New York for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Sept. 7.—Arrived: The State of Nevada, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—Signaled off Kinsella: The steamer Helvetia, from New York for Liverpool.

MODEST ST. LOUISANS OBJECT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The directors of the St. Louis Exposition have held several meetings to discuss the propriety of allowing three noted paintings imported from the Paris Salon to go on exhibition. These are "Zuleika," "Eve," and "Potiphar's wife." They are objected to on account of nudity, and the prudes triumphed tonight by having the paintings excluded from the galleries.

THE THEATRES.

Jack Haverly's Minstrel Company Open the New Theatre to a Big House.

Sully's "Grocery" at the Grand—Raymond in "For Congress" at Hooley's.

Laura Dainty in the "Mountain Pink" at the Olympic—Notes from Other Amusement Houses.

Haverly's new minstrel theatre on Madison street was crowded at the opening last evening, nearly all the theatrical managers in town who could spare a few moments from their own resorts showing up to give lustre to the occasion. The name of the redoubtable Colonel, so well known of old to playgoers of Chicago, was blazoned in varicolored gas-jets at the entrance of what used to be known as Hershey Music-Hall, but which hereafter will be barred against female suffrage conventions and will be sacred to minstrelsy. At 8 o'clock the sign "Standing-room only" adorned the box-office, and late-comers could hardly squeeze their way into the hall to get a glimpse of the new resort. The place was found to be compact and cozy, brightly decorated, and with plenty of plush and burnished copper railings. Two little pagoda-like boxes (after the style of those in Central Music-Hall) are suspended on either side of the stage over those on the main floor. As the ceiling is low there is room for no more, and there being only one balcony for similar reasons the "gods" find themselves for once without an Olympus and compelled to descend from their usual airy hights. Mr. William J. Davis, late of the Columbia, is manager, and many faces of Mr. Haverly's old staff when he held out where the First National Bank now stands are to be seen among the attachés. Mr. Haverly himself was there last night, and his family occupied one of the lower boxes.

The stage-opening, which is very wide, disclosed three rows of shining burnt-cork faces, the third and highest tier being occupied by the madrigal boys, made up like pickaninnies. The singing of these little fellows and their appearance (for they are an innovation in minstrelsy) seemed to please the audience. The old-timers in the company were cordially welcomed, and many of the jokes also came in for their share of recognition. The first part opened with an overture and chorus from "Orpheus and Eurydice" by the entire company, and the selections that followed, some of which were new and some antique, were warmly applauded, especially "Little Ah Sid," which was sung by Willis Sweatnam, and "The Lost Chord," rendered by Franz Wetter. Mr. Sweatnam manipulated the "bones," Mr. Charles V. Seamon the tambourine, and Mr. E. N. Slocum acted as interlocutor. The performance, which was quite lengthy, included a burlesque of the exposition and also a rather clever take-off of "Bluff" as given at McVicker's.

HOOLEY'S—"FOR CONGRESS."

Mr. John T. Raymond is appearing at Hooley's in Mr. D. D. Lloyd's comedy, "For Congress," which was given repeatedly last season and in which the principal part is a sort of political Col. Sellers. Mr. Raymond makes this character of a sanguine, unscrupulous politician very amusing, but the piece drags dreadfully whenever he leaves the stage, for the plot is so rickety that it hardly holds together. The satire is broad enough to be appreciated by every one and the hits at the methods of primaries and conventions are hugely enjoyed. Mr. Raymond acts with his usual unction as Gen. Josiah Limber, and he could hardly improve upon his impersonation by a visit to the Chicago Common Council. The dramatist, however, has neglected an opportunity in not introducing toward the close a county jail scene, which might be made extremely realistic and suggestive, while the interest also might be deepened by the interpolation in the story of the excitement attending a search for a supersedeas. The sentimental scenes are atrociously dull, but Mr. Raymond has done the most possible with them by engaging pretty actresses. Miss Edna Marlowe looked charming and acted with much spirit, as Anna Wooley, and Miss Bessie Hunter and Miss Mamie Floyd also helped to make the otherwise flat portions of the play attractive to the eye. Even the young actress who took the part of an old maid could not bring herself to conceal her good looks, and probably no one regretted that she found herself incapable of the sacrifice.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"THE CORNER GROCERY."

Daniel Sully, who has only recently come into notice in the rush of variety performers to satisfy the demands for farce in the first-class theatres, is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is likely to gain prominence as an actor of the "Harrigan and Hart" school, which reflects on the stage those phases of American city life that result from a mixture of nationalities. He has written a piece called "The Corner Grocery," which, while it betrays crudities of construction and is lamentably flat toward the end, is yet worthy of attention for the truth it contains and for the attempt, which is in the main successful, to attain realism by a disregard of conventionality. The first act is boisterous, after the manner of rough-shod farces; but the second is fresh, strong, and natural. The interior is presented of an humble home in New York, and the emigrant in his new surroundings is pictured with an unmistakable sense of humor and pathos and in a genuine domestic atmosphere. The story of the piece is almost what a boy would write in his first essay at play-writing, and yet several of the incidents in this second act have more freshness and intrinsic dramatic strength than may be found in a dozen pretentious American dramas of the Bartley Campbell class. The characters are taken from life, and the home that is shown is the type of thousands such in every American city. Mr. Sully's Daddy Nolan is an original creation—the sturdy figure of an honest, well-meaning Hibernian with all the social kindliness, generosity, and eccentricity, but without coarseness and without offensiveness save, perhaps, when the dialog permits an expression or two that could well be omitted. The sincerity of the actor's work and the smoothness of his execution are really surprising, and there is more than one touch in this act that is Jeffersonian in its artistic simplicity. The last act becomes very tedious, however, for, the slim story being told, time is wasted in incidental farcical exaggerations that do much to destroy the fine impression made by the preceding situations. The interest here should be better sustained, and a quick natural ending would please the audience. Altogether the piece is a queer jumble of the most pronounced merits and the most childishly irritating faults. A boy in the cast named Master Malvey is exceptionally clever in taking off the familiar gamin of the city's streets.

NOTES.

The seventh annual season of the Criterion was opened last evening by Milliken's opera company in "Mme. Boniface," a sparkling burlesque which Théo made familiar to Chicagoans during her last engagement. Madeline Lucette, whose first appearance it was in this city, took the part of Friquette, which she rendered with much animation. Among the members of the company are Will S. Rising, Mme. Defossez, Dan Packard, and Charles F. Lang.

Lester Franklin appeared in the new melodrama "N. Y." at the Academy, which will receive notice hereafter. There was a large audience present.

Denman Thompson in the everlasting "Joshua Whitcomb" is again at McVicker's.

Bartley Campbell's "Siberia," which has been played some time or other at every theatre in Chicago, is the attraction at the Columbia.

The performance of "Miss Multon" at the Chicago Opera-House lasted until nearly midnight. A review is postponed.

Robert McWade, whose "Rip Van Winkle" is well known, is billed this week at the Standard.

It appears that some bolters from the Henry Irving Dramatic Club formed an organization to be known as the Chicago Dramatic Club. The former interesting society, so its Secretary writes, is still in existence and proposes to bring out shortly such plays as "School," "Lost in London," "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "An Unequal Match."

The young woman who called herself Baroness Rotchkoff and who attempted to play "Camille" in New York last spring has accepted a modest engagement in Arthur Rehan's company and will be seen in "A Night Off."

The Olympic Theatre has been handsomely redecorated by Messrs. Kohl & Middleton; the lobby is now adorned with a number of interesting works in crayon, and the auditorium has been so freshened and brightened up that patrons accustomed to its old dingy appearance would hardly know it. The opening attraction of the house, which is now called "The New Olympic Theatre," was Miss Laura Dainty in "A Mountain Pink." She is supported, among others, by Miss Neddie Crero, M. S. Wilson, F. Langdon, and C. Hynson. The audience last evening was quite large.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS.

THE INDIANA EPIDEMIC OF DEFAULTING TRUSTEES INCREASING AT A MOST ALARMING RATE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The citizens of Black Township, Posey County, are considerably stirred up over the issuance of $8,000 of township certificates by George D. Rowe, who is the predecessor of the present trustee, and for which nothing visible of a valuable character can be found. Most of the orders were dated in January and February, 1883, and others in 1884 and payable in 1885. It appears they were given out shortly before Rowe's retirement from office, and about $400 of the certificates was paid, but the rapidity with which they were presented led him to stop payment on them until he had obtained legal advice, which resulted in letting them all go to protest. Since that time there have been presented for payment certificates amounting to $7,563. Indiana parties held about $7,500 of the certificates, while Chicago is the possessor of the balance. There is some fear that, like milksickness, this trustee business may become an epidemic. The unlimited power the township trustees have in this State gives them the greatest latitude in raising money for which value received does not enter as a consideration. The discovery of the above frauds in connection with the investigation in Daviess County, by which fully $25,000 was pocketed by thieving trustees and others, may eventually result in an extra session of the Legislature to make laws abridging their powers.

THE DAVIESS COUNTY FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—There are some new developments in the Daviess County trustee frauds. Grimsley, Brown, and Clarke, the absconding trustees, have been seen and interviewed in Hamilton, Ont. Mr. J. C. Billheimer, one of the prominent attorneys of Washington, went to Canada shortly after Brown and his partner skipped out and came across the swindlers in Hamilton. Mr. Billheimer had business of an especial nature with Brown and desired to secure a settlement of the township business with him. Brown's legitimate accounts as trustee of Washington Township had been settled up to Aug. 1, leaving a balance in bank of $3,277. Mr. Billheimer got Brown's check for that amount and brought it back with him. Mr. Billheimer completed his business with the fugitive in short order and left for home. Grimsley also gave his check for $374, balance due Steele Township on his August accounts. Clarke of Barr Township had no checks to offer, but was found to be over $3,000 behind in his accounts, all of which his unfortunate bondsmen will have to liquidate. Mr. Billheimer says: "When I arrived in Hamilton, Ont., I found three of the gloomiest trustees I ever saw in my life. They looked sad and forsaken, but offered no apologies or explanations concerning their schemes. They blamed a Chicago party for a good part of the mischief. I don't believe the three trustees have much left, but I think the Chicago man beat them out of about all they raised on the fraudulent warrants, because the paper was made out to his orders and he made no promise to hand over the money to them as he disposed of the paper. It is a fact, however, that neither of the three swindlers could approximate how much paper they had issued. Grimsley told me that his warrants, if gathered together, would fill a room ten feet square. Of course, he exaggerated this, but he said it in a grim, discouraged way, as though he had played the devil while he had the opportunity. I don't think there is less than $100,000 in warrants in excess of these three townships. The total amount cannot be estimated at less than $250,000 for the three townships. The men feel bad at being banished from home and kindred, but they will never be heard of on American soil again.

A THRIFTY CHICAGO MAN.

The Chicago man is the chief schemer, and he will never dare to show his head. He no doubt has made an immense sum of money in this way. Two of the absconding men wept when I was talking to them. There is quite a colony of Indiana trustees congregating there. Just as I was leaving two men from Warren and Fountain Counties were introduced to me as refugees, and more were expected. It will thus be seen that this gigantic fraud is developing every day into more astounding proportions, and each day's additional revelations bring the greatest consternation and dismay to the hearts of the people. In fact, it is the only topic under discussion in business circles. There is a strong feeling among many prominent men," continued Mr. Billheimer, "who have earnestly expressed the hope that Gov. Gray would appreciate the necessity of calling an extra session of the Legislature to act upon the matter and endeavor in some way to stop the swindling and fraud that are being perpetrated throughout the State. Grimsley, Brown, and Clarke of this county are preparing to embark in the hardware business in Canada, and the American colony of fugitives in Canada is swelling rapidly and nine-tenths of the State not yet heard from. They have lots of sympathy for each other, evidently, from their actions. My flying visit to Canada was rather novel."

"I have seen scores of letters and telegrams from all the leading cities within 1,000 miles of here," said County Auditor Lovelle, "and our bank has been flooded with them the last two days. I have received many myself. Chicago and Indianapolis capitalists seem to be in the most trouble, although a large number of warrants have been sold in Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Cincinnati."

Startling developments are daily expected from other counties. A list of warrants on different townships in the State, aggregating nearly $500,000, two-thirds of which are fraudulent, is in the possession of your correspondent, and will be given you later in the week. The one-tenth part of this rottenness and corruption has not yet been told. Additional township warrants on Daviess County townships that have come to light are as follows: John B. Frenzel, Merchants' Bank, Indianapolis, $16,000; Charles Leninger, Seymour, $7,500; Mr. Davis, Shoals, $1,200; Bedford Bank, Bedford, $1,500; M. D. Watson, Chicago, $4,900; William Meredith Jr. $1,200.

HOPELESSLY BROKEN.

THE WESTERN EXPORT ASSOCIATION A WRECK AND PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST BED-ROCK.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—A paper here having interviewed the prominent distillers and got the bottom facts in regard to the Western Export Association, says that the whisky pool, or rather the association, is hopelessly broken. Alcohol and high-proof spirits today are selling in prominent manufacturing centres in the West for $1.04@1.05 per proof gallon, and the paper says it is credibly informed that private sales are being made as low as $1.02 and $1.03 per proof gallon, this being a loss of from three to five cents per proof gallon to the distiller. It is also said that if this war continues, of which there seems to be no doubt, prices will go down to $1 per proof gallon for alcohol and high-proof spirits. The bonanza distillers are determined to drive the knife to the hilt and then wriggle the hilt.

A PAPER COMPANY ASSIGNS.

THE CONCERN OF WHICH EX-SECRETARY ROBESON OF THE NAVY IS PRESIDENT IS FORCED TO THE WALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Sterling Paper Manufacturing Company of this city has made an assignment. The company has a paid up capital of $150,000. The liabilities are not known. George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is the President of the company.

HOWER'S BOND APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, today approved the bond of Samuel Hower as Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans in the sum of $300,000.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

A cell at the West Twelfth Street Station was occupied last night by a robust German who said his name was Bernard Kramer, and that he was 43 years old and an ironworker by trade, and a little boy who the man claimed was his son. Kramer was charged with having obtained money by false pretenses from Clark, Raffen & Co., machinists, at Kingsbury and Ohio streets. It is said of the prisoner that, taking the little boy with him to excite the greater compassion, he applied for work at various places, and ended by asking for money for himself and little child, who were represented to be penniless. He called at Clark, Raffen & Co.'s in the middle of last week and was promised work the next Monday. Saturday he appealed for an advance on his pay and Mr. Raffen ordered the bookkeeper to pay him $5. He bought a watch and chain for $8 with a portion of the advance, but did not put in an appearance Monday. He called at a place on South Canal street, however, yesterday and made the same request. This firm having heard of him notified the police and he was arrested. Kramer admits the charge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters are indorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Something new on foot. Allcock's Corn Plaster. Sure cure for corns. 10 cents at druggists.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Carpets AND Rugs.

A full assortment of new designs and choice colorings in all standard makes of floor covering, embracing

Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil-Cloth.

Oriental and Domestic Whole Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

Complete stock and especially Low Prices.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

Upholstery DEPT.

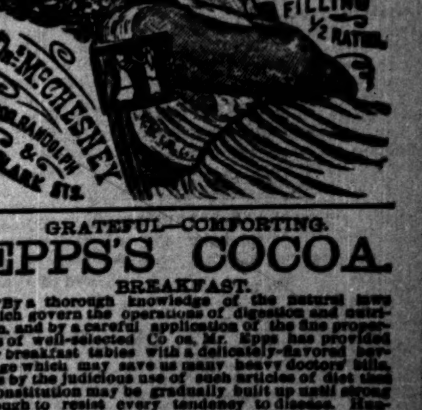
PORTIERES, WINDOW DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

A striking originality shown throughout this Department.

Estimates and Drawings cheerfully submitted.

State and Madison-sts.

LAUGHING GAS.



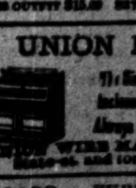
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.



LOW PRICED WOOD MANTELS

In Mahogany and other Hard Woods. New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.

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CHAS. L. PAGE, BEST WORK.

THIS OUTFIT $15.00 267 Wabash Av. LOWEST PRICES.

UNION FOLDING BED.

The Simplest and Best. Imitates the Bedding. Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesrooms 23 State-st. and for sale by furniture dealers.

BOARD — FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife in neighborhood of Hyde Park, Fifty-third-st. Answer immediately. Address S 77, Tribune office.

THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

Hanlan Plays with Lee and Ross at Sheepshead Bay—Only a Procession.

New York Hears Something Drop at Philadelphia Again—Defeated 3 to 1.

Providence Succumbs to Boston—News from the Race-Tracks—Courtney Talks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The New York Club today received a serious set-back in its fight for the championship pennant by being again defeated by the Philadelphias. The New Yorks batted hard and ran bases with vim, but repeated brilliant plays by the home boys made run-getting difficult, the New Yorkers having two men left on bases in three different innings. There were many pretty plays in the field, the more noteworthy being a triple play by Connor and Gerhardt in the first inning, and a double play in the second inning by the same players. Brilliant catches were also made by O'Rourke, Andrews, Fogarty, and Bastian. Esterbrook and Gerhardt fielded poorly, however, and their errors, with Welch's wild pitches, gave the home club the game. Attendance 3,225. The score:

	A.	R.	B.	T.	P.	A.	E.
New York—							
O'Rourke, c. f.	4	0	2	4	2	0	0
Connor, 1b	3	1	0	0	13	1	0
Ewing, c.	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Gillespie, l. f.	3	0	2	3	0	0	1
Dorgan, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Esterbrook, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	3
Welch, p.	4	0	0	0	1	5	3
Ward, s. s.	3	0	2	2	0	2	0
Gerhardt, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	2	2
Total	33	1	8	11	23	12	10
Philadelphia—							
Manning, r. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Andrews, l. f.	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Ferguson, p.	4	0	0	0	1	5	3
Mulvey, 3b	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Farrar, 1b	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Fogarty, c. f.	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Bastian, s. s.	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Myers, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Cusick, c.	3	0	0	0	7	2	3
Total	29	3	4	5	26	12	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	—3

Earned runs—None. Two-base hits—O'Rourke (2), Gillespie, Bastian. Passed ball—Cusick, 1. Wild pitches—Welch, 2. First base on balls—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Double play—Gerhardt-Connor. Triple play—Connor-Gerhardt. Umpire—Currie.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Boston and Providence Clubs closed their series today with another eleven-inning game marked by heavy batting and fair fielding. Radbourn pitched for seven innings as if he did not care whether he was hit or not, and the result was six singles, three doubles, and a three-bagger, yielding six runs for Boston, two earned. Providence in the meantime could not get more than one hit in any one inning except the seventh, when three singles yielded an earned run; but in the last half of the ninth the champions struck a lucky streak of batting and six hits, combined with a fumble and an overthrow, brought in five runs and tied the score. Then Radbourn pitched his best, but could not prevent a single and a home run in the eleventh inning, which won the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—9
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Providence 4. Errors—Boston, 10; Providence, 11. Home run, Sutton. Two-base hits—Poorman, Nash, Hackett, and Hines, 2. Three-base hits—Johnston. Wild pitches—Buffinton, 1; Radbourn, 2. First base on balls—By Buffinton, 2; by Radbourn, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Providence, 5. Struck out—By Buffinton, 4; by Radbourn, 5. Double plays—Sutton and Nash, Irwin and Denny, Daily and Gilligan. Umpire—Ferguson.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At New York—Metropolitan, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

WHERE SHALL THE UMPIRE STAND?

It is quite possible that next season will see umpires of the league making their decisions from behind the pitcher's box. It has been urged by base-ball professionals that this point offers more advantages to the umpire than the one he now occupies, and a general sort of an agitation in favor of the change will undoubtedly produce an effect—possibly before the season is over. It is urged first of all that the umpire is not bound by any rule to occupy any special position. It is optional with him whether he stands behind the batter, behind the catcher, on either side of the home plate, or behind the pitcher. The first thing the friends of the new position claim is that it is safer for the umpire. He will not be hit so frequently, and can better judge of the delivery from the fact that he will not be inclined to shut his eyes as he now is when he sees the ball coming. He is in a much better position to watch the play at bases where the finest points for his decision usually arise, and he can determine results with an accuracy that will be much more satisfactory to the players and the spectators. Foul tips can be as easily heard from behind the box as from the position they now hold; and the only seemingly strong point against the idea is that there would be some difficulty in judging of sharp hits close to the foul lines. Friends of the proposed change hold, however, that, by running up quickly, the umpire could reach a point where he could make the decision just as easily as he now can.

Up in Milwaukee, the other day, the matter was generally discussed by the Chicago and Buffalo teams, and Capt. Anson and Jim White of the Buffalos were particularly enthusiastic over the idea. Umpire Gaffney, chatting with a TRIBUNE reporter, said he thought it would be an advantageous change. It had been tried in a number of games in the South, and the umpires were so well pleased with the result that they would adopt that position hereafter. He would like to try it himself, but, knowing nothing of how the game looked from that standpoint, he would be afraid to make the attempt in a league game. If he got a chance he would try it where there was less depending on the game, and then, having familiarized himself with the position, thought he would like to adopt it for good. He could see many advantages and few drawbacks, and believed that the agitation would result in at least a trial of it by all of the league umpires next season.

PROVIDENCE WANTS TO STAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—In an interview with President Allen and Manager Frank Bancroft of the Providence Club in regard to a dispatch received here relative to the ousting of Providence, Detroit, and Buffalo from the league and the selling of Bancroft and players to Philadelphia and Washington Clubs, it was learned that there had not been any trade of the kind. Mr. Bancroft stated emphatically that he had entered into no agreement with the Athletics of Philadelphia, and so far as he was aware Radbourn had not done so. Both Mr. Allen and Mr. Bancroft expressed surprise at the alleged action at the Saratoga conference of the League and American Associations, because they have received ample assurance since the meeting that the other clubs were desirous that Providence should remain in the league next season.

TODAY'S RACES AT ST. LOUIS AND CONEY ISLAND.

Weights and entries for today's races, together with pools as sold last evening by Riley & Co., are as follows:

At St. Louis:

First race, one mile—Nodaway (100 pounds), $3; Loftin (118), $7; Mona (115), $28; Gold Ban (105), $5; Grey Cloud (105), $10.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Mamie Hunt (104 pounds), $30; Lucas (104), $8; Kirkman (110), $60; Tartar (107), $27; Silver Cloud (103), $10; The Dude (103), $3; Enright (103), $15; Bankrupt (103), $10.

Third race, three-quarter mile heats—Forrest (96 pounds), $15; The Ute (93), $3; Nora M. (100), $43; Little Fellow (81), $5; Moonlight (80), $3; Kershaw (98), $3; Glenlock (94), $5; Revoke (104), $10.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter—Buchanan (118 pounds), $53; Idle Pat (115), $6; Biddy Bowling (108), $10; Exile (105), $15; Powhattan (118), $16; Little Fellow 2d (95), $6; Keene (103), $10.

At Coney Island:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Sapphire (94 pounds), $7; Charley Kempland (100), $15; Col. Clark (97), $19; Miss Goodrich (100), $21; Harry Rose (100), $17; Harefoot (97), $20; Gleaner (100), $80; Bonnie S. (97), $26; Jim Renwick (115), $85; Modesty (108), $135; Lizzie W. (108), $15; Miss Baldwin (100), $17; Tellie Doe (102), $13; Bay Rebel (100), $31; Pericles (103), $46; Conkling (103), $14; Terror (102), $5; Avalon (115), $50; Navarro (103), $10.

Second race, one mile and an eighth—Saltpeter (135 pounds), $17; Jennings (130), $16; Hopedale (130), $19; Farewell (133), $46; Burgomaster (133), $22; Albia (146), $40.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Blue Day (90 pounds), $15; Edgefield (95), $21; Grand Duke (90), $5; Lulu (107), $26; Bessie B. (97), $38; Juliet (93), $25; Frank Ward (90), $14; War Whoop (90), $17.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Monogram (117 pounds), $35; Parole (115), $16; Kosciusko (110), $36; Burch (107), $27; Favor (105), $77; King Fan (103), $37; Albia (94), $76; Bob Cook (98), $41; Joquita (95), $32; Decoy Duck (95), $43; Rupert (94), $30; Mira (85), $25; Cardinal McCloskey (93), $32; Thackeray (114), $36.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth—Binette (114 pounds), $70; Bob Miles (115), $40; Louisette (118), $70; Dutch Roller (110), $40; Enigma (93), $20.

Sixth race, steeplechase—Ecuador (130 pounds), Judge Griffith (135), King Troubler (127), Revenge (140), Repeater (150), Jack (120), Sun Star (130), Bourke Cochrane (160), Sutler (130), Abraham (140), Maj. Picket (155), Mystic (125).

THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—The National Trotting Association, whose office is located here, has received from the managers of the several tracks the official records of the grand circuit, including the Cleveland, Rochester, Albany, Hartford, and Springfield parks. The summary of these records, as given below, furnishes some curious and interesting facts, one of which is that several horses who never won a race managed to get some very comfortable winnings. The largest winner in the circuit was Joe Davis, $7,625, including first and third moneys of the $10,000 guaranteed stake at Hartford, and Adelaide next takes $4,525; Phyllis, a good mare and a lucky one, $3,500, while her rival, Clemmie G., gets only $250 less. The table below shows other winnings.

The fastest mile by any winner was '16¾ by Phyllis in the 2:16 class. The fastest mile at any of the parks was 2:08¾ by Maud S. at Cleveland, beating her record.

Winners of races in three straight heats were:

Open to all—Harry Wilkes at Cleveland, 2:16; Phyllis at Hartford, 2:19; Joe Davis at Cleveland and Billy Button at Hartford, 2:21; Adelaide at Cleveland and Bessie at Hartford, 2:23; William Arthur at Cleveland, 2:25; Maggie G. Middleton at Cleveland and Butterscotch at Albany, 2:27; Harry Roberts at Cleveland, 2:30; Beauregard at Albany and Kitefoot at Hartford, 2:34; Beauregard at Albany, 2:35; Beauregard at Rochester, 2:36.

Open to all pacers—Gossip Jr. at Rochester and Jewell at Springfield, 2:16; pacing, Gossip Jr. at Albany.

Following is the summary of the circuit, showing class, moneys taken, etc.:

MONEYS AND WHERE WON.

Class.	Winners.	Cleveland.	Rochester.	Albany.	Hartford.	Springfield.	Best heat.	Amount won.
$10,000	Joe Davis	..	..	..	1—3	..	2:18¼	$6,500
2:19	Joe Davis	1	2	..	..	..	2:17¾	1,125
$10,000	Adelaide	..	..	..	2	..	2:20	2,500
2:16	Adelaide	..	..	..	..	4	..	150
2:21	Adelaide	1	1	2	..	..	2:18¾	1,875
$10,000	Judge Davis	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,000
2:21	Judge Davis	..	2	1	..	1	2:20¼	1,875
Open	Phyllis	..	2	2	..	..	2:18¾	1,000
2:16	Phyllis	1	..	..	1	1	2:16¾	2,500
Open	Harry Wilkes	1	..	..	..	..	2:18	1,000
Open	Clemmie G.	..	1	1	..	..	2:18	2,000
2:16	Clemmie G.	2	..	..	2	2	2:18¾	1,250
Open	Epaulette	2	..	..	..	..	..	500
Open	Jerome Turner	3	..	..	..	..	..	200
2:16	Maud Messenger	2	..	..	4	..	..	425
2:16	Majolica	..	..	..	3	3	..	525
2:19	Kenilworth	..	1	2	..	..	2:19¼	1,125
2:19	Lena Swallow	3	4	1	4	..	2:21¾	1,375
2:19	Billy Button	2	..	4	1	..	2:18¾	2,025
2:19	Addie Gould	..	..	..	2	2	2:20	750
2:19	Tucker	..	3	3	..	..	2:21¼	450
2:19	Mam. Sparkle	..	..	..	3	3	..	450
2:19	Felix	1	..	..	..	..	..	150
2:19	William Arthur	..	..	..	..	4	..	150
2:23	William Arthur	1	2	3	..	..	2:19½	1,350
2:21	Bessie	..	..	..	1	3	2:19	975
2:21	Harry Roberts	..	..	..	2	4	..	525
2:23	Harry Roberts	..	..	4	..	..	..	150
2:27	Harry Roberts	1	1	..	..	..	2:20¾	1,000
2:21	Montgomery	3	3	..	..	..	2:21¼	450
2:21	Windsor M.	2	..	3	..	2	2:25	975
2:21	M. G. Middleton	..	..	..	3	..	..	225
2:25	M. G. Middleton	1	4	4	..	..	2:21½	1,050
2:21	A. V. Pantlind	4	..	..	..	..	..	150
2:21	Onward	..	4	4	4	..	..	450
2:23	De Barry	..	1	..	..	..	2:19	750
2:23	Inez	4	4	1	..	3	2:22¼	1,275
2:23	Nobby	..	3	..	1	..	2:21	975
2:23	Fides	..	..	..	4	1—4	2:25	1,050
2:23	Breeze Medium	2	..	2	3	..	2:25	975
2:23	Butterscotch	..	..	..	2	..	..	375
2:25	Butterscotch	2	1	1	1	..	2:21½	2,625
2:23	Kate Ishler	..	..	..	..	2	2:22½	375
2:30	Kate Ishler	..	2	..	..	..	2:23¾	250
2:34	Kate Ishler	..	..	2	..	..	..	250
2:35	Kate Ishler	4	..	..	1	..	2:25½	600
2:25	W. K	..	..	..	4	1	2:23	900
2:25	Pr. Middleton	..	2	3	2	2	2:22¼	1,350
2:25	Dick Organ	3	3	2	3	4	2:26¾	1,200
2:25	Maggie Knox	..	..	..	..	3	..	225
2:30	Maggie Knox	..	4	4	3	..	2:24½	350
2:25	Blanche	4	..	..	..	..	..	150
2:27	Bessie Sheridan	..	..	1	2	1	2:25	1,250
2:27	Jose S.	..	..	..	1	..	2:25¾	500
2:30	Jose S.	..	..	..	..	1	2:28½	500
2:34	Jose S.	..	..	4	..	..	..	100
2:35	Jose S.	..	3	..	2	..	2:27¾	400
2:27	Kit Sanford	2	2	..	..	..	2:21¼	500
2:27	Villette	..	..	2	..	..	2:30	250
2:30	Villette	..	3	..	..	..	2:23¾	150
2:27	Alroy	..	..	..	..	2	2:25¾	250
2:27	Josephine	3	..	..	..	..	..	150
2:27	Kingsley	..	3	..	..	..	..	150
2:27	Lady Bonner	..	4	3	4	4	2:28¾	450
2:27	Aladdin	..	..	..	3	..	2:26½	150
2:27	Bijou	..	..	..	..	3	..	150
2:27	Darkness	4	..	..	..	..	..	100
2:27	Electric	..	..	4	..	..	2:27¾	100
2:30	William T.	1	..	..	..	..	2:25¼	500
2:30	Kitefoot	..	1	3	1	..	2:23¾	1,150
2:30	Beauregard	..	..	1	..	..	2:24¾	500
2:34	Beauregard	..	..	1	..	..	2:23	500
2:35	Beauregard	1	1	..	..	..	2:21½	1,000
2:30	Bay Tom	2	..	..	..	..	2:26	250
2:30	Roxy M.	..	..	2	..	..	..	250
2:35	Roxy M.	..	4	..	..	..	..	100
2:30	William Kearney	..	..	..	2	2	2:28½	500
2:34	William Kearney	..	..	3	..	..	..	150
2:35	William Kearney	..	..	..	..	2	2:28½	250
2:30	Lottie Thorne	3	..	..	..	..	2:27	150
2:30	Abbey	..	..	..	..	3	..	150
2:30	Cad. Hamb'n	4	..	..	..	..	..	100
2:30	Eddie Wilkes	..	..	..	4	4	..	200
2:35	Newsboy	..	..	..	..	1	2:30¼	500
2:35	Sir Roger	2	2	..	..	..	2:23¼	500
2:35	Robin Hood	3	..	..	..	..	..	150
2:35	Major	..	..	..	3	3	2:24¾	300
2:35	Mattie K.	..	..	..	4	..	..	100
2:35	Geoege L.	..	..	..	..	4	..	100
	MATCH RACE							
	Almont Gift	1	..	..	..	..	2:27	2,000
	MAUD S. VS. TIME.							
	Maud S.	1	..	..	..	..	2:08¾	Cup.
	THE PACERS—							
Open.	Gossip Jr.	..	1	..	2	..	2:14	750
2:18	Gossip Jr.	1	..	1	..	..	2:16½	1,000
Open.	Joe Braden	..	3	..	..	..	..	150
2:18	Joe Braden	2	..	..	1	1	2:16¾	1,250
Open.	Westmont	1	2	1	..	..	2:16½	1,250
Open.	Jewett	..	..	3	1	1—4	2:14½	1,250
Open.	Richball	2	..	..	..	..	2:15¼	250
Open.	Billy S.	4	..	2	3	2	2:16½	750
Open.	New Hope	3	..	..	..	..	2:16	150
Open.	Bessie M.	..	..	4	4	3	..	350
Open.	Tommy Lynn	..	4	..	..	..	..	100
2:18	Tommy Lynn	4	..	..	4	..	..	200
2:18	Cohannet	..	..	2	..	4	..	350
2:18	Marlowe	..	..	3	2	2—3	2:15	800
2:20	Marlowe	..	2	..	..	..	2:18	250
2:18	Jordan	3	..	..	..	..	2:17¾	150
2:20	Jordan	..	1	..	..	..	2:21½	500
2:18	Toledo Girl	..	..	..	3	2—3	2:15	350
2:18	Messina Boy	..	..	4	..	..	..	100
2:20	Messina Boy	..	3	..	..	..	2:22¼	150
2:20	Billy F.	..	4	..	..	..	..	100

[Marlowe and Toledo Girl divided second and third moneys at Springfield.]

DISTANCED.

The horses distanced during the Grand Circuit were:

Class.	Heat.	Horses.	Park.
$10,000	7th	Kenilworth	Hartford.
2:19	2d	Walnut	Cleveland.
2:19	1st	Capt. Emmons	Hartford.
2:23	4th	Eva	Springfield.
2:23	7th	Breeze Medium	Springfield.
2:25	2d	Lady Mac	Cleveland.
2:25	3d	Lady Kensett	Springfield.
2:25	4th	Sister Wilkes	Hartford.
2:30	2d	Brown Hal	Cleveland.
2:30	1st	Roxy M.	Hartford.
2:30	4th	Kelsey	Cleveland.
2:30	7th	Villette	Cleveland.
2:35	1st	Cook's Black Prince	Hartford and Springfield.
PACERS.			
Open	1st	Richball and Tommy Lynn	Springfield.
2:18	1st	Joe Braden	Albany.
2:18	2d	Honesty and Hiram	Albany.
2:18	2d	Tommy Lynn	Albany and Springfield.
2:18	3d	Marlowe	Cleveland.
2:18	3d	Argyle	Cleveland.

RACES AT THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This afternoon's race program gave four events, as shown in the following summaries:

Breeders' stake race, purse $150, divided:

H. S. Finkle's (Moorhead, Minn.) Lord Nelson, b. s.

Time—2:44½.

Breeders' Stakes for 5-year-olds, purse $150, divided:

Henry C. Chase's (Janesville, Wis.) Brick, b. s.	1	1	1
J. R. Smith's (Rochester, Minn.) Seth Thomas, b. g.	3	2	2
George Sherwood's (St. Paul) Cricket, b. m.	2	3	3
L. J. Phelps' (Hutchinson, Minn.) Crisis, b. m.	4	dis.	
Charles Round's (St. Paul) Fearnaught, b. g.	dis.		

Time—2:38; 2:34½; 2:32.

2:37 trotting class, purse $400, divided:

A. W. McMillan's (Austin, Minn.) Fred D., b. g.	6	1	1	0	1
H. Adams' (Rochester, Minn.) Ida R., s. m.	1	4	5	6	2
W. F. Bailey's (Rochester, Minn.) Dr. Smith, b. g.	2	2	4	0	3
Isaac Staples' (Stillwater, Minn.) Western Maid, s. m.	3	3	2	3	4
H. Pratt's (Faribault, Minn.) Silver Nail, b. s.	4	5	3	4	4
C. A. Winship's (Minneapolis) John Murphy, b. g.	5	6	6	5	5

Time—2:32½; 2:32½; 2:31; 2:31½; 2:33.

Three-minute class, purse $400, divided:

T. B. Mowatt's (St. Paul) Gen. Sibley, b. g.	1	1	1
Dodge & Moore's (Jamestown, Dak.) Bell Borders, blk. m.	2	3	3
Orth & Bufferding's (Minneapolis) Col. White, b. g.	3	4	4
J. B. Smith's (Englewood, Minn.) King of the West, b. s.	4	2	2
George P. Smith's (Hastings, Minn.) Western Boy, b. g.	dis.		
C. F. Kindred's (Brainerd, Minn.) Katie M., g. m.	dis.		

Time—2:35½; 2:32; 2:31.

Tomorrow's track events will consist of the Minnesota Breeders' Stakes for pacers bred and raised in the State, the 2:25 trotting race for a purse of $1,000, a one-mile running dash, and a Minnesota Breeders' Stakes for 4-year-old runners, mile heats.

FINE RACING AT BRIGHTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The track was in superb condition at Brighton Beach today, the racing fully up to the average, and the attendance very large. The feature of the day was the winning of the mile race by the California horse Joe Howell, who was well backed by his friends, and who made a splendid finish with Joe Murray, beating the favorit by a length.

First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Soprano, Glenbrook, Starling, I. H. D. (late Juryman), Grace C., Petticoat, Velvet, Lady B., Vertigo, and Gen. Price. Won by Petticoat by two lengths, Velvet second, Starling third. Time, 1:17½.

Second race, for non-winners, one mile—Starters: Punka, Baltazar, Viper, Joe Murray, Alfred, Excelsior, Bellbird, Clarence, Standiford Keller, Embargo, Joe Howell, Rush Brook, Mineral, and Perilous. Won by Joe Howell by a length, Joe Murray second, Punka third. Time, 1:45.

Third race, 3-year-olds to carry 95 pounds, 4-year-olds and upwards 105 pounds, seven-eighths of a mile—Starters: Little Minch, Joe S., Bill Sterritt, Medusa, Battledore, Treasurer, Audacity, Florence, Ben Thompson, King Fan, Miller, and Three Cheers. Won by Little Minch by eight lengths, King Fan second, Joe S. third. Time, 1:28¼.

Fourth race, for all ages, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Whizgig, John Sullivan, Leman, Sovereign Pat, Myrtle, Tom Martin, Bonero, Tattler, and Miss Brewster. Won by Tom Martin by one and a half lengths, Whizgig second, Sovereign Pat third. Time, 1:57¼.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds and upward, welter weights, one mile—Starters: Navarro, Santa Claus, Shelby Barnes, Judge Griffith, and Correct. Won by Judge Griffith by two lengths, Santa Claus second, Navarro third. Time, 1:47¼.

RACES FOR ST. LOUISANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—The fall racing meeting of the St. Louis Fair Association will begin tomorrow. About 200 horses are at the track, and there is a fine prospect for good racing. As it has rained this afternoon, the track will be stiff tomorrow. Entries, weights, and pools for tomorrow are:

First race, one mile—Mona (115 pounds), $25; Gray Cloud (105), $15; Loftin (118), $10; field, including Nodaway (100), Gold Ban (105), $10.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Kirkman (110 pounds), $150; Tartar (107), $60; Mamie Hunt (104), $55; Enright (103), $18; Silver Cloud (103), $13; field, including Lucas (104), Bankrupt (113), The Dude (103), $15.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, heats—Nora M. (100), $60; Forest (96), $25; Revoke (104), $15; the field, including The Ute (97), Little Fellow (81), Moonlight (80), Kershaw (98), Glenlock (94), $35.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Buchanan (118), $150; Exile (105), $50; Powhatan (118), $18; Biddy Bowling (108), $12; Keene (103), $12; field, including Idle Pat (115) and Little Fellow (95), $12.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A special stock-train containing sixteen car-loads of fast horses from the Chicago races passed south over the Illinois Central last night on their way to the St. Louis Fair. About 200 grooms and drivers accompanied them. A hundred and five horses were stored away in the stock-cars as carefully as though they had been so many human beings.

HARRY WILKES VS. CLINGSTONE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—Harry Wilkes and Clingstone have been matched for a race at Homewood Park, near this city, Saturday, Sept. 19, for a purse of $5,000.

COURTNEY, HANLAN, LEE, ET AL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Charles E. Courtney, accompanied by Charles F. Brockway, the regatta manager, reached here today. The object of his visit was to make arrangements for a single-scull race with John Teemer of McKeesport, Pa.

"All there is about it is this," said Mr. Brockway: "Courtney was represented as saying that he was confident of his ability to row the wind clean out of Teemer. He never made any such boastful statement, but the Pennsylvanian's friends took it for granted that he had done so, and immediately began to talk of a challenge. I wrote R. J. Volk, Teemer's manager, telling him that he could have a race with Courtney, and asking him to meet here today and sign articles of agreement. I also telegraphed to the same effect. Neither the letter nor the dispatch has yet been answered, though we expect to hear from Mr. Volk later in the day, if he has decided not to come."

"What about Hanlan's challenge?"

"Which one?" Mr. Courtney put in. "He is issuing so many that its hard to keep track of them."

"There has been no challenge," said Mr. Brockway. "The manifesto called by that name was a deliberate and gratuitous insult, and any man with even a spark of self-respect would regard it as such. Ned Hanlan is a nice fellow, a good oarsman, and all that, but he is playing a game of bluff now, and he ought to be ashamed of himself for talking as he has been talking. He can be accommodated for any kind of a race that he wants, and he knows it."

The Union Springs sculler took from his pocket a dispatch dated this morning at Portland, Me., signed by Mr. Spellman of that city, Conley's backer, and reading as follows: "Will issue a challenge for three races tomorrow; forfeit money deposited with the Boston *Herald*."

"The three races contemplated," said Courtney, "are a double-scull between Courtney and Conley and Hanlan and Lee, and singles between Hanlan and Courtney and Conley and Lee, the two latter to take place after the first. That's business. Now let Hanlan and Lee either put up or shut up."

Late this evening Mr. Volk had not arrived here. He is expected tomorrow.

M'CAFFREY AT PHILADELPHIA—HE IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT SULLIVAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Dominick McCaffrey returned from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, his adopted home, this evening. The Athletic Band and a few hundred admirers of the slugger assembled at the station to meet him. When he got off the train the band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the other admirers gave three lusty cheers. After Dominick reached the platform he was closely followed by Alf Lunt, his British trainer, and by Billy O'Brien, his Hibernian backer, who have stuck to him ever since he became one of the really prominent fighters. It was McCaffrey's first visit to this city since his great fight with Sullivan in Cincinnati, and if the exclamation that greeted him on his arrival counts for anything the Philadelphia sporting world considers that he won the fight. The Pittsburg boy was escorted in triumph to a barouche, and after his friends had arranged themselves around him it moved off to his saloon on South Eighth street, where, during the evening, he received his friends. "I leave this city tomorrow morning by the 9:30 train," he said, "for New York. There I shall post myself as ready to fight Sullivan with bare knuckles and to a finish for the championship of the world. The money, which will be $2,500, will be deposited at the office of the *Clipper*. I take no stock in Ryan, Mitchell, and that crowd, and will have nothing to say to them till I have fought the Boston boy. If Ryan and Mitchell start out blowing I suppose I shall have to give them a turn, though as fighters I don't think they have much to blow about. Ryan has already been whipped by a man I can whip."

"Where do you propose to fight Sullivan?" was asked.

"Fight him?" was the reply; "I'll fight him anywhere—in a rat-hole if we can't find any other place. I don't think Sullivan can get out of this. I was ready to fight him to a finish at Cincinnati, but he wouldn't fight. The referee afterwards admitted, in the presence of twenty people, that he ought to have declared the thing a draw."

THE SULLIVAN-RYAN FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch received in this city from Jere Dunn says: "I have been to Boston and can say the Sullivan-Ryan contest will certainly take place. Sullivan has pledged himself."

CRICKET—ENGLISH VICTORS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The "English Gentlemen" concluded their match with the Peninsular Cricket Club today, easily defeating the latter.

LOCAL SPARRING EVENTS.

At Tammany Hall last night in a hot fight William Dalton, a brother of the Captain, bested Mike Driscoll. Billy O'Brien of Peoria was chosen referee. Dalton seemed a trifle weighted with superfluous flesh, but Driscoll's arm was as firm and hard as a blacksmith's. In the first round the men sparred cautiously for twenty seconds, when Driscoll led savagely for his opponent's nose, but was met promptly and received a little the worst of it, going down partly under a clean left-hander from Dalton. Driscoll led first again for the second round, which ended with honors easy. For the third round Driscoll was first in the lead, and, with a powerful left-hander, sent Dalton to grass. At the end of nine seconds he sprang to his feet and went at Driscoll with an energy that nearly took that individual off his feet. The fifth round was lively on the part of both, the exchanges being hard and hot and a trifle in Dalton's favor. The sixth round and the windup was the best of all, Dalton fairly fighting his adversary to a standstill and winning the contest amid much applause. The set-to proved both men to be thoroughly game, and pleased the large assemblage to a man.

BILLIARD-ROOM KEEPERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Billiard-Room Keepers' Association was held last evening in the office of the B. B. C. Company, No. 47 State street, President Thomas Foley in the chair.

With reference to the Billiard-Room Keepers' Tournament, the Chairman submitted articles under which the tournament was to be conducted, naming 200 points as the number to be contested in each game, upon a five-by-ten table, with two and three-eighths inch balls. The contestants will be Charles Parker, John Burns, John Brennan, Charles Masters, Thomas Foley, Henry Rhines, Charles Wilson, and W. P. Mussey.

The matter of arranging the schedule of games and the handicapping was referred to a committee consisting of T. Z. Cowles, Charles P. Miller, and W. P. Mussey. The trophy to be contested for will be a medal to be subscribed for in equal portions by the contestants.

Nothing further has been heard from Mr. Bensinger as to the negotiations now pending with Vignaux.

THE HANLAN-LEE-ROSS RACE ONLY A PROCESSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The boat-race between Hanlan, Ross, and Lee, three miles, with a turn, at Sheepshead Bay, this afternoon, was for a purse of $1,200, contributed by the hotels. The money was to be divided—$600 to the first, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third. It was a sort of procession, without interest, and was witnessed by only a few people. Hanlan held a slight lead, rowing easily throughout, while Ross and Lee rowed here, there, and everywhere over the course, and ran into each other twice. Hanlan finished first in 21:21 by three lengths; Lee second, ten lengths ahead of Ross. Both Lee and Ross claimed fouls, but the referee did not change the positions.

LUCAS AND HIS TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In an interview tonight H. V. Lucas says that he has thus far lost $40,000 in the base-ball business. This includes his deal with the Union Association and the present disastrous season. He intends to try to pull out next year with a strong league club.

Fred Lewis, centre-field, and E. J. Caskins, third base, were released tonight by the league management. It is storming so badly that the Chicago game tomorrow will be postponed.

SOLDIER MARKSMEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—At the Fort Snelling range today there was no wind to speak of, and some good scores were made by the riflemen shooting in the division competition. The shooting consisted of skirmish firing, and F. Ehrenfreid of the Missouri team led the score, making 204, tying the best record ever made at this sort of firing. The team from the Department of Dakota has seven men in the first twelve on two days' shooting, the list being F. Ehrenfreid, private Eighteenth Infantry; W. H. Sage, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry; G. H. Stevens, Sergeant Seventh Infantry; H. Handforth, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry: R. George, private Twenty-fifth Infantry; I. Pederson, Sergeant Seventh Infantry; J. F. Crawford, Sergeant Nineteenth Infantry; R. F. Morrison, Sergeant Sixth Cavalry: F. P. Avery, First Lieutenant Third Infantryy J. A. Gooding, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry; F. Martin, Sergeant; Thirtieth Infantry; G. H. King, Sergeant Twentieth. The competition will close Thursday.

THE HOPPER SYSTEM OF WEIGHING

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAIN-WEIGHING APPARATUS USED ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

The system heretofore in universal practice of weighing grain shipments on track-scales while in transit through Chicago for Eastern points has been accompanied by so many inaccuracies in weight and other perceptible losses in being transferred from one line of cars to another that an improvement in free-on-board shipments that would give a measurable degree of accuracy has long been sought for by the grain receivers and shippers of this city. At a recent meeting of this body a committee of investigation made a report in which they favored the advantages secured by the hopper-scale system of weighing and transferring grain in use on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Englewood. The system has now been in existence about a year, and the special advantage claimed for it is that it gives prompt and accurate weights to be used as a basis for purchase and sale and creates a source of responsibility for any claims of shortage or other mistakes that may be made. The track-scale weights having been made final by the Chicago Board of Trade, it has cut off all remedy for collection of claims on account of improper weighing made by Eastern buyers, and has naturally caused a great amount of dissatisfaction. This difficulty, as already stated, is avoided by the hopper system, and its superior merits have received warm expressions of praise from a large number of New England dealers.

As there is a strong possibility of its more extensive use in the future, and as it marks an important departure from old-fashioned methods, a brief description will doubtless be timely. The main tracks upon which the freight-cars are switched are elevated at a hight of thirty feet, and are reached by a trestle approach about 1,000 feet long. The frame building which incloses the platforms or floors is about 190 feet long, and gives room for ten freight cars at a time, five on each track. In the space between the tracks five hoppers are arranged capable of holding about a carload of 1,500 bushels. The contents of each car are unloaded directly into the hopper in about six minutes, the whole five being emptied at one and the same time. In the case of oats the time averages somewhat longer. As soon as the car is unloaded, an attachment to which a flag is arranged notifies the deputy weighing inspector on the floor below of the fact, who takes the weight from the scales of which the hopper forms a part. This being concluded, a lever draws the slide from an opening in the centre of the hopper, and the grain passes through a large funnel which extends directly into the body of the Eastern freight cars that stand on the ground track below. The same process follows with the five cars on the other track as soon as the grain has passed from the hopper, and the empty cars are immediately drawn out and their places supplied by others. In order to secure the utmost accuracy the scales are built on stone foundations, and are thus rendered secure from settling, making it almost impossible for them to get out of line. In order to guard against any variations produced by climatic causes the scales are carefully adjusted by the inspector every morning. The mechanism is a very simple one, and presents certain features whose superior advantages must be apparent to the most inexperienced. The average number of cars unloaded an hour is about fifteen, which shows a decided gain in time over the old way of shoveling from one car to another. The arrangement of the apparatus is such that there is but little or no waste; and, last of all, being inclosed, the inclemency of the weather at any season cannot interfere with the operation.

An important consideration of this new system is its cheapness, the charge for weighing being only 70 cents per car. This circumstance is likely to have a strong influence in its relation to the subject of terminal charges. The statistics taken from the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the crop year of 1884 shows that more than one-half of the grain sold was by sample, the remainder being from the elevators. It is claimed that the proportion in favor of sample sales will be materially increased during the present year, inasmuch as the hopper-scale system gives as accurate a degree of weights as is obtained from the elevators, and the facilities for transacting a large volume of business are equal in other respects.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION.

THEY ASSEMBLE AT PITTSBURG, PA., TRANSACT MUCH BUSINESS, AND ELECT OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—The third annual meeting of the National Retail Druggists' Association convened here this morning, forty delegates being present from various parts of the United States. The morning session was taken up effecting an organization and hearing reports of the Treasurer, President, and Executive Committee. The President's report stated that the progress made the last year was unsatisfactory, many members failing to pay their dues. A resolution was then adopted notifying delinquents that, if desired, their resignations would be accepted as soon as their dues were paid up.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will open here tomorrow.

This afternoon the following officers, to serve the ensuing year, were nominated by the committee and afterward elected:

President—Edward A. Sayres, Brooklyn.
First Vice-President—A. H. Hollister, Wisconsin.
Second Vice-President—C. F. Grazier, California.
Third Vice-President—O. K. Findlay, Louisiana.
Secretary—J. W. Colcord, Lynn, Mass.
Treasurer—F. H. Masi, Norfolk, Va.

The rest of the session was occupied in a discussion of the advisability of changing the form of organization. No conclusion was reached, however, and final action was postponed till morning. Tomorrow the State Board of Pharmacy, comprising delegates from twenty States, will hold an annual conference. The American Pharmaceutical Association will meet Wednesday and be in session three days. During their stay the delegates will visit various places of interest and indulge in a steamboat excursion, and Friday night will be tendered a banquet at the Monongahela House.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 7.—The New Orleans excursion party arrived here tonight in their special car over the Chicago & Northwestern from Spirit Lake. Tomorrow they will visit the Capitol and the State Fair.

ANTI-CHINESE CLAMOR.

The Miners at Evanston, Wyo., Demand the Discharge of the Celestial Employes.

Arrest of the Alleged Butchers—The Flowery Kingdom's Washington Representative.

An Important Decision on Boycotting—Settlement of the Wabash Troubles—Industrial Notes.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A Gatling gun and squad of men arrived here today. The Almy mines, the second largest colliery of the Union Pacific system, are three miles from Evanston. Two hundred Chinamen and as many whites have been employed. The Chinamen quit work Saturday of their own accord. The white miners met here today, talked over matters quietly, and appointed a committee to wait on the Chinese contractors and request them to pay off the Celestials so the heathens may leave. A petition is also in circulation and being signed numerously by respectable citizens, to Gov. Warren, saying that it is known that the Chinese wish to leave here as soon as they can get their pay, and asking his Excellency to induce said contractors to pay off and discharge the Chinese at once. The citizens say they are tired of living under military rule. Gov. Warren is here, and the petition will be presented to him tomorrow. It is said the arrests of the men at Rock Springs for murder and arson are on suspicion entirely, and that no grand jury will indict them.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—It is now reported that the Knights of Labor have passed resolutions to the purport that the Chinese must leave the Territory, and a stand is taken to that effect by the *Sun*, the leading Territorial paper. When the trouble occurred at Rock Springs many miners were out of work and their families almost starving.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 7.—The Sheriff of Sweetwater County has arrested twenty-two supposed leaders of the Rock Springs riot, including Isaiah Whitehouse, a member-elect of the Legislature. They were taken to Green River County, Utah, and jailed, and will have a preliminary hearing tomorrow. More arrests will follow shortly.

The charges against the prisoners are murder, arson, rioting, and robbery. The ruins of Chinatown have not yet been searched, and no more dead bodies have as yet been discovered. It is estimated now that the number killed will be about fifty, including several that died of wounds in the surrounding hills.

All the Chinamen at work in the Almy Coal-Mines, near Evanston, numbering 400, have been taken to the latter place under escort of United States troops. A Gatling gun was sent from here to Evanston yesterday. The militia, under command of Col. Anderson of the Ninth United States Infantry, are stationed at Rock Springs, Evanston, and Almy, guarding the company's property. No further trouble is apprehended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The latest intelligence received at the War Department from the scene of the recent disturbances in Wyoming is a dispatch from Gen. Schofield to Gen. Drum, dated yesterday, as follows:

"There is no report of further trouble since the troops went to the scene of disturbance. None is likely to occur in the presence of troops. I do not see now any necessity for further instructions being given."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Mr. Chin Chi Yung, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, speaking for the Chinese Minister, said to a reporter tonight that nothing would be done by the representative of the Chinese Government here in the matter of the recent massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo., until a report of the occurrence had been received from the Chinese Consul at San Francisco. When such a report was received, he said, the question of bringing the case to the attention of this Government would be considered. Thus far there had been no correspondence upon the subject between the Minister and the Consul at San Francisco. The return of the Minister to Washington, he added, was not because of this trouble, but simply because his vacation was at an end.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Adjutant-General Drum had a conference with the President today in regard to the troubles in Wyoming Territory and gave him an account of steps already taken by the War Department to suppress the disturbance. The question as to the further action on the part of the Government will be laid before the Cabinet at the next meeting.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Krekel delivered a charge to the grand jury bearing upon the question of strikes and boycotting and defining the limits to which these engines of labor warfare may be carried without coming in conflict with United States laws relating to conspiracy and interfering with the United States mail. This portion of the charge is as follows:

A postal or other railroad car in which mail matter is conveyed falls within the meaning of carriage as used in the act of Congress. Our mails are mostly carried by railroads, and the Government enters into contracts with them for that purpose. These railroads employ large numbers of men and considerable machinery to carry on their business, including the carrying of mail matter. Strikes occur on these roads, often seriously interfering with the carrying of mails. Employés of railroads engaged on trains carrying mail matter may at proper times quit work, and if in consequence of their doing so the mails are delayed they do not thereby commit an offense against the laws of the United States. Strikers may induce their co-laborers engaged on mail-trains to join them, under the limitation stated, without committing an offense against the postal laws, though the consequences be the obstruction or retarding of the mail. But employés of railroads, as well as other persons, cannot improperly interfere with the instrumentality usually employed and necessary to the conveyance of mails, be it carriers or machinery, without laying themselves liable; nor is it any excuse that the men or machinery used in carrying the mails is at the same time employed for other purposes. Mails could not be carried at the rates they are, if special trains and instrumentalities have to be provided to compel such employment by direct or indirect means. It would seriously interfere with our mail facilities. A system and name foreign to our institutions and language, known in Ireland as "boycotting," have sought to be introduced among us as a means of compelling concessions in matters of conflicting interests. Combinations of the kind are not unlawful so long as their exclusive purpose is to foster the interests of its own members. But if the object of the combination is or embraces objects, the necessary effect of which is interfering with others' rights, the combination becomes a conspiracy and may be dealt with as such.

WABASH ADJUSTS ITS TROUBLES WITH EMPLOYES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Messrs. Powderly and Turner held another conference this afternoon with General-Manager Talmage of the Wabash Railroad and presented their request as outlined in these dispatches last night. The request was not made in written form, but presented in the course of a conversation, and was accepted and agreed to by Col. Talmage, and the latter gentleman dictated in the presence of Powderly and Turner the following order, which was at once telegraphed to the Superintendent of motive power and machinery and the Superintendent of the car department of the Wabash Road, with directions to instruct their subordinate officers accordingly:

In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency, or by their leaving the service, give the old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organization.

This is understood to have been entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Powderly and Turner, and the belief now is that an actual settlement of the trouble has been reached and that official notification will be promulgated to the order to that effect. Powderly and Turner left for Cincinnati tonight.

AN INSTRUCTED DELEGATION OF MINERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—The delegates from the various coal mining districts adjacent to Pittsburg, headed by State President Harris, will leave tomorrow for the National Convention of coal miners, which meets in Indianapolis Wednesday. The delegation, which represents 60,000 miners, will advocate the formation of a national association, with the view of securing uniform rates in competing districts, and also, when necessary, to manage strikes similar to the one in Hocking Valley a year ago, where the interests of the miners of several States were involved. At the present time they claim that it is impossible to secure a higher rate for mining unless a general demand is made.

EMPLOYES TO BECOME MANAGERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—The Buhl Iron-Works of this city, which have been shut down since July 1, are to be reopened under the management of the late employés. The men said they believed they could make a living if the works were started again, and were given permission to start for themselves. The managers say they do not propose to open the works themselves for some time yet, believing the iron business to be stagnant, but they are willing to let the men try the business.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Steps have been taken to organize in this city a branch of the Knights of Labor, to include all working men, except lawyers, gamblers, and saloon-keepers, members of these professions not being considered eligible. A commissioned officer of the order from Muscatine has been invited to come here this week and organize the branch.

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—There is no change in the situation of the river coal-miners' strike today. The miners in the fourth pool are still working and all the mines but four are closed in the three lower pools. Camps are being established by the miners at various points along the river, and every effort will be made by the strikers to induce those working to come out.

KENTUCKY COAL-MINERS STRIKE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—Miners at the Central City, Ky., coal-mines are out on a strike, which was caused by the refusal of operators of the mines to give an advance of one-half cent per bushel Sept. 1, as has been the custom heretofore.

SHINGLE-MILL MEN OUT.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The packers in all but one or two shingle-mills here struck for an advance of wages today. It is reported this evening that the sawmill employés are going to strike for ten hours tomorrow.

MINERS RESUME WORK.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—All the coal-miners in the Tuscarawas Valley resumed work this morning, and by noon the twelve mines were in full operation. The strike has been in progress since Aug. 1, when the reduction was made.

EMBARRASSED TRADESMEN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 7.—J. M. Ivy & Co. of Rock Hill, S. C., failed today. Their liabilities are estimated at $200,000. The heaviest losers are cotton brokers in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The difficulties between the stove founders and their employés in this city were adjusted today, the employers granting an advance of 10 per cent.

OBITUARY.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PROMINENT AND AGED CITIZEN OF NEW YORK—OTHER DEATHS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Judge George W. Clinton, Vice-Chancellor of the State Board of Regents, was found dead in the Rural Cemetery at 4 p. m. A West Troy undertaker returning from a burial was met by a small boy, who ran towards him shouting: "There is a man dead down there." Following the direction pointed out he discovered about a quarter of a mile from the road the bent form of an old man, tall and slender, with white hair, and attired in a suit of fine black broadcloth. He was doubled over with his head resting on his knees, and life was extinct. The clew to his identity was furnished by a diary containing the name "George W. Clinton," and telephonic inquiry with the city confirmed the belief that it was the body of the venerable Vice-Chancellor. He only returned with his wife from his vacation at Lebanon Springs a few days ago. At 2 o'clock this afternoon he started from his boarding-house in good health and spirits for a botanical excursion in the country. Of late he has manifested great interest in the study of botany, and has pursued his investigations directly with Nature, making frequent trips into the surrounding country. He often visited the cemetery for this purpose. Stopping at the lodge there this afternoon a few minutes to rest, he went rambling off through the shaded paths. He was evidently stricken in the midst of his labors, for his opened pocket-knife and several herbs and roots were found beside him and in his pockets. There were no marks of a fall, and his calm expression indicated that he died without pain. Two or three years ago he had a slight stroke of paralysis and his sudden death is attributed to apoplexy.

[Judge Clinton, who was 78 years of age, was an honored representative of one of the most distinguished families of New York State. His father was Gov. De Witt Clinton, the builder of the Erie Canal. His grandfather was Gen. James Clinton of Revolutionary fame, and his great-uncle was Vice-President George Clinton. Judge Clinton spent the greater part of his life in Buffalo, where he was Collector of Customs, Mayor, and Judge of the Superior Court, holding the latter position twenty-three years. He removed to Albany two or three years ago to edit the valuable manuscript papers of George Clinton in the State Library.]

JOSEPH A. QUINTERO.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Joseph A. Quintero of the editorial staff of the *Picayune* died this evening.

[Deceased was a native of Havana, but educated in Philadelphia, later at Harvard College. He became a refugee from Havana at the time of the Lopez-Crittenden expedition. Later he was a lawyer in Texas, a partner of Mirabeau B. Lamar. He was in the Confederate service, and has been for twenty years connected with the *Picayune*. He was in the interim United States Commissioner under Judge Billings and Consul of the Republic of Costa Rica. Don Quintero, as he was generally called, wrote several works on Latin American law, notably a history of the jurisprudence of Louisiana and the code of honor. He was a poet of rare merit and sweetness of the native tongue, and was a frequent contributor to the literary journals of Madrid and the City of Mexico. He possessed evidence of this in his correspondence with the lately-deceased poets Bryant and Longfellow.]

THE HON. EDWARD ROLLINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Hon. Edward A Rollins, President of the Centennial Bank of this city, died this morning at Hanover, N. H., where he had been since early in July on a visit to his mother.

[In 1863 Mr. Rollins was appointed Cashier of Internal Revenue at Washington, being the first incumbent of that office. In 1864 he became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in 1865 was promoted to the position of Commissioner, which office he filled until 1869, when he resigned.]

SPEEDY JUSTICE ADMINISTERED.

AN INDIGNANT GEORGIA POPULACE SATISFIED, AND QUIET ONCE MORE REIGNS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The city is now quiet, but men are seen in groups everywhere discussing the terrible events of last night. There is a great deal of suppressed excitement, but no fear of any further trouble. The body of the murderer Williams was cut down from the beam in the jail at 2 o'clock this morning, and was taken in charge by his family. William T. Nanly, a prominent white man, who was shot during the indiscriminate shooting of the negro mob, died this morning from his wounds, and his death has intensified the public grief. Ben Palmer, the negro who was shot, is very low and will perhaps die. The other wounded man is not seriously hurt. The remains of ex-Chief-of-Police Mitchell, whom Williams so brutally murdered, will be interred today. It is now clearly shown that had the negroes not attempted an outbreak no shooting would have occurred. The hanging of Williams was done within the jail building, without accident or disorder.

[Charles Williams, a negro, was ejected from a street-car yesterday afternoon by Polk Mitchell, a driver. Williams went to his house and returned with a revolver and shot Mitchell dead. Shortly after midnight a mob visited the jail, took Williams out and hanged him. A great deal of promiscuous shooting occurred, in which Ben Palmer, another negro, and several other persons were injured.]

NAVAL CADETS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 7.—At today's examination for naval cadetships the following candidates were successful: Sidney T. Johnson, Texas; Charles G. Long, Massachusetts; Julius Prochazha, Wisconsin; Adolph Schaffer, Illinois; George W. Danforth, Missouri; William W. Raymond, Massachusetts; George W. Kirk, Virginia; Marcus Stokes, South Carolina; Lucien Howard, Wisconsin; E. B. Fife, District of Columbia; and Elias Vanderhorst, South Carolina.

PROHIBITION RIDDLES.

The First Case Under the Injunction Clause of Kansas' New Law.

A Lawrence Brewer Insists on Doing Business at the Same Old Stand.

An Interesting Decision in Iowa—Prohibitionists Have a Slim Chance There.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The first case in the State under the injunction clause of the new Prohibitory Liquor law was begun here today. The County-Attorney has filed a petition in the District Court asking that John Walruff and others interested with him be perpetually enjoined from maintaining and operating their brewery in this city, and that a temporary injunction be issued pending the trial of the case. The brewery is alleged to be a common nuisance and to inflict a great injury upon the community, which is irreparable and cannot be compensated in damages under the new law. The County-Attorney asks for an order to shut up and abate the nuisance.

Last May Mr. Walruff twice presented strong petitions to the Probate Court asking for a permit to manufacture and sell for medical purposes according to the provisions of the law, and offered to give a $10,000 bond that he would comply with the law. Each time the petition was refused by the Judge, who is an ardent Prohibitionist. Then Mr. Walruff published the following notice:

To the Public: It has become generally known that the Probate Judge of this county has refused to grant a permit to me to manufacture malt liquor at my brewery in Lawrence as authorized by the so-called Prohibitory law. I have made application for such permit, and have in all respects complied with the law. The action of the Probate Judge works a confiscation of my property, which cost, and is worth more than, $60,000. I deny the right of the State to take my property without compensation, and claim that the Probate Judge has not acted according to law, and since my application has been denied I claim the right to brew and sell the same as though it had been granted, and I intend this as a notice to the Attorney-General of the State and all in authority that I will at my brewery brew and sell beer, as I was accustomed to do before the passage of the Prohibitory law, the benefits of which I have been denied by Judge Foote.

JOHN WALRUFF.

Since then Mr. Walruff has continued to operate his brewery in defiance of the law. The motion for injunction will be heard Thursday. The case has created great excitement here today, and its progress will be watched with interest, as it will be a test of the validity of the law.

IN TEXAS.

ROCKDALE, Tex., Sept. 7.—In the local option election in this (Milam) county today the Prohibitionists prevailed by a majority of 86.

PROHIBITION—A DECISION BY AN IOWA JUDGE.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Sept. 7.—Judge French, in the case of W. J. Vannatta, rendered a decision today holding that the question involved in the injunction proceedings under the Prohibitory law affects property recognized as such prior to the law going into effect July 4, 1884, and the personal right therein to be determined alone by the Federal Court giving construction to the meaning of the fourteenth amendment. The case before Judge French was not removed, however, because it did not show that $500 was involved, which is necessary for a case to go into the Federal Court.

THE IOWA TEMPERANCE SITUATION.

The Rev. J. H. Lozier, the well-known Iowa Methodist preacher, is in the city, having come to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. Chaplain Lozier has always taken an active part in the temperance work in Iowa, and was the first Prohibition candidate for Governor. In a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday on the present campaign he said: "Ten years ago the Republican party under the domination of Gear would not listen to the demands of the temperance people, and there was then some necessity for a temperance party. But it since changed its policy and has since been legislating in a way the mass of the temperance people think has been for the best interests of the cause."

"Have you seen the call issued for a Prohibition Convention by Brady, the Davenport editor?"

"Yes. He's called a convention to repudiate the Republican platform and the Republican ticket. I believe he estimates that a Prohibition ticket will draw at least 3,000 votes from the Republican candidates. Now you can safely divide that by ten. In fact, I don't believe a third party ticket will get even 3[illegible] votes. I know the temperance sentiment of the State pretty well, and think I know what I'm talking about. Since the Republican Convention I've met Prof. Fellows and many other leading Prohibitionists. They are not only pleased with the Republican platform and ticket, but they are also pleased with the Democrats and the opportunity they will have to thrash them. The Iowa temperance men are not fighting the battles of the temperance people in Illinois or Ohio. In Iowa the Republican party will have to assume a very different attitude from the one it now occupies before the St. Johnnies or any other defection can acquire vitality enough to become even a faction."

"How did Brady come to issue his call for a convention?"

"He is the so-called representative of the National Prohibition party, and the call for the convention was practically the work of Finch and other outsiders. Brady is a good fellow, but his paper has only a limited patronage and his influence is small. He has an extraordinary faculty for getting on the wrong side. Besides, he's a Davenporter, and the Davenport standard of loyalty is different from that of the great mass of the Republicans of the State. Among the mass of the temperance people there is absolutely no basis, and no desire for a third party movement."

PROHIBITIONISTS DEFEATED.

ALBANY, Tex., Sept. 7.—The local-option election in this (Shackleford) county today resulted in the defeat of the Prohibitionists by a two to one vote.

THE BRAZILIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH H. WHITE IN TEXAS—THE OLD MAN IS BROKEN DOWN AND INDIFFERENT.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of Joseph H. White, the alleged confederate in the Brazilian counterfeiting scheme, was commenced today before United States Commissioner Fink. Officers with Lucius A. White, the prisoner's brother, and a witness in the case, failed to arrive today from St. Louis. United States District-Attorney Pearre received a letter from United States District-Attorney Bliss of St. Louis stating he would send Lucius as soon as the proper papers could be made out. Witnesses were present from Blum and Whitney, and at 2 p. m. United States Commissioner Fink opened his court and proceeded to take testimony. Joseph H. White was brought into the court-room by a Deputy Marshal, and was the cynosure of all eyes. He maintained the same stoical demeanor and never raised his head once during the proceedings. He seemed to be in a profound study, and never changed his attitude or position. The confinement in jail has had a marked effect on the old man, and his toilet has been much neglected. He seems deeply depressed, and his present condition no doubt keenly disturbs his mind. J. C. Francis, telegraph operator at Blum's Station, on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway, was the first witness, and testified that he delivered and sent certain messages to and from Lucius A. and Joseph H. White in regard to a package of labels which was received at Blum on a certain day and was delivered to Joseph H. White. H. Hawkins, operator at Whitney, on the Texas Central Railway, was the next witness, and testified to sending certain messages for Lucius A. White in regard to certain printing which was being executed by Gast & Co. of St. Louis, Mo. J. E. Ballard, proprietor of a livery stable at Whitney, and Lucius Rayburn, a farmer and a neighbor of Joseph H. White in Hill County, testified, but nothing of importance was gleaned from their testimony. The court then adjourned till tomorrow, when Lucius A. White is expected to arrive. Important developments are expected.

A POCKET PICKED OF $2,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Miss Mary Irene Hoyt, well known as the contestant in the Hoyt will case, had her pocket picked today of money, jewelry, and papers valued at $2,000.

THE RAILROADS.

Questions to Be Settled at the St. Paul Transcontinental Meeting.

Mr. Armour's Line Is Not After the Milwaukee & Northern—Passenger Affairs.

A Movement Is on Foot to Build a New Road in Wisconsin.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday and had a conference with General Manager Potter of the Burlington regarding Transcontinental Association affairs. Both men started for St. Paul last evening to attend the meetings of the Transcontinental Association which commence in that city today. Officials of other roads interested in the California traffic left for St. Paul last evening. It will be the most important meeting the association has ever held, and it is feared that there will be serious troubles which may result in a general war on California traffic. The Central Pacific has been inclined to make trouble for some time, and has thrown obstacles in the way of competing and connecting roads whenever an opportunity offered. Not only has it been diverting all the business it could via New Orleans and its southern route by systematically cutting the rates, but it has also tried to embarrass the California Fast-Freight Line all it could to prevent business from going via the overland routes. It has refused to accept the award of percentages made a month or two ago by Arbitrators Bogue, Gray, and Ford, and has asked acting Commissioner Cannon not to make any settlements under that award. As far as can be learned the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Atlantic & Pacific will have no representative at the meeting, feeling disinclined to consider California matters until they have completed their new road to San Diego (the California Southern), which will give them an independent outlet to San Francisco by steamers from San Diego. The San Diego Road will be completed in November, when the Santa Fé and Atlantic & Pacific will be better prepared to deal with the California traffic problem than at present. If it should come to a rupture between the transcontinental roads the Central Pacific expects to find allies in the Rio Grande and Burlington lines, and, as the latter are not friendly to the Union Pacific, it is probable that they will join hands with the Central Pacific. The latter, in case of a war, would be compelled to secure a combination with the Rio Grande and Burlington, as it could not otherwise get to Colorado, which traffic amounts to considerable, and besides it could not afford to do all its through business via its Southern Pacific line, as it has to protect the business of its line from Ogden to San Francisco.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL NOT TO ABSORB THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN.

During the last few days dispatches have been received from Milwaukee and other points stating that the Milwaukee & Northern was about to be absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The trip of the leading officers of both roads, including President Mitchell and Director Armour, over the Milwaukee & Northern was taken to be a confirmation of the report. These reports are now denied by the officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, who state that the absorption of the Milwaukee & Northern by their company had not even been under consideration. The object of the trip of inspection, they say, was to find out what the lumber business of the Milwaukee & Northern amounted to, with a view of making a traffic arrangement on that business between the companies. Owing to the complications between the various Western pools regarding lumber traffic the Milwaukee & Northern has been badly hurt. Neither the Northwestern Traffic Association, the Central Iowa Association, nor the Western Freight Association pools its lumber traffic. The Southwestern Railway Association only pools its lumber traffic. Therefore all the roads excepting those in the Southwestern Railway Association can make whatever rates they choose on this business. The Milwaukee & Northern, not having an outlet west from Milwaukee, is at the mercy of the other roads, who can charge it whatever they please. Much of the business which otherwise would have gone West by the Milwaukee & Northern was diverted to Chicago, via the lake, by the Chicago roads, and taken west and southwest from the city. It is now the intention to make a traffic arrangement between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Milwaukee & Northern, by which the latter secures an outlet to all points in the West reached by the former on the same terms and conditions as if it had a direct through route of its own. The officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, before entering into a contract of that kind, wanted to see what the lumber traffic of the Milwaukee & Northern really amounted to, and whether it was worth while to enter into such an arrangement as proposed by the last-named company. The Milwaukee & St. Paul officials state that they have been favorably impressed with the showing made by the Milwaukee & Northern, and the indications are that the proposed traffic agreement will be consummated.

EAST-BOUND PASSENGER AFFAIRS.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads running east from this city held a meeting yesterday. East-bound passenger rates were considered. It was charged that the rate of $17 to New York was not maintained by all lines, and fears were expressed that unless some decisive action was speedily taken a general demoralization of the business would be the result. The Chicago & Atlantic, which was charged with having made a cut of $1.50 on a ticket to Buffalo, proved that the ticket in question was of an old issue, having been sold April 10 last, and, therefore, did not come under the present rules. The representative of this company stated that he was maintaining tariff rates, but unless the Niagara Short Line stopped cutting the rates he would be compelled to make a reduction in rates also. A ticket was produced which the Niagara Falls Short Line had sold to New York a few days ago for $16, a cut of $1. The Chairman was instructed to look into the charges of cutting rates and to take such steps as will prevent further demoralization. Nothing was done regarding the demand of the Baltimore & Ohio to be allowed to put tickets again in outside offices. It is understood that General Passenger Agent Lord will be here by the end of the week, when a meeting of the Chicago Committee on East-Bound Passenger Traffic will be held to consider that matter. If Mr. Lord insists upon putting his tickets in outside offices there will certainly be serious trouble, and the payment of commissions will be resumed again by all the lines.

An application of the American Board of Foreign Missions for reduced rates to its meeting in Boston next October was laid over for information. The same action was taken regarding an application of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for reduced rates to its convention in Philadelphia. Delegates attending the meeting of the National Hide & Leather Dealers' Association in Chicago Dec. 13 to 16 will be returned at one-third fare on certificate.

SUSPENSION OF THE NEW RULES REGARDING NEBRASKA LIVE STOCK.

A short time ago the roads belonging to the Western Freight Association interested in the live-stock traffic agreed upon rules for the transaction of that business which were to have gone into effect yesterday. These rules provided that all stock from points on the Union Pacific Railway forwarded via that line, shipped locally to Omaha, if reshipped, were to be subject east of Omaha to the established tariff rates of the association and to be considered as Omaha local stock. Stock from Union Pacific points forwarded via that line, consigned and billed through to Chicago or St. Louis, to be entitled to the established through rates—provided it is forwarded through as originally consigned, whether stopped en route at Omaha and sold at that point or not. Stock arriving at Omaha via lines other than the Union Pacific Railway and reshipped thence to be subject east of Omaha to the following rule: Shipments from points on the Burlington & Missouri, Sioux City & Pacific, and Tremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroads, which stock is pooled between the Union Pacific Railway and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, or the Union Pacific and the Sioux City & Pacific and Tremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Companies, also range cattle, if billed through to Chicago or St. Louis, via Omaha, to be entitled to the established through rates to Chicago or St. Louis, with the understanding that all the lines leading east from Omaha interested in the live-stock traffic shall be entitled to forward such stock on through divisions with the Burlington & Missouri, Sioux City & Pacific, and Tremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Roads, such divisions to be the same as prevail on shipments from the same or contiguous stations on the Union Pacific Railway, the division of through rates on range cattle to be on the same mileage basis as govern on shipments of such cattle from the Union Pacific Railway. All other stock arriving at Omaha via lines other than the Union Pacific railway, if reshipped, to be subject east of Omaha to the established tariff rates of the association from Omaha and to be considered as Omaha local stock.

It was thought that the adoption of the above rules would settle all further squabbles and differences regarding shipments, through and local, of Nebraska range cattle, as they are considered fair and equitable. It appears, however, that some of the roads are not yet ready to adopt them, and, therefore, the following circular was issued last Saturday: "The rules in regard to live-stock traffic via Omaha, set forth in special circular No. 9, dated Aug. 31, 1885, are hereby suspended until further notice."

It is stated, however, that there is no serious difficulty regarding the new rates, and that the matter will be adjusted shortly and the original intentions carried out.

RATES STILL GOING DOWN.

The hopes entertained that the Committee of Eighteen of the Central Traffic Association would meet in New York tomorrow to make an attempt to check the demoralization in east-bound freight traffic will not be realized. No such meeting will be held and no attempt will be made to bring about a restoration of rates for the present. The report that the Committee of Eighteen would meet arose from the fact that a meeting of the trunk-line committee was to have been held in New York today to consider west-bound freight affairs. This meeting, however, will not be held until Sept. 15, and only west-bound rates from seaboard points will be considered. In view of the unprecedentedly low rates on east-bound business the Eastern managers feel very anxious to bring about an advance in west-bound rates so as to make up in a measure for the losses they incur on east-bound business.

There is but little change in the east-bound freight situation. Rates on grain are still quoted at 10 cents from Chicago to New York, eight cents to Philadelphia, and seven cents to Baltimore. One or two of the lines took provisions yesterday at 10 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, though the other lines still claim to be adhering to a 12-cent rate. It is not expected that rates on grain and provisions will go below 10 cents, Chicago to New York, as none of the roads care to carry the business for a less rate.

A NEW ROAD FOR WISCONSIN.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—It leaked out here today that several prominent men of this city are the incorporators of a railroad company that is to build a road from Florence to Abbott's Ford. The incorporators are G. W. Pratt, ex-Mayor; Frank Worden, Charles Liber, J. W. Hune, and Postmaster H. B. Harshaw. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and if arrangements can be made with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 1,000 men will be put at work, and it is expected that twenty miles will be completed by Dec. 1. It is to be known as the Wolf & Wisconsin Rivers Railroad Company. Options have been obtained on a large amount of pine land, and the virtual object is to bring the logs into this market. Efforts are now being made to settle up the Paige-Fexsmith failure, the desire at present being to get pooled all the claims on the different classes of notes that are out, so that there will be no cause for a lawsuit between the creditors. As a move in this direction Bray & Choate have offered to sell their claims, amounting to $22,000, for 20 cents on the dollar. They offered first to sell for 25 cents on the dollar, but finally came down to the former offer, which, it was stated, would be settled. As yet, however, the notes held by them have not been taken or paid for, so that it can hardly be said yet that a sale has been made. It is understood that Orville Beach, Senator Sawyer, and others are interested in the purchase of the notes. It is not thought that much over 20 cents on the dollar will be realized on most of the claims.

THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN NOT TO BE SOLD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The party of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Milwaukee & Northern Railway officials who, during the last week, have been on a tour through Northern Wisconsin and Michigan by special train, and in consequence of which a rumor has been started to the effect that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company is about to purchase the Milwaukee & Northern, returned to this city today. Regarding the rumors of negotiations for the Milwaukee & Northern President Spencer of that road assured THE TRIBUNE correspondent that they were entirely unwarranted. He doubts that there has been a thought on the part of the Milwaukee & St. Paul people to buy or the Milwaukee & Northern people to sell. The excursion was one for pleasure and sight-seeing exclusively. There were eleven men in the party, including President Mitchell, General Manager Miller, John Plankinton, P. D. Armour, J. C. Easton, President Spencer, Angus Smith, Guido Pfister, William Young, and Charles Ray. None of these men had ever seen the great copper region of Northern Michigan, and for six months had been arranging for this trip. Their train was hauled on the Milwaukee & Northern Road to Menomonee, and from there on the Chicago & Northwestern into Michigan. A run was also made over the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. The excursionists express themselves as delighted with their trip.

MOVEMENTS OF MANAGER JAMES M'CREA OF THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Manager James McCrea of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway has been transferred from Columbus to Pittsburg for the purpose, it is supposed, of being appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Pennsylvania Company, with special supervision over the Western lines. These lines extend from Pittsburg to Chicago via Fort Wayne and to St. Louis via Columbus and Indianapolis. Mr. McCrea entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1865 as locating and constructing engineer. After about ten years' service in this line Mr. McCrea entered the transportation department of the Pittsburg Railroad as Superintendent of the Middle Division. He was transferred from there to the Superintendency of the New York Division, and as manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis leased lines in 1878.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO'S BACK TAXES.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Judge Jackson, in the United States District Court today, continued until Nov. 1 the injunction restraining Sheriffs and State officers from collecting taxes assessed against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The company owes the State $193,000 back taxes, and judgment was obtained last July in the United States Supreme Court. After Nov. 1, if the taxes remain unpaid, the State can levy upon the railroad company's property.

NOTES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company gives notice that it has decided to discontinue its service between San Francisco, Auckland, and Sydney, with the following departures: From San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1885; from Sydney, Nov. 5, 1885; from Auckland, Nov. 10, 1885.

T. Tandy, Manager of the Commercial Express Line, gives notice that points on the Montgomery Branch for Montgomery and points between Goshen and Montgomery take New York rates and divisions, subject to the minimum of 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York.

The Transcontinental Association announces the following additions and amendments in the eastbound classification: Bicycles, class 1; cards, playing, Class B; mustard, ground, 5,000 pounds or over, Class D; shells, pearl, C. L. Class D; borax, C. L. 33⅓ per cent off D; extracts, flavoring, class B; fish, pickled, same as canned fish and meat.

Railroad earnings for the month of August: Illinois Central, $938,333, a decrease from the corresponding period of last year of $9,951; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, $80,085, an increase of $249; Oregon Railway & Navigation, $222,100, an increase of $122,000; Denver & Rio Grande, $574,661, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of $98,305; Louisville & Nashville, $1,070,395, a decrease of $46,417.

General Manager Potter of the Burlington emphatically denies the reports that the Wisconsin Central is to obtain an entrance into the city by using the Burlington tracks. Mr. Potter says that the Wisconsin Central could never obtain any privilege from his company. That line had approached him some months ago regarding the use of the Burlington tracks, and was then emphatically given to understand that no such proposition could be entertained for one moment.

The branch of the Chicago & Northwestern leaving the main line at Belvidere and running south through the Counties of Boone, De Kalb, and La Salle to Troy Grove and the coal-fields at the latter point is rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished before many weeks. This road will be a valuable feeder to the Northwestern, as it gives access to the fountain-head of the coal supply and a direct route to the Northwest and the market in that section.

Mr. Virgil Powers, Commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, gives notice that much complaint is made to him of underbilling weights of carload shipments of freight. Attention was called to the matter and the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Rate Committee: "*Resolved*, That all receiving and delivering roads shall weigh when practicable all carloads of property, under penalty of $25 fine for not doing so. This resolution is to be rigidly enforced."

A meeting of the representatives of the Decatur pool will be held at the Grand Pacific tomorrow morning. The pool was to go out of existence Sept. 5 under the notice of withdrawal of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield, but the time was extended until after this meeting. The trouble is in regard to the admission of the Champaign, Havana & Western, the Indiana, Decatur & Springfield being disinclined to bear its proportion of the percentage to be given the Champaign Road. The Decatur & Springfield line demands one-sixth of the business, which the other roads refuse to grant. It is believed, however, that the matter will be amicably adjusted.

CLEVELAND AND THE GIRLS.

HOW THE PRESIDENT PRESENTED PRIZES TO THE WINNERS IN A FEMININE ROWING MATCH.

Saturday last, while the President was away, the young girls, very pretty ones, of whom the hotel and neighboring camps are full, had a rowing match, and a committee had been organized to manage the race and award prizes. This intelligent committee wisely judged that the prizes would be more highly valued coming from the hands of a great man, and waited for Mr. Cleveland to come back and distribute them. That was the ordeal through which he was to pass. All the young ladies were in a flutter, and the three young ladies who were to receive prizes were in worse than a flutter. The President wandered from the parlor into the sitting-room, and stood near the staircase. The boarders crowded round, the army of guides peered in through the windows, and the three young ladies formed into a semi-circle close to the President.

Mr. Cleveland began: "Young ladies," and fixed his eye on the one nearest his right hand, remembering how, in a photographer's shop, a man who wants to be composed selects one spot to gaze on. But that young lady was tall, with a lovely gray dress, and a bewildering assortment of sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, and golden hair. That was plainly not a point to fasten onto if a man wanted to be composed, so the President stopped, and started to fix his eye on the next young lady. She was short, with brown hair, but her cheeks were even rosier than the first young lady's, and her eyes were just as sparkling. That was not a sight to compose a President's mind either, and the third young lady was just as bewildering as the other two. It was a dilema, out of which Mr. Cleveland crawled with admirable cleverness. He cast down his eyes, and made his little speech without once looking up.

He told the young ladies that they had done nobly, and that they ought to be proud. Some men objected to having young ladies learn to row because it had a tendency to make them too muscular. But those men were wrong, and they deserved all they got. He didn't agree with them at all.

"What we want," he said, "is strong women, who can look after their own rights. Plenty of rowing matches will make them. As to this cowardly fear of flatirons and broomsticks it is altogether despicable. In my present happy condition I have no sympathy for these husbands, no matter how much they may be walloped."

This allusion to his happy bachelorhood made every one laugh, and the President stopped to give them time. But he smiled; it was work.

"The committee," he went on, "have instructed me to tell you that they love you. I think love was the word [with an appealing glance at the committee], but if it wasn't I'll take the responsibility for it upon myself."

At this the young lady in gray blushed; so did the next one with the rosiest cheeks; and the third one and the President blushed, too, while Dr. Ward looked proud and happy, like a fond chaperone who finds that her charge is coming out. The boarders smiled at this string of blushes, and the President wound up his speech very swiftly and distributed the prizes. There was one for the first boat, one for the second, and one consolation prize for the third boat, which was also last.—*New York Sun's Adirondack Correspondence.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SOME STORIES CONCERNING HIS FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Ben: Perley Poore in New York *Tribune:* Mr. Lincoln gave a cordial greeting to me when I called on him after his arrival at Willard's Hotel, and he indulged in some pleasant reminiscences of his Congressional career. Of course I talked with him about his forthcoming message, and, after having made me promise that what he told me should not get into print, he gave me an account of it. He had written it at his Springfield home, and had had it put into type by his friend, the local printer. A number of sentences had been reconstructed several times before they were entirely satisfactory, and then four copies had been printed on foolscap paper. These copies had been locked up in what Mr. Lincoln called a "gripsack" and intrusted to his eldest son Robert. "When we reached Harrisburg," said Mr. Lincoln, "and had washed up, I asked Bob where the message was, and was taken aback by his confession that in the excitement caused by the enthusiastic reception he believed he had let a waiter take the gripsack. My heart went up into my mouth, and I started down-stairs, where I was told that if a waiter had taken the gripsack I should probably find it in the baggage-room. Going there I saw a large pile of gripsacks and other baggage, and thought that I discovered mine. My key fitted it, but on opening it there was nothing inside but a few paper collars and a flask of whisky. A few moments afterward I came across my gripsack, with the document in it all right, and now I will show it to you, on your honor, mind!" The inaugural was printed in clear-sized type, and wherever Mr. Lincoln had thought that a paragraph would make an impression upon his audience he had preceded it with a typographical fist—viz.: ☞

At the inauguration, when Mr. Lincoln came out on the platform in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol, his tall, gaunt figure rose above those around him. His personal friend, Senator Baker of Oregon, introduced him to the assemblage, and, as he bowed acknowledgments of the somewhat faint cheers which greeted him, the usual genial smile lit up his angular countenance. He was evidently perplexed just then to know what to do with his new silk hat and a large gold-headed cane. The cane he put under the table, but the hat appeared to be too good to place on the rough boards. Senator Douglas saw the embarrassment of his old friend, and, rising, took the shining hat from its bothered owner and held it during the delivery of the inaugural address. Mr. Lincoln was listened to with great earnestness, and evidently desired to convince the multitude before him rather than to bewilder or dazzle them. It was plain that he honestly believed every word that he spoke, especially the concluding paragraphs, one of which I copy from the original print:

"☞ I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may be strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. ☞ The mystic chords of memory which stretch from every battle-field and patriot grave to every loved heart and hearthstone, all over our broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

A SHARK IN THE SEINE.

Lewiston (Me.) *Journal:* The schooner Allen Lewis, Capt. Fernald, had quite an adventure one day last week. The vessel was lying off Mount Desert and the crew was seining mackerel. Suddenly there was a great commotion in the seine, and it was hauled to the vessel as soon as possible. Then three crews of men took hold of the seine and tried to pull it on board, but they were unable to do so. While this was going on the sea monster in the net was thrashing about, and he finally wound himself up so much in the net that he was held fast. Then the Captain and the crew lashed the seine and contents up to the vessel and set sail for Southwest Harbor, the Captain's home, forty-five miles distant. On arrival there they hauled the monster ashore and killed him. Then they discovered they had caught a genuine man-eater shark, which is rarely seen away from the tropics.

The shark was twenty-seven feet long and seventeen feet in circumference. The crew obtained almost six barrels of liver, which netted them $30. The seine was considerably torn by the shark, but the damage was more than repaired by the money they obtained.

A SINGULAR RACE.

A novelty of the drill in the Russian army is a race between cavalry officers and a railway-train. In a run of sixty-seven miles the horsemen won.

LAKE MARINE.

Grain Freights Quiet at Unchanged Rates—A Line Propeller Laid Up—Damaged Craft—General News.

Owing to the limited supply of ready tonnage the market for lake grain freights was rather inactive. There was a fair inquiry for spot room, shippers bidding 1¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. The prop Nebraska was chartered for 55,000 bushels of corn at that rate, and her consort, the schr C. H. Burton, takes 33,000 bushels of rye at 1⅜ cents. The schr White Star was chartered for 24,000 bushels of wheat to Kingston at 3¾c cents. No other engagements were reported.

Lumber freights continued dull. Only one charter was made from Muskegon, the steam-barge Berrien being placed at $1.25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—There was quite a little activity in coal freights despite the fact that stock is in scant supply. Several good vessels, however, were unprovided for. The charters comprised the stmrs Albany and John B. Lyon and consorts Hutchinson and Sawyer, for Chicago, at 50 cents: schrs Donaldson and David Stewart, for Milwaukee, at 50 cents; schr E. A. Nicholson, for Chicago or Milwaukee, at 50 cents; prop Colorado, for Green Bay, at 50 cents; schr G. C. Finney, coal, for Manitowoc, at 55 cents, and lumber back from Escanaba, at $1.50, on the rail; schr William Home, coal, for Detroit, at 15 cents; Sarepta, coal, from Cleveland to Cobourg, at $1, free; Erie Belle, coal, from Toledo to Belleville, at $1, free; prop Oregon, lumber, from Escanaba to Buffalo, at $1.50 on the rail; schr Kate Kelley, salt, Buffalo to Detroit, at 5 cents per barrel, free on board.

Canal freights were still further depressed. Offerings of grain for shipment were scarce at 3⅜ cents on wheat, and 3⅛ cents on corn to New York. Boat-owners asked an eighth better. Some contracted grain was given to boats at 3½ and 3¼ cents.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the limited supply of coal cargoes at this port the inquiry for carriers was sufficiently strong to secure a slight advance in rates, charters being made to Milwaukee today at 55 cents where 50 cents has been the rate for some time. Ore rates remain at 65 cents from Escanaba and 85 to 90 cents from Marquette. Engagements reported today were the prop City of Cleveland, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, at 55 cents; prop Waldo Avery and consorts, coal, Ashtabula to Duluth, at 50 cents; prop Selah Chamberlin and schr John Martin, coal, Ashtabula to Duluth, at 50 cents; schr Maria Martin, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at 65 cents; schr F. W. Gifford, ore, Escanaba to Erie, on private terms; schr M. F. Merrick, coal, Cleveland to Sheboygan, at 60 cents; schr Thomas Parsons, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, at 55 cents. The prop Hiawatha, with coal, and her consort, the schr Minnehaha, with railroad iron, both got away from this port tonight for Washburn. The prop Australasia and consorts, H. D. Alverson and David Vance, got away yesterday with coal for Duluth.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Jack Councer, a veteran vesselmaster, has retired from active service on the lakes, and will hereafter devote his attention to the ship-chandlery business recently purchased from Finney Bros. by himself and Charles Gibbs. Capt. John Solon, formerly master of the schr George A. Marsh, has been given command of Capt. Councer's schr, the Skylark.

In swinging from the main river into the North Branch yesterday the big barge Golden Age collided with the tug Crawford, which was under her quarter with the schr Charles Foster in tow. The damage to the tug was estimated at about $150.

The two tug Captains recently discharged from the V. O. T. Line for racing their boats on the lake were before Inspectors Warren and Moore yesterday. Testimony was taken and a further hearing postponed until today on account of the absence of several important witnesses.

Notwithstanding the continued cool weather the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line propellers are doing a fairly prosperous passenger business. The prop City of Duluth, which leaves for Lake Superior tonight, has already a large number of her state-rooms taken.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The insurance companies having refused to allow the disabled stmr City of Milwaukee to be taken to Detroit at their risk, it is probable that the boat will go to Grand Haven, and the new work done at Detroit and transferred by rail to that port. The schr Hattie Fisher, which was reported to have been run down on the lake, according to a note picked up at Charlevoix and dated July 25, was at this port last Thursday.

The schr M. S. Bacon has gone into ordinary here rather than accept the 65-cent ore rate.

The steam-barge W. H. Barnum and schr Marengo have now been idle nearly a week.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Tempest arrived here today and went into winter quarters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The master and engineer of the prop B. W. Blanchard have been discharged and she has been laid up for the winter. The engineer has shipped as second on the C. J. Kershaw. It is understood that some other line steamers will soon be withdrawn if business does not brighten up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The tug Dexter of the Milwaukee Tug Line and the Evenson of the opposition line had an exciting race on the lake this morning. The tugs collided in attempting to pick up the schr Odd-Fellow. The Dexter had her fender stroke cut through. It was the only damage. The Evenson secured the tow.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Olga, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr T. C. Wilson, Packard's Pier, wood.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Frank Miner, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Topsey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Coral, Grand River, lumber.
Schr Maize, Alpena, lumber
Schr Lyman Casey, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Rainbow, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr L. F. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Golden Age, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. W. Paige, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Adirondack, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Muskegon, wood.
Prop Gazelle, Milwaukee, excursion.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Oceanica, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Menonimee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop A. Booth, Escanaba, fish.
Prop Charles E. Wyman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop William Corvie, Alpena, lumber.
Prop Tioga, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Jim Sheriffs, Marquette, iron ore.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn, 4,000 brls flour, 1,000 sacks flour.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, light.
Schr Thomas Hume, Alpena, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Muskegon, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Buffalo, light.
Schr G. W. Naghtin, Manistee, light.
Schr Peoria, Leathamport, light.
Schr C. Amsden, Frankfort, sundries.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, light.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. J. McVea, Manistique, light.
Schr Phœnix, Ogontz Bay, light.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 56,500 bu corn.
Schr Eagle Wing, Norwood, light.
Schr Jack Thompson, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, light.
Schr Pewaukee, Elk Rapids, light.
Schr George L. Weaver, Manistique, 150 bu oats.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Schr Charles Wyman, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop C. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lora, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Prop A. Booth, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop Berrien, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Scud, White Lake, 30 cords stone.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Schr A. Mosher, Garden Bay, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sandy Morrison, Muskegon, light.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Maize, Tonawanda, light.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, light.
Schr Belle Brown, Green Bay, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 36,008 bu corn, 875 brls flour, 200 sacks flour.
Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, light.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Muskegon, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Felicitous, Garden Bay, light.
Prop Thompson Kingsford, Manistee, light.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Michael Groh, Manistee, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, light.
Schr America, Charlevoix, sundries.
Prop S. Chipman, Manistee, light.
Schr J. C. Wilson, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Myrtle, Ford River, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Schr S. Thal, White Lake, light.
Barge L. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Schr Franc, Muskegon, light.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Charlevoix—Arrived Sunday—Prop Lawrence. Cleared—Schrs H. Capron, Mocking Bird, Col. Cook. Arrived Monday—Schrs E. M. Stanton, Melvina, Mary Bradick.

South Chicago—Arrived—Stmr Minnesota, iron-ore; schr Massasoit, iron-ore; schr Anne Tomine, lumber. Sailed—Schr A. W. Luckey, stmr Minnesota, stmr Massachusetts, stmr Robert Holland, schr Anne Tomine.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared—Prop Wisconsin.

Racine—Arrived—Steam-barge Oregon, coal; Kewaunee and Mars, lumber; Guido and Onward, wood; Richmond, lumber. The scow Green Bay and tugs Knapp and Albatross are in ordinary.

Manistee—Arrived Sunday—Schrs A. O. Hanson, City of Toledo, Dawn, John Mee, C. Michelson, T. Moss, F. Lester, I. Bock; props Charles Rietz, N. Torrent, G. C. Markham, R. A. Seymour, G. P. Heath, R. Ingersoll. Arrived Monday—Props Depere, F. & P. M. No. 1. Sailed—F. & P. M. No. 1; Depere, Charles Rietz, Ingersoll, M. Marshall, R. A. Seymour; schr A. O. Hanson. Arrived and cleared—Schrs A. J. Covell, Torrent. Weather cloudy; wind southwest, light.

Frankfort—Arrived Sunday—Schrs Willie Loutit, Joseph Duvall, Transit. Departed Monday—Schrs Transit, for Milwaukee with bark, from Starke's Pier; Joseph Duvall.

Escanaba—Arrivals—Props Monohansett, Merrimac; schrs Maria Martin, Metacomet, Thomas Gawn, Barbarian, Montana, coal-laden. Departures—Props H. D. Coffinberry, Merrimac; schrs Saveland, H. B. Newcomb, R. Halloran, B. Corning. Wind south, fresh; weather clear and pleasant.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Schrs Arthur, Jesse Winter, Rose, Luna, Lottie Mason, C. Gordon. The steam-barge White and Friant is still in port and will not be ready before Saturday. Wind east, light; weather cloudy.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Arrived—Schr H. H. Badger, prop S. Neff. Cleared—Schrs Fearless, Delos De Wolf; prop Geo. Pankratz, towing; stmr Corona. Passed up—Prop Favorit with barges, 10 p. m.

Horn's Pier—Sailed—Schr H. Rand. Wind southeast, light.

Menominee—Arrived via Death's Door—Schr Mediator.

Milwaukee—Arrivals—Steamship J. H. Devereux and schr Detroit, with coal. Sailed—Steamship Henry Chisholm, for Escanaba. Wind southeast, light; raining.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Port Huron—Up—J. S. Ruby, 6 a. m.; R. J. Hackett and consort, 8 a. m.; Worth and S. L. Watson, 11 a. m.; C. H. Green and consort, 12 m.; John Martin, F. A. Georger, and Mary Georger, 2:40 p. m.; Starucca, 6 p. m.; Germania and barges, Avon, Superior, Fayette Brown, 6:25 p. m. Down—Iron Chief, Hazard, 6 p. m.; Indian and barges, 7 p. m.; Lincoln and barges, 9 p. m.; City of Alpena, 11 p. m.; Passaic and barges, 1 a. m.; H. B. Tuttle and consort, 1:30 a. m.; E. A. Nicholson, Saginaw Valley, 2 a. m.; Tecumseh and barges, 2:45 a. m.; J. W. Westcott, 3:30 a. m.; J. P. Clark and barges, 4 a. m.; E. C. Hutchinson, George, 5:30 a. m.; Roanoke, Hattie Wells, 6:25 a. m.; Wales and barges, 9 a. m.; Russia, 9:20 a. m.; New York, 10 a. m.; Philadelphia, 2 p. m.; Fred Mercur, 3:2 p. m.; Chicago, 6:30 p. m.; Arctic, 7 p. m. Wind northeast, light.

Detroit—Up Sunday—Avon, 9 p. m. Up Monday—Superior and consort and Fayette Brown, 1 a. m.; Osceola, 2:30 a. m.; C. Hurlburt and consorts, 8 a. m.; Australasia and consort and David Vance, 8:30 a. m.; Newburg, 11 a. m.; Empire State, 11:40 a. m.; schr Nassau, 10:40 a. m.; Iron Age and consort, 3:20 p. m.; A. Folsom and consort, 4 p. m.; Nevada, 6 p. m. Down—Iron Chief and consort, 1:40 a. m.; schr E. A. Nicholson, 9 a. m.; Tecumseh and consorts J. W. Westcott and Three Brothers, 2:30 p. m.; Russia, 2:40 p. m.; H. B. Tuttle and consorts, 3:20 p. m.; New York, 3:30 p. m.; schrs E. C. Hutchinson, George, 1:50. Wind east, light; clear.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—Prop Robert Wallace and consorts, 5 a. m.; prop D. C. Whitney and consorts, 7 a. m.; prop Japan, 9 a. m.; prop Alpena and consorts, 10 a. m.; prop Keystone and consorts, 11 a. m.; prop Algoma, 12 m.; prop Huron City and consorts, 12 m.; prop Wallula and consorts, 1:50 p. m. Up—Prop Nyack 12:30 p. m.; prop Calumet and consorts, 2:40 p. m.; prop V. Swain and consorts, 3:45 p. m.; prop Walter L. Frost, 4 p. m.; prop Republic and consorts, 5 p. m.; prop Business and consorts, 6 p. m. A heavy fog prevailed on Lake Superior and the Sault River for several hours in the morning, detaining boats. Wind southwest, light.

Mackinaw City—Down—Schr George A. Marsh, 10:15 a. m.; Clayton, 12:40 p. m.; prop Clarion with schr, 4 p. m. Up—Schr Milwaukee Belle, 7:15 a. m.; prop Buffalo, 9:40 a. m.; William J. Averill, 10:30 a. m.; Sparta and consort, 11:00 a. m.; schr Jennie, 12:40 p. m.; prop D. Ballentine and consort, 2:50 p. m. Wind west, light.

LAKE HURON.

Cheboygan—Arrived—George L. Colwell, Bay City, D. P. Dobbins, Fanny Neil. Departed—Lawrence, City of Chicago, City of Mackinac. Light west wind; weather fine.

Goderich—Arrivals—Prop Saginaw Valley, Saginaw, passengers and freight; schrs Heather Bell, Sandusky, coal; Wanderer, Sandusky, coal. Departures—Props Sovereign, Duluth; Saginaw Valley, Cleveland. Wind northwest.

Midland—Departure—Schr J. Mowatt, Cheboygan, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth—Arrived—Props India, Buffalo, merchandise; Peerless, Chicago, merchandise; Idaho, Buffalo, merchandise; barge Ohio, Buffalo, coal; barge Kittie M. Forbes and consort, F. W. Wheeler, Ashtabula, coal; prop St. Paul, Buffalo, merchandise; barge Fred Kelly, schr M. B. Warner, Ashtabula, coal. Cleared—Props Idaho, Buffalo, flour; United Empire, Sarnia, flour; prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, flour; prop J. Pridgeon, Buffalo, wheat. Weather clear, calm.

Port Arthur—Arrived Monday—Prop United Empire, Sarnia. Arrived Saturday—Stmr Frances Smith, Collingwood. Arrived Sunday—Stmr Campana, Collingwood; stmr Athabasca, Owen Sound; steam-barge Baldwin and schr Albany, Charlotte, coal; prop Prussia, Penetanguishene, lumber. Cleared—Monday—Prop Empire, Duluth. Saturday—Frances Smith, Collingwood. Sunday—Stmr Algoma, Owen Sound; stmr Campana, Duluth. Weather uncertain.

Superior—The schr Goshawk of Ashtabula arrived today with 1,045 tons of coal and the schr Thomas P. Sheldon from Ashtabula with 1,200 tons of coal.

L'Anse—Passed up—Peerless and Arctic. Arrived and cleared—Prop Alpena with Gardiner and Winona, with lumber. Departed—Schr George Worthington.

Hancock—Arrived Sunday—India, Buffalo; barge Baldwin, with Eureka, Grace Whitney, and Albany, from Charlotte. Cleared—India, Duluth. Wind northwest, fresh; weather clear.

Ashland—Arrived—Steam-barge Alcona and consort Alta, loading with iron-ore for Chicago; prop Idaho, bound down the lake; prop J. L. Hurd, bound for Duluth. Cleared—Prop St. Paul, down the lake.

Marquette—Arrived—Props Winslow, Hodge, United States cutter Andy Johnson, R. P. Ranney with Negaunee and Thomas Quayle. Cleared—United States cutter Johnson, stmr McBrier with Galatea and Senator, Continental with Magnetic. Passed up—Winslow and Hodge. Down—Badger State. Wind east, fine.

LAKE ERIE.

Buffalo—Arrivals—Props R. A. Packer, Chicago, corn; C. J. Kershaw, Chicago, corn; China, Duluth, flour, etc.; City of Rome, Chicago, oats; Arizona, Duluth, flour, etc.; Kasota, Duluth, wheat; schr D. E. Bailey, Chicago, corn; Redwing, Chicago, corn; Joseph Paige, Chicago, corn; Julia Willard, Monaghan's dock, ties. Clearances—Props Arizona, Duluth, sundries, C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, 1,500 tons coal; City of Rome, Duluth, 2,100 tons coal; Queen of the West, Milwaukee, 1,200 tons coal; A. L. Hopkins, Toledo, sundries; schrs Joseph Paige, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; Redwing, Duluth, 1,400 tons coal; R. B. Hayes, Chicago, 1,400 tons coal; P. B. Locke, Sheboygan, 650 tons coal.

Cleveland—Props Empire State and Newbury, Buffalo, merchandise; St. Louis, Duluth, merchandise; schr Havana, Marquette, ore. Cleared—St. Louis, Buffalo, merchandise; Empire State, Duluth, merchandise; Newbury, Chicago, merchandise; Hiawatha, Washburn, coal; Good Hit, Detroit, coal; schrs Montcalm and Monticello, Marquette, coal; Mary Murray, Bay City, coal. Wind east, light; weather clear.

Toledo—Arrived—Props John C. Gault and A. L. Hopkins, Buffalo, mdse; Russell Sage, Buffalo, light; schrs Erie Stewart, Port Dover, light; E. R. C. Proctor, Hamilton, light; Mary Hattie, Bay City, light; Ida Burton, Courtright, light. Cleared—Schrs A. C. Keating, Point Edward, coal; Ida Burton, Mount Clemens, light; Kolfage, Goderich, coal.

Ashtabula Harbor—Arrived—Prop Escanaba, Escanaba, ore; George T. Hope, Cleveland, light; Siberia, Buffalo, light; schrs Camden, Cleveland, light; Polynesia, Buffalo, light; M. F. Merrick and Thomas Parsons, Escanaba, ore; Montgomery, Sandusky, light. Cleared—Schr I. N. Foster, Detroit, coal.

Lorain—Arrived—Schrs Pathfinder, Ashtabula, light; Conrad Reed, Sandusky, light. Cleared—Schr Pelican, Milwaukee, coal.

Erie—Entered—Schr Leonard Hanna, Ashtabula, light; schr C. H. Barnes, Escanaba, iron-ore; schr Moonlight, Escanaba, iron-ore. Cleared—Schr F. H. Calhoun, East Saginaw, light. Passed—Delaware, Buffalo to Chicago; Wissahickon, Chicago to Buffalo.

WELLAND CANAL.

Port Dalhousie—Up—Stmrs St. Magnus, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal; D. M. Wilson and barges, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; schrs P. M. Rogers, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; W. I. Preston, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; C. A. King, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Fleetwing, Hamilton to Cleveland, light. Down—Schr Watertown, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Wind light, easterly; cool, cloudy weather.

Port Colborne—Up—Schrs Middlesex and Melbourne, Charlotte to Fort William, coal; P. M. Rogers, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; Nassau, Ogdensburg to Toledo, coal; Blazing Star, Oswego to Detroit, coal; W. I. Preston, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; C. A. King, Oswego to Chicago; steam-barge Nipigon, Charlotte to Fort William, coal; prop St. Magnus, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal. Down—Schr Watertown, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; A. J. McBrier, Au Sable to Wilson, lumber. Wind southwest, light.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Charlotte—Arrived—Stmr S. J. Macy; barges John Burt, Ishpeming; schrs Mary Copley, Atmosphere. Cleared—Stmr D. M. Wilson and barges Chester B. Jones and Manitowoc, Chicago, coal; schrs Mary Copley and Atmosphere, Port Huron, coal; stmr Nipigon, barges Middlesex, Melbourn, Port Arthur, coal. Wind northeast, light.

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Schrs Charger, L. Seaton, and Gen. Franz Sigel.

Kingston—Arrived—Schr Comanche, Chicago, wheat. Wind west, light; fair weather.

THE CORN BELT.

IOWA AND ILLINOIS NOW GROW MORE THAN ONE-THIRD THE ENTIRE CORN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Clinton (Ia.) *Age:* America, in growing wheat, has rivals all over the world, but in growing corn there are no rivals except a comparatively small area on the Danube and in South Russia. But those portions of that country produce no more corn than they consume. So the markets of the world are open to the American corn-grower. The demand for corn is increasing with each year. Wheat is used for food by man alone. Corn is used for food by man and beast, and also furnishes the raw material for a long line of manufactured products. Corn is the principal fattening food for cattle and hogs. These two articles of food are not equal to the demand, and the demand is growing rapidly. No business in the future is likely to be better paying and safer than raising hogs and cattle.

So much speculation in wheat leads to the belief that that grain is the most important American crop. But the corn crop is usually four times that of the wheat crop, and this year it will reach five times. It is double the crop of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat.

In 1880 the two States of Iowa and Illinois raised 600,794,728 bushels of corn, or considerable more than one-third of the entire crop of America. This year those two States bid fair to raise 800,000,000 bushels of corn. In five years the two States will be raising annually one thousand million bushels of corn.

The corn belt will be the wealthiest belt in the Great West. There will be manufacturing centres in that belt. Those centres will command the trade of vast areas of the richest country. One of those centres Clinton has already become.

A FEMALE PRIZE-FIGHT.

A prize-fight was arranged between two young women in Australia. The pugilists came up defiant and jaunty for the first round, which ended in a mutual knock-down, each receiving a blow squarely in the nose. At the expiration of the allowable interval the referee called "Time!" but the antagonists had lost all vim, and both were weeping over the possible disfigurement of their faces—a calamity compared with which the loss of the fight was nothing.

Sensible and Economical.
Pyle's world-renowned Pearline for washing.

A DAUGHTER'S DISCOVERY.

SHE FINDS HER MOTHER LEADING A SHAMELESS LIFE AND TAKES LAUDANUM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—Doctors were last night called to attend a 16-year-old girl, fashionably dressed, and having every appearance of being a mover in refined society, who was lying insensible in a house of ill-fame, kept by Lillie Stewart, corner of North and Bath streets. The proprietress, who seemed half frenzied with grief, told a pitiful story. It seems that the girl was her daughter, and had been educated in a Catholic convent without learning of the character of her mother's business. Mrs. Stewart, who is evidently devoted to her daughter, said that she had determined, if possible, to keep her reputation a secret from her girl, who is named Annie. She used to visit her once a month regularly, and always pretended that she lived in Washington. About a week ago, upon the occasion of one of these visits, the daughter pleaded earnestly to be taken home. This the mother of course refused, as she had repeatedly refused similar requests in the past. It seems that the girl's suspicions had been aroused, and when Mrs. Stewart left the convent the girl followed her to the North street house, where a few inquiries soon sufficed to let the daughter know that her mother was the proprietress. She entered the house, and, the inmates say, had quite a scene with her mother. The girl begged the woman piteously to reform and give up the business, and this, Mrs. Stewart promised to do. The shock, however, seemed to weigh upon the girl's mind. Despite her mother's protests she insisted on staying in the house, and remained secluded in her room. Yesterday evening, when Mrs. Stewart went up to the room to take her daughter her supper, she found her lying senseless on the bed, having evidently taken laudanum. The physicians worked over the unfortunate girl all night, and she regained consciousness today. It is feared, however, that she will die from prostration, as she is very delicate. The mother says that she will leave her house as soon as her daughter is able to be moved.

POSTMASTERS.

CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Cleveland *Leader.*]—Since the present Administration took charge of the reins of Government no harder-worked officials have been found in Washington than those employed in the appointment branch of the Post-Office Department. During the last six months nearly one-fourth of the Postmasterships of the first, second, and third classes, whose commissions are signed by the President, have been changed, while over one-eighth of the nearly 50,000 fourth class and cross-roads offices, the commissions for which are signed by the Postmaster-General, have now a new Postmaster. The records of the department show that the following changes in Postmasters have taken place in the States and Territories named:

State.	Presidential.	Fourth class.	State.	Presidential.	Fourth class.
Alabama	13	121	Missouri	20	361
Alaska Territory	..	1	Montana Ter.	1	16
Arizona Ter.	..	7	Nebraska	9	66
Arkansas	8	171	Nevada	1	11
California	6	[illegible]	New Hampshire	8	101
Colorado	9	32	New Jersey	1	78
Connecticut	12	[illegible]	New Mexico Ter	1	8
Dakota Territory	8	41	New York	40	558
Delaware	1	21	North Carolina	14	271
Florida	8	30	Ohio	23	618
Georgia	10	131	Oregon	..	28
Idaho Territory	8	28	Pennsylvania	34	415
Illinois	31	[illegible]	Rhode Island	..	6
Indiana	43	465	South Carolina	9	73
Indian Territory	1	12	Tennessee	6	148
Iowa	40	168	Texas	10	127
Kansas	2	151	Utah Territory	2	1
Kentucky	7	184	Vermont	10	116
Louisiana	3	73	Virginia	16	439
Maine	7	60	Washington Ter	1	13
Maryland	2	140	West Virginia	1	145
Massachusetts	8	28	Wisconsin	23	147
Michigan	22	141	Wyoming Ter.	3	1
Minnesota	10	46			
Mississippi	9	108	Totals	524	6,309

The number of Presidential offices in the country is 6,309, while the fourth-class offices aggregate 48,421. The table shows that the greater number of changes thus far have been made in Ohio, where the number is 641. New York comes next with 598; then Indiana with 508; Virginia with 455; and Pennsylvania with 449.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR A GRAND SUCCESS—IMPORTANT MEETINGS HELD ELSEWHERE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The twenty-seventh annual fair of the Minnesota Agricultural Society was opened today. Unusual interest has been attached to the exhibition, as it is the first of the association on the permanent State grounds. Two hundred acres of the former Ramsey County Poor-Farm have been put in excellent shape with the $100,000 appropriated by the Legislature, and with $25,000 offered by the society in premiums to exhibiters and $15,000 additional for trotting and running races, the entries in all departments have exceeded anything known in the society's history. The display of cattle and horses is particularly fine, there being nearly 1,000 of each. In Holstein cattle alone there are over 200 exhibiters, bringing herds of from twenty to forty head. President Hill of the Manitoba Road has a showing of about sixty head of blooded Short-Horns. Breeders of Norman and Clydesdale horses have made equally large entries, some from Illinois with fifty head of stallions, mares, and colts.

PHILO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The directors of the Champaign County Fair have effected a settlement of the accounts of the recent exhibition, showing a prosperous condition of the association. The receipts this year were $5,600 and expenditures $3,600, leaving a net balance of $2,000, which is to be applied to liquidating their indebtedness. A few years ago the association was almost bankrupt, with an indebtedness of $7,500. Another as prosperous a fair as that held this year will make them even with the world.

TO MEET AGAIN.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOLDING REUNIONS AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 7.—The city is beautifully decorated today in honor of the opening of the inter-State soldiers' reunion, which promises to be the grandest gathering of veterans ever held in the West. The camp is located in a magnificent grove on the banks of the Blue River, a short distance from the city. The reunion will continue until Saturday.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The citizens of Centralia have been busy all day decorating their homes and business houses. The visiting veterans have begun to show up, and a rush is expected tomorrow. It rained lightly today and laid the dust, which has enhanced the beauty of the grounds.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of soldiers and sailors of DeWitt County will take place in this city Sept. 24 and 25. All preliminary arrangements have been completed, and the reunion will be given on a grand and extensive scale, an immense attendance being already assured. Gen. Logan will be present and deliver an oration.

THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF COAL-TAR.

In the *Journal des Usines a Gas* are given some particulars derived from investigations made to ascertain the effect of coal-tar and its derivatives upon the health of the workmen employed in the preparation of those substances. These inquiries were made chiefly in connection with the employés of the Paris Gas Company. It was found that those whose duties did not necessitate a prolonged stay in the parts of the works where tar was to be found were liable to all kinds of ailments, and formed a considerable proportion of the number on the sick-list—while among the workmen specially occupied with tar only three were sick in the course of seven years; this result, medically considered, is all the more striking in view of the large number of workmen employed at the period in question—more than 20,000, of whom nearly 800 were engaged in some occupation connected with tar. At the Bayonne Gas-works too the records show not only an exemption of the workmen from cholera but also their immunity from skin diseases.

A TALENTED PARROT.

A parrot that can repeat the whole of the Lord's Prayer, and do it, too, in Dutch, is mentioned among current curiosities.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Western Railroad Company will be held Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the office of the Company, 1 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., for the election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. F. PRICE,
Sec'y C. & W. R. R. Co.

INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO
Now fully complete in all departments.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sundays,
From 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Our Full Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, assisted by the world-renowned Trombone Solo Artist, Mr. Fred'k Innes.
ADMISSION:
Adults, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM, WEEK OF SEPT. 7.
BLIND MUSICAL FAMILY.
SCHOOL OF PERFORMING BEARS.
MONTANA'S MOUNTAIN CHILD.
THE YANKEE WHITTLERS.
THE HOWS' "LIVING PICTURE" COMEDY CO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
THE ORIGINAL SPANISH STUDENTS.
THE ALPINE HUNTERS.
RICHARD JAMES, 600-LB. BOY.
THE BLACK SWAN WOMAN
WADE & LE CLARE'S MERRIE MAKERS.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., near Randolph.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. THIS WEEK
Laura Dainty's Superb Co. in "A Mountain Pink,"
Matinees daily, 2:30 p. m. Night at 8.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
The Leading Theatre of the Northwest.
Positively Last Week of America's Greatest Actress,
CLARA MORRIS.
Under the management of Frank L. Goodwin.
Tonight and Wednesday.
MISS MULTON.
Thursday—ARTICLE 47. Friday—THE NEW MAGDALEN. Saturday Matinee and Evening—ALIXE. Wednesday Matinee, the New York success—THE RAJAH, by Wm. Young, author of "Pendragon." Popular prices, from $1.50 to 25c. Secure seats early. Sunday, Sept. 13—Mestayer's WE, US & CO.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.
The Grand Inaugural.
JUST ONE WORD:
SUCCESS!
Popular Prices—25, 50, 75c, and $1.00.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Entrance on Clark-st., opp. Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager.
A SOLID SUCCESS WITH ALL CLASSES—THEY SHOUT, LAUGH, AND WEEP in one breath.
Dan'l Sully's
CORNER GROCERY
HAS CAPTURED THE MASSES.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Week—McNish, Johnson & Slavin's Minstrels

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Representative American Comedian,
MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In the Great Political Satire,
FOR CONGRESS.
A Campaign Joke in 4 Parts, illustrating the humorous aspect of political methods.
GEN'L JOSIAH LIMBER...Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
Sunday, Sept. 13—M. B. Curtis as "Sam'l of Posen."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
TONIGHT AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
DENMAN THOMPSON
In the comedy-drama,
JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
"Uncle Josh" will be glad to see you at "The Birthday Party," and will welcome you all to his "New England Home."
SECURE SEATS DURING THE DAY.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
COLLOSSAL CONGREGATION OF CURIOSITIES
HOURLY STAGE PERFORMANCES BY
THE IRISH NIGHTINGALES' VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
10c. To All, Including Seat. 10c.
Opera Chairs 5 cents extra.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
MILLIKEN'S OPERATIC COMEDY CO.
MADELINE LUCETTE and WILL S. RISING in
"MADAME BONIFACE."
Popular Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next week "Niniche."

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
WILL REOPEN SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, with the
GOODWIN OPERA CO.
In Lecocq's Crowning Triumph,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Admission, 25c. Seats reserved six days in advance
Box sheet opens Thursday, Sept. 10, at 10 a. m.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of..................J. M. HILL
Tonight and During the Week,
Bartley Campbell's Romantic Melodrama,
SIBERIA.
Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, Sept. 13—The new spectacular military drama, FOR A BROTHER'S LIFE.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly and Matinees Wed., Sat., and Sunday at 2,
A Magnificent Melodrama,
"THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS."
A Great Play! Immense Cast! Massive Scenery!
Monday, Sept. 14—Miss Ada Richmond Burlesque Co.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
TONIGHT. TONIGHT.
ROBERT McWADE in "Rip Van Winkle,"
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday Night, Sept. 13, Thompson Opera Company in MIKADO.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LESTER FRANKLIN in the drama
NEW YORK.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
State Fair Week—First time on the West Side of the ORIGINAL and ONLY WORLD.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
HARRY WEBBER, JOHN GILBERT, and a Strong Dramatic and Variety Company in
SUCCESS.
Next Week—STRANGLERS OF PARIS.

PANORAMA
OF THE
Battle of Shiloh.
Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.
Open daily 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
☞ Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

WEAK, NERVOUS INVALIDS, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for "The Electric Review," a large illustrated journal, published for free distribution.
It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopaedia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases.
Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved, nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. Address for free copy, The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York. Send now, as you may not see this notice again.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

John Ramage, Nashville, Tenn., is at the Leland.

The Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio was on 'Change yesterday.

D. V. Bell, Detroit, and C. C. Leninger, Cleveland, are at the Sherman.

Congressman M. A. Foran, Cleveland, O.; Baron von Berylish, Dresden; and Col. A. S. Jonnson, Topeka, Kas., are at the Palmer.

The Hon. William H. Barnum, Connecticut; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; Judge T. C. Muse, Jackson, Tenn.; and N. S. Robertson, Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Drs. E. Fletcher Ingals and William J. Maynard, who have been making a tour of the Western health resorts, have returned to the city.

Col. Tourtellotte, with his family, returned to the city yesterday after spending several weeks visiting and sight-seeing in Colorado and New Mexico.

The Congregational ministers resumed their Monday meetings at the Pacific, and listened to summer experiences from pastors who had passed their vacations outside the city.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 58°; 9 a. m., 60°; 10 a. m., 61°; 11 a. m., 63°; 12 m., 64°; 1 p. m., 64°; 3 p. m., 64°; 6 p. m., 63°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.63; 6 p. m., 29.59.

The Board of Directors of the Union Catholic Library yesterday ordered that the rooms of the library be open to members from 12:30 to 6:30 p. m. from Oct. 1 to April 1. It was reported to the board that C. F. M. Allen had been elected President of the Reading Club.

T. Richardson, well known in railroad and tug circles, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with driving at a run on the Clark street bridge after the second bell had sounded. When the bridgetender sought to take him in custody it is said that the driver took umbrage and knocked the official down. He gave bonds of $200 to appear at the Armory Court this morning.

At the regular session of the County Board yesterday Commissioner Van Velt offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Service, together with the County Attorney, to devise some means whereby the owners of large property who hadn't been paying their just share of taxes for years could be made to pay up. The resolution was adopted. This is a move for the renewal of the infamous "tax ferret" job.

The sixteenth annual lecture course of the Women's Medical College opened last night in the amphitheatre of the institution at No. 337 South Lincoln street. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Noble, and the opening address was delivered by President W. H. Byford, M. D. Dr. Eliza Root also delivered an address, giving some sound advice to the young women pupils. Seventy-five students are entered for this year.

Joseph Smiel, a Bohemian laborer, 60 years of age, committed suicide last night at his home, No. 359 South Desplaines street. Late in the evening, after the family had retired, he went to the kitchen, and, driving a nail into the door-beam, hanged himself with a clothes-line. Nothing peculiar in his actions had been noticed during the day. One of his sons, however, is now in the asylum, and as insanity has been to some extent hereditary in the family this was probably the cause of the act.

When returning home from work last night Ferdinand Sewer jumped on a coal-wagon belonging to Schultz & Co., driven by Paul Rickert. At the corner of Market place and Archer avenue Sewer asked Rickert to stop so that he might get off. Rickert did so, but just as Sewer had stepped to the ground in front of the wagon the team started up and the wagon ran over Sewer's back, killing him instantly. Sewer was a German, 36 years old, and leaves a wife and seven children in a destitute condition. His body was taken home to No. 24 Leslie street.

The Apollo Club held a special business meeting last night for the purpose of voting upon a number of amendments to the constitution which had been submitted at the last meeting. The changes, which were made by a unanimous vote, are as follows: Instead of male voices the chorus will hereafter be mixed; the number of members is limited to 175, and the proportion of sopranos, altos, tenors, and bassos will be governed as heretofore by the Musical Committee. Women will now be admitted as active members of the club.

The Western Wellesley Association enjoyed its fourth annual reunion and dinner at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, about fifty members being present. At the business-meeting the following officers were chosen: President, Miss Verna Sheldon; Vice-Presidents, Miss Mary Pool and Miss Anna Williams; Secretary, Miss May Fisk; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gertrude Stevens. Post prandial speeches were made by Miss Clara M. Skeele, Miss Anna H. Giles, and Miss May Fisk. Following the banquet a special car over the Lake Shore took the students attending back to the institution, which is located fifteen miles from Boston.

Yesterday morning while a party of little boys were playing in Lincoln street, near Twentieth, a heavily-laden wagon went by. The lads ran after it, and, in attempting to steal a ride, Herman Henshall, a lad of 5, fell under the wheels and was crushed to death. Edward Connors, the driver, was seated on the top of his load and knew nothing of the accident until the officers hunted him up at the Union Lime-Kilns, where he was working, and told him about it. Connors will be detained at the Hinman Street Station until 10 o'clock this morning, when the inquest will be held. The child's body was taken to the home of his parents, No. 802 West Twentieth street.

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Vacation experiences and reports from the churches took up the time of the Baptist ministers. The Rev. P. S. Henson spoke particularly of the gatherings at Ocean Grove, which he characterized as phenomenal and purely an American institution. A rather gymnastic Christianity was taught, but no one, Dr. Henson thought, could find fault with the work excepting overnice critics.

REAL-ESTATE NOTES.

The Open Board of Trade has leased the Clark street front to its lot for $7,500 per annum, the lease running for the unexpired term of the ninety-nine years. A business block will be put up on the lot with an eight-foot alleyway running through it to the Open Board.

Mark B. Clancy, who recently sold to Shepherd Brooks of Boston the property on the southeast corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, has bought of Charles E. Clasius the property No. 324 West Madison street, for $26,000.

METHODIST TRAINING SCHOOL.

A meeting of the committees representing the various church societies appointed to secure a location for the Methodist Episcopal training-school was held yesterday. The idea is to train young women both for home and foreign mission work. The committee had not been able to decide on a location, but it was thought that a place on West Randolph street in the neighborhood of the medical colleges could be found, and several new members were added to the committee, which was empowered to rent the building if it proved satisfactory. Some difference of opinion was shown by those present as to the plan on which the proposed school should be conducted, but there was a substantial agreement that it should be treated as an experiment till its usefulness was clearly shown. Another meeting will be held Friday afternoon.

HOW MRS. FLOTO HAD FUN.

Mrs. Simpel, who lives at No. 700 North Halsted street, has a head of hair of the hue of English vermilion. Mrs. Simpel is tenderly sensitive about hearing the shade of her head's natural adornment referred to, and Mrs. Floto, her neighbor, is a tease. The redheaded woman claims that Mrs. Floto, for cruel sport merely, followed her on the street several times shouting: "Fire! fire! See the fire-head! Whoopee, red-head! Hurrah!" While Mrs. Floto was "having fun" with Mrs. Simpel in this way she expressed her delight by clapping her hands and skipping in a girlish manner, thereby gathering a crowd of children who joined in yelling "red head" and chasing the shy Mrs. Simpel into her house. Mrs. Floto was arrested as a disorderly, and gave bail before Justice Kersten yesterday to appear in court Wednesday.

A UTAH OPINION OF MR. STORRS.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpariel* says: The Salt Lake *Tribune*, never ceasing its assault upon Mormonism, has the following to say of the retention of Emery A. Storrs as counsel for the Mormons who have been indicted for poligamy and whose trials come off at the approaching term of court: "If it shall prove true that the Mormon chiefs have taken the gold wrung from the sweat drops of slaves and employed the Hon. Emery Storrs to come here to act as leading counsel in the defense of Mormons at the coming term of court they have made another mistake. They have already at least three better lawyers right here in their employ than Mr. Storrs is. Mr. Storrs is a brilliant man, a wonderful orator; but there are better lawyers in every department of the science right here than he is. Then, he will come here a stranger; his duties will be in a field such as he has never explored, and he will have no opportunity to use with effect the powers which tell on a promiscuous jury picked up around the stock and lumber yards of Chicago. With entire heartiness we congratulate the prosecution here on the retention of Mr. Storrs for the defense.

CHICAGO FLOWER MISSION.

In the heart of this busy city, whilst her sons are toiling in mart and market, fair fingers are working to cheer the hearts of the sick and poor. This in many ways, and the hearts and purses of the citizens are notably open to sympathize when necessary. For the Chicago Flower Mission, no such appeal is made; but simply that the knowledge of its work should be more widely spread in order to induce more women to sacrifice an hour or two to lighten the burdens of those who are now bravely striving to carry a ray of sunshine and beauty from the outer world into the sick chamber and the hospital wards. Beginning in May, flowers are received every Wednesday morning in the Athenæum Building, No. 50 Dearborn street. These are made into bouquets by voluntary women-workers and distributed at the hospitals of all religious denominations to the several patients. This season an average of 576 bouquets has been made up every week and so distributed, besides loose flowers that could not be arranged for want of help. Flowers are coming in in still greater profusion, and to relieve the pressure upon the women who have so faithfully given their energies to this work an appeal is made for more volunteers. If any think this tiresome work let them only once distribute the flowers at the sick beds and they will see enough to lighten the tediousness of any toil in preparation.

PARADISE FOUND.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers the order of the day was a review by the Rev. Lewis Curts of Dr. Warren's work on "Paradise Found." The work locates Paradise at the North Pole. Mr. Curts' opinion of the book was expressed in the following sentences: "On the whole, the work is well calculated to win converts to the theory it attempts to establish. The theory simplifies a number of perplexing problems. The book is well worth reading, and will be found stimulating and suggestive, and yet it would be well for us to spend our strength in climbing toward the Paradise to come rather than in digging for the one that is lost."

The Rev. Mr. Davis feared the work contained a dangerous heresy, but the reviewer seems to have expressed the opinion of those present.

WEST PARK BOARD.

There was a short and serene meeting of the West Park Board yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Clarke, McGrath, and Thompson were absent. Commissioner Kohlsaat moved that $60,000 be borrowed from the Metropolitan Bank of this city. In explanation of this motion he said that it was advisable to clear up the former Treasurer's accounts and to meet the notes given to the Chicago National Bank, which amounted to $60,000. The motion was carried and the Finance Committee instructed to arrange the details of the loan and determine the number of notes to be given.

The Finance and Improvement Committee, to which was referred the bids for filling the "frog-ponds" in Garfield and Humboldt Parks, reported that they had lett the contract to Burlingame and Oberndorf. As the "frog-ponds" constitute the sites chosen for the new greenhouses, work will be begun at once. The filling is to be taken from the lake and paid for in monthly payments at 35 cents per cubic yard.

HOW A SOCIALIST ARGUES.

Sunday evening Frank Kleipska and Frank Sapulska were drinking beer in the former's room at No. 548 Centre avenue. Sapulska is a Socialist, a lover of the red flag and Sunday picnics, while Kleipska is a shining light in the Polish branch of the Labor Union.

"What a parade we had today," said Sapulska in that peculiar combination of consonants which the Poles affect.

"Nothing at all, nothing at all compared to what you'll see tomorrow!" remarked Kleipska.

"Carter Harrison trembled today," said Sapulska.

Kleipska laughed.

"Do you laugh at the toiling millions?" shouted Sapulska, and he downed his quondam friend with a beer-pitcher. Kleipska's skull was fractured and badly bruised. He is under the doctor's care. Sapulska's red-flag enthusiasm is cooling at the Hinman Street Station.

THAT CIVIL-RIGHTS CASE.

Having taken a nonsuit in Justice Lyon's court, Jackson Gordon, the colored man who was refused meat and drink in a restaurant, has again brought action against James Kelly, the restaurateur, in Justice Foote's court, under the "Civil-Rights" law passed by the Legislature in June last. The story was retailed again on the witness stand and the lawyers on each side commenced their arguments. Mr. Brady, for the defense, set up the plea that the new law is ineffective in that it provides that, while all citizens, regardless of color, creed, or condition in life, shall receive equal courtesies and enjoy equal rights in all public places, the act shall be subject to the limitations and conditions of common law. Common law does not require an innkeeper to provide shelter and food, or accommodation of any kind, to a man whose presence will injure his business. In support of this argument Mr. Brady made numerous citations showing that numerous courts had so decided. The case was continued until this morning.

WHY THE "SUN" HAS NOT SHONE.

Some curiosity has existed for a week past concerning the non-appearance of the Chicago *Sun*, the new one-cent daily which was to begin shining Sept. 1. All the details of the enterprise had been attended to, even to the hiring of newsboys and the posting of dead walls with invitations for the public to invest its penny. When the paper failed to come out at the date announced this was explained by those interested as due to an unlooked-for delay in getting the presses ready. The days have gone on, but the presses have failed to be ready. An explanation given by a printing-press man makes it not unlikely that the delay may be a long one. It is said that the backers of the enterprise first negotiated with the Hoe Company for its presses, but, finding that they could get what they wanted from a Chicago manufacturing firm for $5,000 or $6,000 less, gave the contract to the home institution. This firm went ahead and built the presses. When they were about completed it is said that the Hoes quietly sent word to the *Sun* people that they had better get some other presses, as those built by the Chicago firm infringed the Klaus patents, which are owned by R. Hoe & Co. In proof of this a copy of an injunction secured some time ago in the United States Court is said to have been inclosed. There has been no move in any of the local courts, and it is presumed that the backers of the *Sun* were satisfied that their presses might get them into trouble. At any rate, the paper has not appeared, and the trouble is ascribed to delay in getting their printing presses.

CHOLERA BACILLUS.

The Chicago Medical Society met last night. The feature of the meeting was the reading of a paper on "Something About the Cholera Bacillus" by Dr. Lester Curtis. The doctor gave a microscopical exhibition of some dead cholera germs which had been sent him from Dr. Koch of Berlin a short time ago. The germs were taken from a patient during the ravages of cholera in France last year.

Dr. Robert Tilley exhibited an uncommon case in the person of a boy, a patient treated for paralysis. The strange circumstance of the case is that the boy is paralyzed in both eyes, but his powers of locomotion are in no way affected, and he has perfect control of all muscles save those of his eyes.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The local members of the Army of the Tennessee met at the Palmer House yesterday and decided to restrict the sale of tickets to the banquet to members and officers of sister societies, but to the latter the right to limit their number is reserved. The Committee on Arrangements reported that the business sessions of the reunion will be open to all sailors who served during the War. Another meeting will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ITALIAN MURDERERS.

THE ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL POSTPONED TO SATURDAY—THE SEPTEMBER TERM.

Judge Hawes was at the Criminal Court yesterday morning to dispose of cases continued from the July term. The hearing of motions in cases of forfeited recognizances was set for Sept. 19. The case of Silvestri, Gelardi, and Azari, the Italian trio convicted of killing Caruso, was brought to the front by Kate Kane, who again asked that the testimony be written out in longhand by the State's-Attorney's stenographer because she needed it, because it was voluminous, and because her client was too poor to have it done. She said it was a little hard on these defendants, under sentence of death, penniless, friendless, with public sentiment against them, to be forced in this grave matter. Miss Kane then showed the court a letter to Azari from his wife, telling him that Gelardi's wife was on her way to Chicago and might render him some assistance.

At the request of Miss Kane, seconded by Mr. Baumann, and agreed to by Mr. Grinnell, the hearing of the argument on the motion for a new trial was continued until next Saturday morning.

The Criminal Court was opened for the fall term yesterday. The September term grand jury and twenty-four petit jurors were impaneled by Judge Anthony and a petit jury was partially selected by Judge Shepard. Judge Anthony, in charging the grand jurors, recommended to them the enforcement of all the laws bearing on the subjects under investigation regardless of opinions they might have individually about the justice of any particular law. The law against prize-fighting he referred to as an example. The grand jury consists of the following twenty-three men:

Dennis O'Connor, foreman; S. M. Tabor, K. H. Bell, William Klettenberg, Gust Kunz, Chris Bauman, C. B. Hawley, William Arnold, John F. O'Malley, Charles E. Scharlau, James Fagen, Fred Wiseman, James M. Field, Christ Tatge, John Byrne, Patrick Griffin, Hugh McCormick, W. J. Clarke, Charles Kirsch, M. W. Hanley, John Morrissey, Thomas Williams, and George E. Kent.

The grand jury met, and without transacting any business except to organize adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

HE HAD ROYAL BLOOD IN HIS VEINS,

BUT IT DIDN'T SAVE HIM FROM A FINE OF $5 AND COSTS.

"He coom py my shtore and vants to make me puy an olt, secon'-hent fish shofel, an' ven I tol' him I nix vand id he bick oop annuder shofel, bren new, and runs avay." This was the story told of the escapade of an old-time thief, who gave his name as Thomas O'Laughlin, by Simon Foster, a pawnbroker at No. 375 Clark street.

"May Oi shpake, yer Anner?" interposed the prisoner, who stepped forward and revealed three cuts on his head and blood trickling down over his ears.

"There's no muzzle on you," whispered the officer in charge, and O'Laughlin proceeded to tell a sorrowful tale of mistaken intentions to Justice Meech. "I wuz a shovelin' coal, yer Anner, phwin moi shovel gev out, an' I wint a-lukkin' fer anahther wan. I shpied wan ristin' farninst the buildin' an' I borryed the loan av it fer tin minutes, yer Anner. Thin this imp o' the ould divil set up a cry, an' foor er foive av 'em roon me up an alley, an' they near murthered me, the cowards. Luk at me head."

"But he says you went there with one shovel and ran away with two."

O'Laughlin smiled in an uncertain sort of way. "That's roight, yer Anner, that's roight; but Oi only borryed it, yer Anner, take the worrud av an Oirish gintleman fer that, yer Anner. Me shtale? Niver while there's the blood av an Oirish King in me veins. I'm a dascindant of Brian Boru, yer Anner, an' phwile me shtory sounds ir-ir-irational it's——"

"Irrational? O, no, your story is not irrational. In fact, it's the best I've heard for some time, and it's worth $5 of any man's money; and that's what you'll get—$5 and costs."

"Howly shades av me antecedents, hear that," and the king of story-tellers with royal blood in his veins, but in hard luck, was bundled away in the Black Maria.

DEATHS IN AUGUST.

NEARLY 50 PER CENT OF THE DEATHS DUE TO ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The mortality report for August shows a total of 1,188 deaths, against 1,224 for August, 1884, and 1,103 for August, 1883. This is equal to an annual death rate of 22.62 per 1,000 population. Of the deaths 32 were due to accident, 2 were caused by murder, and 5 by suicide, making a total of 39 deaths by violence. The zymotic diseases caused 533 deaths, almost 50 per cent of the entire number. The following table shows the mortality and the percentage caused by zymotic diseases by wards:

Ward.	Mortality.	Deaths under 5 years.	Deaths in 1,000 population.	Percentage of zymotic diseases on mortality.
1	8	4	0.66	50.00
2	27	15	1.56	51.85
3	22	14	1.15	45.45
4	52	25	1.45	32.69
5	182	121	2.84	40.11
6	172	126	2.84	58.73
7	84	50	1.82	59.52
8	47	37	1.14	70.21
9	16	10	0.75	43.75
10	17	8	0.93	52.84
11	26	17	0.99	53.85
12	39	23	1.08	28.20
13	28	16	1.07	53.57
14	177	133	2.18	44.07
15	71	45	1.77	38.16
16	39	26	1.30	66.66
17	38	28	1.21	39.47
18	20	8	0.73	30.00

The total deaths of children under 5 years were 742, and of these 524 were under 1 year of age. This is an average of 62 per cent of deaths under 5 years on the entire mortality, and there is no very strong variations from this in the several wards. No case of small-pox occurred, but 285 cases of death are ascribed to diarrheal diseases, 13 to scarlet-fever, 45 to diphtheria, 7 to measles, and 67 to typhoid-fever. There were 82 deaths from consumption, 42 from acute lung diseases, including 22 cases of pneumonia. Of foreign countries Germany contributed 128, Ireland 73, Canada 10, England 23, and other foreign countries 94 to the number of victims of the grim destroyer. Last week's mortality amounted to 272, an increase of 34 over the preceding week, and indicating an annual death rate of 22.45. Of the deaths 112 were caused by zymotic diseases, including 23 cases of cholera-infantum, 9 of diarrhea, 18 of diphtheria, 8 of scarlet-fever, and 12 of typhoid-fever. There were also 22 deaths of consumption and 5 of pneumonia. Violence caused 10 deaths, including 7 from accidents, 2 murders, and 1 suicide.

BUTTONS.

THEY WILL BE MADE IN CHICAGO HEREAFTER.

Buttons are like the poor—one has them always with him. They are one of the commonest articles in use, and yet there has never been a button made west of the Allegheny Mountains. Heretofore the coherence of the Western girl's muslin mysteries and the hang of the Chicago swell's trousers have been at the mercy of Hoboken or Providence shop-girls. It is easy to imagine the awful consequences of a strike among the buttonmakers—the rise of prices and the fall of "small clothes." This danger will be removed in a few weeks, however, when Chicago will have a button factory of her own. The new house will turn out nothing but metal, jet, and covered goods, so the West will still have to look to the seacoast for the delusive shirt-button and the wooden sort, which is in such favor in rural regions.

The making of a button is by no means as simple a thing as one might believe. A metal button, for instance, passes through six or seven hands and as many different processes. The material—steel, brass, or white metal, as may be—comes to the shops in long rolls. These are first cut into squares of a convenient shape and then put through the cutting machine, coming out as a plain disc. If a raised button is to be made the disc is stamped and is then ready for the lower disc and the eyelets. After being polished it is put into the hands of the electroplater, whence it emerges at last an orthodox button.

Engraved buttons are much more expensive than the stamped or molded ones, as the engraving is mostly done by hand. All kinds of fantastic tracery is indulged in. Fashion rules supreme in buttons as well as in hats and handkerchiefs. Last year the Parisian belles adorned their walking-coats with bronze pigs and birds, and the swells who rode in Hyde Park fastened their redingotes with racing hounds or yelping puppies. The reign of animals seems to be over now, and flowers, Byzantine scrolls, and Egyptian heads have taken their place.

Bone and wood have lost caste, but jet and the imitations of it, out of which Victor Hugo's convict hero made his fortune, are still considered good form. Satin and silk buttons, painted, fluffed, or embroidered are in demand for full dress. The new Chicago house will employ a well-known designer, and expects to put many new styles on the market.

"Will you be able to compete with Eastern prices?" the proprietor was asked.

"Yes, I think so. Labor is just as cheap here and the materials are at hand. We have brought a good many workingmen from the East, and the others needed we can easily get here. The trade is not hard to learn."

"How many buttons will you turn out a day?"

"Well, I can't say as yet. We have not decided how many machines to put in nor how many hands to employ. We shall do a jobbing trade and attempt to do no more than fill our orders."

The firm has over 8,000 square feet of floorage, and will commence with about thirty machines.

AN ABUSED CITIZEN.

MR. BIESTEFELDT FINED FOR PULLING THE EAR OF A BOY TORMENTOR.

If the story of Charles Biestefeldt, who lives at No. 113 West Twenty-first street, is true, he is a much persecuted German. He was arrested and arraigned before Justice Prindiville on a charge of assaulting Herbie Rehm, a 10-year-old boy, who is the son of Peter Rehm, a neighbor, and who is gifted with a wonderfully aggravated form of precocity. Biestefeldt says that besides being humbled and angered by being called "Dutchy" and "sauerkraut" and "beer barrel," he is liable to suffer the total destruction of his property at any time at the hands of a dozen playful youngsters who infest the neighborhood, and of whom little Herbie is a leading spirit. They have a playful habit of building bonfires against his frame barn and then loitering around to see the hay-loft catch fire and send the entire concern, live stock and all, to the skies in one grand blaze of glorious flame. Numerous efforts in this direction have left the sides of the barn black and charred. A few nights ago the boys engaged in this exciting pastime and Mr. Biestefeldt chased them away, returning just in time to kick aside the bonfire and save the barn. An hour afterward the fire was going again, and this time, thoroughly wearied of the boys' jokes, he caught one of them, Herbie, and led him by the ear to a woodshed where his father was chopping wood. The boy howled dismally, and Rehm's paternal pride rose beyond control. He challenged the assailer of his son to fight, but the latter declined, and, after an exchange of loud words, which attracted the whole neighborhood and gave the boys the chance of starting another fire alongside the barn, Biestefeldt was arrested. He had the sympathy of every one in the court-room, but the fact remained that he had jerked the boy around by the ear and he was fined $3 and costs.

THE LAKE MYSTERY.

MISS LARNED'S FATHER THINKS O'ROURKE AND THE YOUNG WOMAN SAFE.

The manner of the disappearance of J. F. O'Rourke, the young St. Louis lawyer, and Miss Mary Larned, who rowed out on the lake, and who have not since been seen, but whose boat was found, still remains a mystery. A. H. Larned, father of the missing woman, is yet hopeful, and scouts the idea that the two have been drowned. He will not listen to the theory which at first found favor in some quarters, that there had been an elopement. "The condition in which the boat was found, without oars and half filled with water, leads me to believe that they were picked up by some vessel," he said last evening. This is the only solution that appears reasonable to me." The loss of an oar is a frequent occurrence, and I think they lost theirs. They found themselves at sea without means of helping themselves, and on making signals of distress were picked up by a passing craft. We have telegraphed to several ports where vessels out from South Chicago will touch, and no doubt we will hear from them in a few days. We have discovered no clews further than those already given to the press, and do not expect to discover more until they notify us of their safe arrival ashore."

O'Rourke's St. Louis friends are mystified by his disappearance. He has a charming home there, and no reason that they know of would have induced him to make a voluntary departure from the public gaze. Miss Larned was an intimate friend of the family. He was out of employment at the time he left St. Louis, and came to Chicago with a view to settling here. He had occupied the positions of lawyer, bookkeeper in a real-estate office, and agent for the O'Reilly estate, leaving the latter place last January. His wife is the daughter of H. B. Belt of St. Louis.

A "BUM'S" COMPLAINT.

HE FAILS TO CONVINCE JUSTICE MEECH THAT HE OUGHT TO ISSUE A WARRANT.

A man with ragged clothes and a face that would make the fortune of any temperance lecturer who would use him as a "horrible example" hung over Justice Meech's desk fully an hour, waiting for an opportunity to unload himself of a story of sorrow, and misery, and wrong. Finally his turn came. He leaned far over the rail and singed the Justice's mustache with his breath, which came out in solid chunks of decomposed alcohol. "I want a warrant, sir, for a contemptible fellow, sir, who has dared to heap unbearable indignities upon me—upon *me*, sir," he said.

"What did he do?" asked the Justice.

"He struck me, sir, and threw me out of Conners & Felton's saloon, sir, where I had gone to listen to the music. I was doing nothing except sipping my beer, when he approached me in such a rude manner."

"Hadn't done a thing, eh? Hadn't said anything or interfered with any one, but the bartender slugged you, in the vernacular of the street? Didn't he ask you to go out first?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you ask him to give you a drink?"

"No, *sir*."

"Didn't you eat too much free lunch?"

"No, sir!"

"Hm-m; did you buy a drink?"

"Yes, sir; and I paid for it."

"Before or after the bartender thrashed you?"

"After."

"I thought so; you can't get a warrant," and the esthetic but ill-favored "bum" was ushered out.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board of Trustees met last evening.

The Health Officer's report for July showed eighty-one deaths, including seven still-births—an annual death-rate of 1⅓ per thousand population.

Upon complaint of Judge Elliott Anthony Charles Rees was ordered to remove an obstruction in the shape of a high board fence from Stony Island avenue, near South Chicago avenue, the fence encroaching upon the street, and the land for the street in question having been donated to the village by Judge Anthony.

A warrant for $1,000 was ordered drawn in favor of W. Sooy Smith as a compromise and settlement in full for a claim of $1,700 for services of himself and son on the water-works tunnel. A lawsuit may be the result of the board's action.

Trustee Howard withdrew his resignation as Water Commissioner, tendered at a previous meeting.

The society of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park held a meeting last evening in the church parlors to take steps towards the erection of a parsonage for the pastor, the Rev. E. C. Ray. Joseph N. Barker presided and W. H. Ray acted as Secretary. The following plan was proposed and adopted: The society will convey to the trustees the east fifty feet, 125 feet deep, of the church grounds. These trustees will borrow $5,000 by a mortgage on the property, and with the money and $1,170 now in the treasury of the Ladies' Aid Society build a parsonage. The pastor will pay a small rent, which will pay the interest on the borrowed money and contribute yearly a small sum as a sinking fund to be created to liquidate the debt. He will therefore have a comfortable home at a small rent, and the rent itself comes back into the church coffers. When the property has become free of incumbrance the trustees will reconvey it to the society, and it will be considered a permanent church parsonage under control of the church and society. The church and grounds are located at the northeast corner of Fifty-third street and Washington avenue. E. C. Ware, George H. Leonard, and H. S. Oborne were elected the three trustees. Work will be begun this month and the parsonage be ready for occupancy by Christmas-Day.

EVANSTON.

The funeral of J. M. Hess, who was found dead last Saturday morning in Lake Park, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, corner of Maple avenue and Grove street. A large number of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in Rosehill Cemetery.

The fire department did good work on what is supposed to have been an incendiary blaze that was started in the rear of Lyons' Hall Sunday night. The tenants on the ground floor lost considerable by moving hurriedly. The furniture in Schafer's barber shop, even to the gas fixtures and screen doors, was torn out, and Chris Thomas, dealer in harness, had considerable stock damaged. Both stocks and building were fully insured. The latter is damaged to the extent of $500. The building, an old landmark, is a large frame structure standing in the centre of the town on Davis street. It is owned by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. It is not yet known whether the old rookery will be repaired or rebuilt. The fall term of the public schools began yesterday.

LAKE.

Joseph O'Donnell, the pretended Catholic student arrested as an impostor, was fined $100 yesterday by Justice Tearney. He paid his fine and skipped.

It is reported that James McGadden, while returning from Custer Park Sunday with the Armour employés' picnic party, fell from the train and was killed. A party started yesterday in search of the missing man.

Elmer Washburn, President of the Stock-Yards National Bank, has gone East with his family for three weeks.

The Live-Stock Exchange held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The only business transacted was the appointment of two members on a joint committee to act with two persons who will be appointed by the packers as a committee on the inspection of hogs. Samuel Waugh and C. H. Ingwersen were appointed.

ENGLEWOOD.

Owners of property that has been assessed for the improvement of Wright street and the opening of it from Englewood avenue to Sixty-third street, are kicking against what they consider a heavy burden. Meetings are being held nightly and a committee has been appointed to file objections and fight the assessment in the County Court.

A teachers' institute opened at the Normal School Building yesterday under the management of County Superintendent Lane. It will continue for two weeks. Mr. G. W. Carson and wife have returned from a visit to Boston and other Eastern cities, and Mr. Carson is again at his desk in the Town Treasurer's office. Capt. A. R. Palmer, agent of the Citizens' League, has removed from Englewood to Forty-eighth and Wright streets, in order to be nearer the field of his operations.

FINE CATTLE.

A TRAINLOAD OF MAGNIFICENT SPECIMENS FROM THE "HORSE SHOE" RANGE, WYO., TO ARRIVE THIS MORNING.

There will arrive at the Union Stock-yards this morning, over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a trainload of splendid cattle, which were raised in the rich grass lands of the "Horse Shoe" range, through which the Union Pacific runs. Eight carloads are export cattle, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each, for Liverpool market. All are of high-grade Devon, Shorthorn, and Hereford stock, the herd having been put on the range in 1880 with 700 yearlings. It has since increased by production and by the owner's purchase of full bloods from Glasgow, Scotland, to nearly 12,000 head, but the range will sustain 40,000 head. The owner, Mr. Jackson, a Western man of over fifty years' experience in handling cattle, sheep, and horses, will room at the Grand Pacific for a few days, and will answer all inquiries about Western cattle, etc., and give information regarding opportunities for paying investments. Rosenbaum Brothers will sell these cattle Sept. 8 and 9. Messrs. Drake, Frank Parmelee, and his son Charles Parmelee, John R. Bensley, and several other gentlemen will visit the Stock-Yards this morning to inspect these cattle.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Kate Conley, a single woman, 40 years of age, was run over by a pilot engine on the Shore Line railroad this afternoon, and instantly killed. The woman was holding a parasol over her head as she crossed the track, and did not see the engine. For three hours the body lay beside the track before an ambulance could be secured.

Jerseys are steadily growing in favor and some of the fall and winter goods now being made up are very attractive. The popularity of these garments has been greatly increased by a change in the manner of sewing the seams, which is now done by some of the manufacturers with a two thread elastic stitch, which will not break or ravel out. As soon as this stitch comes into general use the only objection to elastic, close-fitting garments will be removed.

MARRIAGES.

PETERSON—WILSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, corner Lawrence-av. and Robey-st., Ravenswood, Ill., Emanuel C. Peterson and Annie Wilson.

RHODES—ARNOLD—By the Rev. Dr. Thoman, Mr. W. E. Rhodes of Merideth, Kas., and Mrs. Clara J. Arnold of Chicago.

☞Memphis (Tenn.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily, on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m. Parties wishing to examine Mount Greenwood should apply to City office, Room 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

BRANIGAN—Sept. 7, at 51 Twenty-third-st., Elizabeth, beloved wife of Hugh Branigan, aged 75 years 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral private.

CROMWELL—Saturday at 7 p. m., Miss May Cromwell.

Funeral from her brother's residence, 3349 Forest-av., Tuesday at 2 p. m.

☞Bloomington (Ill.) papers please copy.

EVANS—At 396½ West Jackson-st., Josie F., wife of Morgan Evans.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

FURLONG—Sept. 6, at residence, 2966 Archer-av., Annie, wife of Patrick Furlong.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 10 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church and by carriages to Calvary.

HEALY—At Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5, M. Minnie, daughter of John J. and Nellie M. Healy, aged 18 years.

Funeral private.

HOOD—Harry H., infant and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hood, very suddenly, at his Grandma Colestock's residence, No. 95 Dearborn-av., Sept. 7, 1885. Born Aug. 19, 1885.

His remains will be interred at Graceland Cemetery at 10 o'clock a. m. Sept. 8, 1885.

☞Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers please copy.

HUGHES—At No. 614 West Ohio-st., James, son of Patrick and Jane Hughes, formerly of Lemont, from effects of collision coupling cars at Western-av. on Saturday evening.

Funeral Tuesday morning at 10:30 at St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery by cars.

☞Mexican papers please copy.

MARSHALL—Sept. 6, at 2 p. m., beloved wife of John Marshall and daughter of H. F. Kluffmann, aged 32 years and 19 days.

Funeral from her late residence, 84 Hubbard-st., Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 10 a. m., to Union Ridge Cemetery.

MARSHALL—Sept. 7, at Maywood, Ill., Amanda C., wife of Henry V. Marshall.

☞Baltimore and Towson (Md.) papers please copy.

O'DAY—Joseph O'Day, son of the late James O'Day and brother of Daniel, James Jr., and Henry O'Day aged 15 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 1022 West Jackson-st., Tuesday Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to St. Jarlath's Church, thence to Calvary.

☞Buffalo, Olean, Elmira (N. Y.), and Oil City (Pa.) papers please copy.

PFEIFFER—Sept. 7, 3:25 a. m., John C., son of Chris Pfeiffer, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Funeral from family residence, 70 Lincoln-av., Wednesday, 1 p. m.

SWEENEY—Sept. 7, at 2 a. m., Edward Sweeney, aged 24 years and 8 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 9, from his mother's residence, 439 Hubbard-st., at 10 a. m. to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery via Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

SEXTON—Sept. 6, Daniel Sexton, native of Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 43 years.

Funeral from the residence of C. O'Donoghue, South Evanston, Ill., Sept. 8, to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. A. M. DELIGHT WILL CONDUCT THE Y. M. C. A. Gospel temperance meeting this evening in Farwell Hall. Miss Agnes Hill will sing. Seats are free.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society will be held this evening at the Sherman House. Subject: "Cholera."

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CANDY. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Basement Salesroom.

Grand Opening of Cloak Dept.

We place on sale this morning a complete line of LOW-PRICED

Jerseys, Newmarkets, AND Plush Cloaks.

Jerseys—75c and upwards.
500 Newmarkets, All Wool, Tailor Made, $7.00 each, worth $10.00.
750 Newmarkets, All Wool, Tailor Made, Satin Faced, $9.00 each, worth $12.00.
500 Newmarkets as above, but better quality, $10.00 each, worth $15.00.
1,000 Seal Plush Jackets, 40 inches long, $25.00 each.

And we guarantee that better garments were never sold for the price.

SILKS.

Clearing Sale Black Silk Remnants,
75c, 85c, and $1.00—worth FULLY DOUBLE.

SPECIAL PRICES ON FOUR LINES
Colored Silks,
40c, 50c, 65c, and 80c—Full Lines of Colors.
Brocade Silks, TWO TONE, $1.00.
24-Inch Black Silks, $1.00—EXTRA VALUE.

Every one of the thirty-three Departments on this (Basement) floor offers great and constantly changing bargains in RELIABLE GOODS.

Corsets,
Slightly damaged, closing out at 50 and 75c, all sizes, many different makes.

Bargains in HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, LINENS, QUILTS, LACES, RUCHING, LADIES' COLLARS and CUFFS, RIBBONS, YARNS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

Carpets.

Exclusive Designs IN Axminster, Wilton, Moquette, AND Body Brussels.

Choice Patterns IN Tapestry Brussels AND Ingrains.

Very Large Assortment Rugs and Mats, Foreign and Domestic.

JUDSON & CO.
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Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
CAUTION.
"If the inhabitants of great cities could see the filth that is concealed in the water which they use, and trace every drop and particle to its source, disgust and nausea would be sufficient protection."
New York Times, July 20, 1885.
"The purity of APOLLINARIS offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
London Medical Record.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

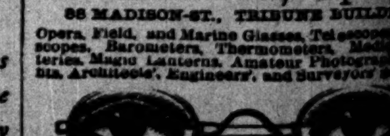
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1885,
AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Boots! Shoes! AND Slippers!
AT AUCTION. The best of makes and styles and country merchants can do no better than to call and look these goods over, as it will pay in the reduction of prices the goods are obtained for.
The class and assortment are big to select from.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.
Thursday, Sept. 10, 9:30 a. m.,
French China Decorated Dinner Sets,
Tea and Chamber Sets,
Elegant Hanging-Lamps,
Hotel Ware and W. G. Ware,
C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware.
5,000 Barrels Asst. Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
This Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock,
AT
394 Orchard-st.,
Near Webster-av., North Side.
FINE PARLOR SUITS,
PIER MIRROR,
ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO,
MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
RANGE, HEATING STOVES, &c.
All good goods. Sale peremptory for cash.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS TUESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK
IMMENSE SALE OF FURNITURE
OF FOUR HOUSES.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



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☞Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.
OIL, GAS & GASOLINE STOVES.
94 State St. CHICAGO.

WHERE TO VOTE.

The County Board Fixes the Polling-Places for the November Election.

Judges Also Named by Both Parties and Accepted in Most of the Precincts.

Some Changes Made in Van Pelt's Patent Shoestring Boundaries—A Little Better.

The County Board met in adjourned session yesterday morning to appoint judges of election and to fix polling-places in the different wards and county towns, but before doing this there was some discussion over the way in which certain wards had been redistricted, and for the sake of harmony and for the accommodation of voters, the changes were made. This would not have been done had it not been for the strong opposition to the general report of the Van Pelt Committee by Commissioners J. J. McCarthy and Dan Wren. Both Commissioners declared that the redistricting of the Ninth Ward by Van Pelt and his enumerators was a piece of shoestring work, whereby the precincts were made to run up and down one bank of the river, and along the quarters infested by cheap lodging-houses, in order that a big "bum" vote might be obtained for the gang election-day. The same might be said of the Eighteenth Ward concerning that portion of it touching the river. The strictures of the two Republican Commissioners caused a lively row, in which Mike Wasserman attempted to take a hand, but he was summarily "squelched" by big McCarthy. Van Pelt tried to get out of the scrape by throwing the blame on Commissioner Leyden. "I don't know anything about that ward," said he; "Leyden lives in it, and I have simply followed his advice in the matter."

"Of course you did," said Wren; "but you knew darned well just what localities to 'shoestring.' You don't know how many votes there are in those precincts, but you want to be on the safe side in providing for the tramp vote. The 'bums' will all honeycomb themselves in their usual cheap hang-outs as soon as the weather gets a little cooler, and you know how to put them to good use."

Commissioner J. J. McCarthy submitted a redistricting report for the Ninth Ward, which would not require a voter to have a map to know what precinct he belonged in, and which was more in accordance with the requirements of law. Leyden and Van Pelt objected, but McCarthy and Wren insisted. Chairman Ochs finally advised the Commissioners to pass the Ninth Ward for the time being, and ordered a recess of ten minutes. When the board convened again the fight on the Ninth was resumed, but Van Pelt finally "knocked under" and effected a compromise by redistricting the ward in a manner that an ordinary citizen could comprehend.

The final redistricting of the Town of Hyde Park and the appointment of judges for the different precincts in it will not be acted upon until Commissioner Lynn is heard from, although it was agreed that the suggestions of Mr. Lynn should be considered acted upon in advance.

CHANGED BOUNDARIES;

The following is a complete list of changes made in the boundaries of the various election districts:

First Ward: Fifth Precinct—North by Jackson, south by Van Buren to Fifth avenue, west by Congress to the river, east by Third avenue.

Sixth—North by Van Buren to Fifth avenue, thence to Congress, west by the river, east by Clark, south by Harrison.

Seventh—North by Jackson, east by State to Van Buren and Third avenue, south by Harrison, west by Clark to Van Buren, thence to Third avenue.

Eighth—North by Jackson, east by the lake, south by Harrison, west by Third avenue to Van Buren, thence State to Jackson.

Eleventh Ward: Ninth Precinct—East by Ada, north by Washington to Union Park and Warren avenue to Ashland avenue, west by Ashland avenue, south by Madison to Ada.

Thirteenth—East by Throop, north by Adams, west by Laflin, south by Van Buren.

Fourteenth—Loomis, Van Buren, Ashland avenue, Polk.

Fifteenth—Laflin, Polk, Ashland avenue, Twelfth.

Ninth Ward: First Precinct—River, Randolph, Jefferson, Madison.

Second—The river, Madison, Jefferson, Adams.

Third—The river, Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren.

Fourth—Jefferson, Randolph, Halsted, Madison.

Fifth—Jefferson, Madison, Halsted, Adams.

Sixth—Jefferson, Adams, Halsted, Van Buren.

Fourteenth Ward—The Twenty-fourth Precinct was made the Twenty-second, the Twenty-second the Twenty-third, and the Twenty-third was changed to the Twenty-fourth.

In the Town of Cicero Oak Park was divided into two precincts, as follows:

Fifth—North by North avenue, south by Twelfth, east by East avenue, west by Willis street north of the Northwestern Railroad, and Prairie avenue south of the Northwestern Railroad.

Sixth—North by North avenue, south by Twelfth street, east by Willis north of Northwestern Railway, and by Prairie avenue south of Northwestern Railroad; west by town line.

The list of election judges and the polling-places were ready in nearly all the wards. Those not handed in are expected to reach the board soon. In the complete list as given below the number of the election district is given in numerals followed by the judges chosen and the polling-place.

FIRST WARD.

1. S. C. Powers, Conrad Perring, J. T. Pratt; engine-house, Dearborn and Lake.
2. John McCormack, Matt McDermott, H. C. Ballard; No. 111 Franklin.
3. John Edwards, William Wolff, F. A. Brokoski; No. 19 Quincy.
4. George Everhardt, Arthur Oxley, J. C. Wallace; No. 140 Monroe.
5. James Clare, William Skelley, E. D. Robbins; No. 275 Fifth avenue.
6. Anton Berz, John W. McNally, B. R. Hall; No. 118 Van Buren.
7. Felix Ferry, E. F. Whalen, Samuel Weber; No. 37 Third avenue.
8. John Carew, Robert Jones, James Webb; No. 310 State.

SECOND WARD.

1. C. Monahan, N. Dulue, F. P. Fisher; No. 48 Hubbard court.
2. Henry Malzacher, M. N. Graves, John H. Howard; No. 356 State.
3. Henry North, C. Leiendecker, August Heller; Sherman, between Harrison and Polk.
4. Ed Cody, N. Crammer, Gottlieb Schultz; No. 464 Clark.
5. J. Ryan, W. P. Murphy, R. W. Mitchell; No. 284 Fourth avenue.
6. E. H. Fernbach, W. F. Cooper, M. S. Ten Eyck; No. 18 Eldridge court.
7. F. H. Kennedy, John Ward, Martin Best; No. 500½ State.
8. George Hetzel, E. R. Stevens, Henry Bonn; No. 1256 State.
9. W. J. Bryan, J. S. Henderson, George R. Rockfeller; No. 39 Thirteenth.
10. James Dorney, J. J. Ryan, John Samuels Jr.; No. 1503 State.

THIRD WARD.

The Democrats will appoint no judges in this ward. The list of Republican judges is incomplete and no polling-places have been fixed. The judges appointed by the Republican Central Committee are as follows:

1. Leonard M. Hodges.
2. Benjamin E. Gallup.
3. Benjamin W. Thomas.
4. Dillwyn V. Purington.
5. P. V. Fitzpatrick.
6. W. T. Hancock.
7. Daniel J. Horan.
8. J. L. Barnum.
9. Andrew J. Galloway.
10. J. W. Woodard.

FOURTH WARD.

1. S. N. Herman, A. Classen, E. O. Seymour; No. 3229 South Park avenue.
2. Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Kelly, John W. Tennison; No. 2634 Indiana avenue.
3. Frank Myers, E. B. King, C. D. Austin; livery stable, No. 2911 State.
4. Frank Jacobson, James Halloran, William Lange; No. 2734 State.
5. John Keyes, W. Gavin, R. E. Moore; No. 2968 State.
6. H. S. Chamberlain, J. A. Childs, C. R. E. Koch; No. 209 Thirtieth.
7. R. Woodruff, C. A. Printz, A. H. Cook; No. 3029 Cottage Grove avenue.
8. Charles E. Cole, C. E. Cummings; R. R. DeYoung; No. 3123 Cottage Grove avenue.
9. Archie VanWinkle, John O'Brien, George Rowison; No. 3035 Indiana avenue.
10. E. Dutton, George Braham, Henry Snowell; livery stable, No. 364 Thirty-first.
11. George W. Conley, P. R. Blickbaben, Leo Hetrick; No. 3227 State.
12. Mr. McGraw, Clarence B. Knight, D. C. McKenna; livery stable, No. 3246 South Park avenue.
13. G. M. Haynes, J. L. Woodward; No. 3233 Cottage Grove avenue.
14. G. H. Stokes, J. McCleaver, Jacob Rechenan; No. 3550 Cottage Grove avenue.
15. Byron Boyden, James L. Ross, W. A. Stanton; No. 118 Thirty-fifth.
16. J. W. Smith, L. J. Toolan, Judson A. Tolman; No. 3645 State.
17. F. W. Tourtellotte, W. R. Terry, E. F. Gordon; No. 3425 State.
18. B. Sieunank, S. P. Cady, Robert Vierling; No. [illegible] State.
19. G. W. Lawrence, E. H. Hatch, G. H. Harlow; No. 3749 Cottage Grove avenue.
20. J. McMurdie, C. Whitier, A. D. Eddy; No. 3871 Cottage Grove avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

1. Charles Klutsch, Thomas Tobin, Patrick Corrigan; Eighteenth, near Wentworth avenue.
2. T. C. Hickey, David Deist, H. Dimant; Archer avenue, near Twenty-first.
3. John Meiker, Stephen Behman, Joseph Cloidt; Wentworth avenue, near Finnell.
4. S. A. Bingham, Frank Styx, Frank Cloidt; Wentworth avenue, near Bushnell.
5. Daniel Caulfield, W. Flynn, W. Biederman; No. 394 Twenty-third.
6. Terence Gleason, John Ward, B. Deisel; Wentworth avenue, near McGregor.
7. S. Pekin, R. Connors, R. F. Brink; Portland avenue, near Kossuth.
8. M. E. Hand, James O'Donnell, C. Nootman; Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-ninth.
9. John Rogers, John Wright, Jacob Bossie; Shields avenue, near Twenty-ninth.
10. M. O'Connor, Ivan Johnson, P. Cunneen; No. 415 Thirty-first.
11. J. T. Moran, H. Carroll, John Kill; Thirty-seventh, near Wentworth avenue.
12. Dennis Gleeson, J. Walsh, C. P. Holbrook; Thirty-seventh and Parnell avenue.
13. M. Lamb, John Rainey, P. W. Holloway; No. 789 Thirty-sixth.
14. J. Pyne, J. Galvin, John Nikols; Thirty-third, between Wallace and Parnell avenue.
15. T. Carr, E. Hickey, John Ryan; Thirty-first, near Dashiel.
16. M. Gorman, R. Stroke, P. L. Vanderkloot; southwest corner of Twenty-eighth and Emerald avenue.
17. P. Flaherty, J. Carey, John Vogt; No. 550 Twenty-ninth.
18. M. E. Austin, P. Stuemer, G. Schaunberg; No. 2272 Archer avenue.
19. Ignatius Sheridan, D. Carey, J. Kinsella Jr.; No. 2 Engine House, on Sanger.
20. D. E. Tracey, F. Keegan, F. Kucera; No. 2580 Archer avenue.
21. J. Prendergast, J. Healy, J. K. Price; No. 2703 Deering.
22. W. Andrews, P. Lane, F. Otto; No. 2937 Lyman.
23. Patrick Hogan, John Page, William Lange; No. 2961 Archer avenue.
24. Thomas Dunnigan, Patrick Lee, John Byers; Thirty-third and Ullman.
25. J. Tracey, J. Butler, G. W. Hanneford; Thirty-fifth court and Gage.
26. James Shannon, G. P. Foster, C. Beers; No. 3654 Ashland avenue.
27. J. F. Sennott, A. Powers, F. M. Fox; No. 3164 Archer avenue.

SIXTH WARD.

1. Edward Halvey, John Milligan, Dr. Blahnek; No. 90 West Eighteenth.
2. Patrick Chail, E. Connors; Fred Zuttermeister; No. 3 Ward court.
3. John Sommers, Hebard Hagerman, C. Tegtmeyer; No. 149 West Eighteenth.
4. William McCarthy, Peter Franze, Phil Boler; No. 127 Canalport avenue.
5. John Smith, James Tracy, Fred Lodding; No. 688 Halsted.
6. John Gunzer, C. C. Becker, E. R. Lott; No. 789 Halsted.
7. W. J. Carmody, C. C. Collis, Thomas Cavenaugh; No. 852 South Halsted.
8. James Kilcoyne, James McMahon, George Lampe; No. 377 Brown.
9. John Panock, Denis Ford, Edward Pollock; No. 149 West Nineteenth.
10. Daniel O'Connor, John Grace, H. S. Collins; No. 642 May.
11. James McClowrey, Joseph Ercha, Frank Fucik; No. 471 Eighteenth.
12. Frank Strake, J. Conroy, E. Lindig; No. 669 Loomis.
13. George Miller, W. Carnell, George Bradford; No. 599 Eighteenth.
14. I. Donskey, C. Pfeifer, L. E. Cook; No. 698 West Twentieth.
15. Michael Connors, Patrick Carmody, Joseph O'Kelley; No. 809 Hinman.
16. W. Dorman, James Lynch, C. Kash; southeast corner Hoyne avenue and Twenty-first.
17. John Nolan, William Johnson, John Weber; No. 1020 West Twenty-second.
18. James Fitzpatrick, M. Maloney, F. Abrahamson; No. 300 Parmelee.
19. H. H. Tebbetts, Patrick Stocks, Henry McGarlick; Tebbetts' coal office.

SEVENTH WARD.

Republican judges not yet handed in.

1. Pat Downs, M. Tierney; No. 133 Fourteenth.
2. J. McMahon, John Leyden; No. 597 South Canal.
3. Jacob Kline, James Clare; No. 503 South Jefferson.
4. Dennis Dwyer, R. T. Strickland; No. 593 Jefferson.
5. Joe Werner, John O'Neil; No. 554 Halsted.
6. P. J. Walsh, J. E. O'Connell; No. 550 South Morgan.
7. Matt Fleming, James R. Gorman; No. 395 West Fourteenth.
8. John Brown, Dudley Solon; No. 394 West Fourteenth.
9. W. D. McCarthy, Gus A. Schaller; southwest corner of Centre avenue and West Thirteenth.
10. Thomas Cusack, T. Joyce; No. 466 West Fourteenth.
11. George Beda, John Woodman; No. 339 Laflin.
12. W. F. Madden, J. O'Leary; No. 638 West Fourteenth.
13. J. B. Ryan, John Kinney; No. 713 West Fourteenth.
14. John Boyle, W. Bridge; No. 462 West Fourteenth.

EIGHTH WARD.

1. F. S. Koble, John Currey, H. Briggs; No. 261 South Jefferson.
2. John W. Neagle, George Ernest, W. F. Knoch; No. 261 South Desplaines.
3. F. H. Simonds, John Connell, F. Shaw; southeast corner of Van Buren and Peoria.
4. James Bradley, Daniel Abern, Richard Clark; southeast corner of Van Buren and Bowery.
5. John McGuire, Harvey Bailey, John A. Bell; Sibley street, 125 feet south of Harrison.
6. Ed Kehoe, T. M. O'Brien, Joseph Rosenthal; southeast corner of Aberdeen and Gurley.
7. David Pigott, John Wallace, Z. L. Pitre; No. 298 West Harrison.
8. Peter Ward, Hugh McConnell, R. Hamilton; No. 285 West Polk.
9. L. C. Neagle, Matthew Armstrong, T. T. Manley; No. 283 South Desplaines.
10. Thomas Mackey, L. R. Buckley, J. A. Rogers; northeast corner of Sebor and Jefferson.
11. A. B. Cheadek, P. O'Brien, Lewis Grafins; northwest corner of Canal and Ewing.
12. W. M. Cooney, P. Morris, R. Jackson; No. 398 South Jefferson.
13. Thomas O'Brien, J. P. Lynch, E. Hedlicka; southeast corner of Halsted and Ewing.
14. Matt Murphy, P. O'Brien, P. D. Schifferns; No. 126 Blue Island.
15. J. E. Murray, W. N. McCarthy, F. B. Bangs; No. 75 Miller.
16. P. N. Kelley, Thomas McCann, George Yore; No. 267 Centre avenue.
17. W. O. Hayes, George Mahoney, John Rogers; No. 1 Nebraska.
18. Thomas Ryan, P. J. Howard, F. D. Shaw; No. 339 Centre avenue.
19. G. Franchare, John Smith, M. O'Connor; No. 188 Blue Island.
20. B. Masterson, James Doran, T. C. Brownell; police patrol house, corner Twelfth and Johnson.
21. W. O'Donnell, Thomas Hassett, Andrew Farrell; No. 178 De Koven.
22. E. O'Donnell, Joseph Rezinka, A. C. F. Pregler; southwest corner of Canal and De Koven.

NINTH WARD.

1. Pat Canary, J. Keegan, Edgar Remington; southwest corner of Monroe and Canal.
2. George Baker, J. Cosgrove, J. Heimbradt; No. 38 South Clinton.
3. A. McCauley, L. O'Neill, William Downey; northwest corner Clinton and Monroe.
4. Michael Lavin, J. Enright, Franz Amberg; engine-house, No. 197 South Jefferson.
5. John Solomon, Meyer Pollock, William Chambers; Union, between Washington and Meridian.
6. R. Monteith, H. Abrahams, Henry Kline; northwest corner Quincy and Desplaines.
7. Sam Reed, Harry Littlefield, A. H. Easton; No. 55 South Green.
8. James Flannigan, Thomas Moran, M. R. Harris; No. 57 Morgan.
9. Harry Richards, Charles Fugele, E. W. Neiglesen; No. 117 South Halsted.
10. Thomas Randall, William Major, George Randall; No. 277 Monroe.
11. David McCarthy, Michael Keeley, William Stark; livery-stable on Sangamon, between Adams and Jackson.

TENTH WARD.

Republican judges not yet handed in.

1. W. E. Cullen, M. O'Brine; No. 143 North Desplaines.
2. J. Wilmoth, J. Cavana; No. 158 North Halsted.
3. T. Berry, T. Rule; No. 189 West Indiana.
4. J. McCarthy, J. Becker; No. 86 West Lake.
5. T. Mack, T. Martin; No. 148 West Lake.
6. J. Carns, B. Rorich; No. 159½ West Lake.
7. J. McGrath, P. Hunt; No. 263 West Lake.
8. J. Harrison, R. Powers; No. 307 West Lake.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1. T. McDonough, M. Dougherty, E. W. Davy; No. 297 West Indiana.
2. W. Kleihey, P. Carney, S. C. Stover; No. 337 West Indiana.
3. J. Hoban, R. Flynn, T. Quayle; No. 337 West Indiana.
4. F. A. Courtney, C. D. Michels, O. P. Baker; No. 508 Carroll avenue.
5. T. Schladwalder, J. Brandow, J. Speight; No. 363 Carroll.
6. M. L. Brennan, J. W. Twohig, S. Kerr; No. 444 West Lake.
7. T. Carbine, Moses Solomon, W. F. Weiners; No. 407 West Randolph.
8. J. D. Sullivan, G. H. Ritchie, W. S. Kaufman; No. 400 West Madison.
9. P. H. Toole, W. C. McCluse, S. S. Schuelke; No. 535 West Madison.
10. N. R. Douglas, W. Cochrane, W. S. O'Hara; No. 413 West Van Buren.
11. Henry Waller Jr., S. P. McConnell, C. McArthur; No. 536 West Madison.
12. T. Lonergan, J. McMullin, F. W. Teefle; No. 499 West Van Buren.
13. C. Harrigan, R. Gratton, W. Wainwright; No. 492 West Van Buren.
14. David Barry, Thomas Dunnigan, John Meyer; No. 21 Plum.
15. W. McGrady, T. G. Martin, G. T. French; No. 53 Kansas.

TWELFTH WARD.

Republican judges not yet handed in.

1. X. C. Howe, John Frisch; Lake, near Page.
2. G. W. Siever, G. L. Barkhardt; No. 649 Madison.
3. Fred Ratsch, E. Phillips; Lake, near Robey.
4. L. Lambert, P. H. Mayer; Madison, near Hoyne avenue.
5. J. McAndrews Jr., Andrew Young; Madison, near Robey.
6. A. Underwood, Peter Clinton; Lake, near Stanton.
7. J. Clinton, T. J. Walsh; No. 1135 West Madison.
8. Thomas Gibbons, ——; Madison, near San Francisco avenue.
9. L. M. King, L. M. Hollister; Van Buren and Sacramento avenue.
10. M. C. Clancey, J. Meyers; Madison, near Campbell avenue.
11. W. S. Gurney, R. McNeill; Madison, near Oakley.
12. A. A. Zinkle, G. C. Leman; Madison, near Winchester avenue.
13. G. Walsh, S. P. Cantwell; Madison, opposit Page.
14. J. B. David, Jacob David; No. 249 Ogden avenue.
15. ——, ——: Van Buren, near Lincoln.
16. J. M. Dunphy, John Roberts; Van Buren, near Hoyne.
17. G. Hitchcock, J. McDonald; Western avenue, near Jackson.
18. J. W. Martin, Ross Graham; Van Buren, near Wood.
19. F. Murphy, John Dougherty; Wood and York.
20. Charles Hildreth, P. W. Dunne; Twelfth, near Lincoln.
21. L. Heim, Chris Yunk; Van Buren, near Hoyne avenue.
22. W. Butler, M. Keeter; Western avenue, near Harrison.
23. F. J. Darling, E. Mayhan; Twelfth, near California avenue.
24. S. Remington, F. B. Peck; No. 987 Polk.
25. J. Clifford, S. Carmody; Ogden avenue, near Taylor.
26. J. Warmington, Owen Brahney; Ogden avenue, near Polk.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1. H. Naughton, T. Rogers, O. Carqueville; northeast corner Paulina and Huron.
2. P. J. Maloney, J. Tierney, C. Blatherwick; No. 435 West Huron.
3. T. Higgins, J. Maloney, C. F. Foerester; southwest corner of Paulina and Indiana.
4. S. Goodhue, W. Ford, H. B. Murdoch; northeast corner Lincoln and Indiana.
5. M. Kennedy, M. M. Hayes, J. R. Brown; northeast corner Indiana and Hoyne avenue.
6. P. H. McLaughlin, N. Fitzpatrick, F. E. Miller; northeast corner Oakley and Indiana.
7. John Collins, S. McNamara, J. J. Douglas; northeast corner Fulton and Washtenaw.
8. J. Jackson, M. Knowles, C. B. Beach; Garfield Park barns, corner Lake and the boulevard.
9. J. P. O'Brien, W. Rice, W. A. Phelps; No. 1018 West Lake.
10. E. Carey, F. R. Armstrong, A. Rockwell; northwest corner Lake and Oakley avenue.
11. Fred Kurtz, R. Maloney, D. W. Boesley; No. 836 West Lake.
12. John O. Callaghan, M. Wooley, O. M. Brady; No. 692 West Lake.
13. J. Scanlon, W. Blake, C. E. Pickard; No. 8 North Paulina.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1. J. Corregan Sr., J. P. Applehaus, J. Pederson; No. 177 West Erie street.
2. M. Alickson, J. Maloney, L. R. Johnson; No. 406 Milwaukee avenue.
3. J. Heaphey, W. Vincent, M. Hoff; No. 291 West Erie.
4. R. Franey, M. Keen, A. Wilkie.
5. W. Casselman, B. Donnelly, H. L. Hertz; No. 46 Frey.
6. J. Mulvihill, M. Howard, T. Olson; No. 348 West Erie.
7. J. Derbach, P. Miller, J. Walthers; Bickerdike and Chicago avenue.
8. C. Gestefeld, E. Casselman, P. Knopf; Frey and Noble.
9. B. Schoenemann, T. Ryan, F. Ewert; Noble and Cornell.
10. W. Ray, T. Kroeger, F. Niemeyer; Ashland and Chicago avenues.
11. N. Michalski, D. B. Young, R. Miller; No. 724 Milwaukee avenue.
12. H. Dietz, H. D. Jenczewsky, N. Fischer; No. 826 Milwaukee avenue.
13. M. McDonough, E. Ginter, F. L. Wilk; No. 590 West Chicago avenue.
14. M. McNaughton, W. J. McNamara, Theo. Schultze; No. 541 Division.
15. H. Phillips, H. Spietz, C. J. Nelson; No. 362 Thomas.
16. T. Fleming, H. Thornbush, C. Baumann; No. 904 Milwaukee avenue.
17. E. Deveraux, W. Peacock, R. Beiger; No. 1178 Milwaukee avenue.
18. J. A. Shanley, C. Breyer, C. Dombernowsky; No. 7[illegible]4 West North avenue.
19. P. Reynolds, M. Whelan, O. Fischer; No. 1253 Milwaukee avenue.
20. W. H. Donovan Sr., W. H. Donovan Jr., W. Warnecke; No. 309 Clybourn place.
21. Dan Quill, M. Blake, J. Donovan; Waubansia and Commercial.
22. G. Kunz, N. Fleming, O. Schoenewald; No. 947 Milwaukee avenue.
23. J. Caverly, J. Gleason, M. Bowler; No. 36 Rawson.
24. J. Schroeder, Dr. Majewski, F. Albrecht; Noble and Blackhawk.
25. J. Norton, A. Jendrzejek, O. Meister; No. 113 Division.
26. E. Besser, V. Bardowski, D. Sherman; No. 597 Noble.
27. I. Arkuszewski, T. Wicarius, J. Sufurth; No. 525 Noble.
28. C. Strube, T. Monahan, O. Rabe; No. 53 Elston avenue.
29. T. Ryan, H. Sigmund, C. Seegers; No. 419 Milwaukee avenue.
30. P. Cantlin, J. Sullivan, J. Gray; No. 48 West Erie.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1. C. F. Donovan, R. J. Parker, Henry Spears Jr.; barber-shop, No. 744 Larrabee.
2. Paul Schuster, H. H. Brush, J. D. Tyler; barber-shop, No. 337 Lincoln avenue.
3. M. Lange, D. Malley, E. Morf; No. 223 Southport avenue.
4. H. H. Lewis, Fred Patch, W. Lutter; No. 815 Clybourn avenue.
5. J. Speidel, John Krewer, G. Kemler; Engine-house, No. 33 Southport avenue.
6. A. Imhoff, C. McCarthy, W. Pfister; corner of Garfield avenue and Osgood.
7. J. McGillen, P. Whitley, ——; No. 927 North Halsted.
8. T. L. Chase, J. McCullum, ——; No. 419 Webster avenue.
9. T. McCabe, M. Reutner, G. Macauley; No. 215 Lincoln avenue.
10. August Thaler, Jacob Kissinger, F. O. Cooke; coal office, Clark, near Garfield avenue.
11. M. D. Ryder, J. E. Eberhart, O. G. Hottinger; livery-stable, Wells, near Menominee.
12. Adam Baierle, T. Nicholson, G. P. Fernald; No. 324 Hurlbut.
13. L. Comber, J. Gray, John Robrun; rear No. 576 Larrabee.
14. H. Tews, Aug. Sickel, P. Wetzel; No. 86 Willow.
15. W. Schloeder, J. Schloeder, N. O. Lutz; No. 209 Dayton.
16. Thomas Ready, J. Lasser, M. Hoffman; No. 207 Kroger.
17. F. Krause, H. Riemann, C. Hansner; No. 321 Clybourn avenue.
18. J. Williams, F. Schultz, A. C. Fisher; No. 752 North Halsted.
19. Gust Lange, Jacob Ott, Val Reich; No. 456 Larrabee.
20. J. H. Ernst, M. Koch, O. E. Richards; No. 282 Hurlbut.
21. P. Mammoser, A. F. Boss, Henry Baust; No. 369 North avenue.
22. J. Birren, J. Boland, N. Buschwah; No. 126 Eugenie.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1. Julius Killian, M. P. Hartney, E. A. Filkins; No. 582 North Clark.
2. Francis W. Walker, B. Niebling, G. Gottmanhausen; No. 510 North Clark.
3. A. Temple, Charles Matthews, P. Steinmiller; Goethe and Clark.
4. J. W. Hugh, W. Henshaw, E. Isbell; Wells and Beethoven.
5. John Stack, Julius Hannes, H. L. Ryce; No. 469 Franklin.
6. Herman Lieb, A. Karrer, F. Meyers; No. 570 Wells.
7. H. Schomer, J. Dollard, J. Meyer; Franklin and Schiller.
8. J. L. Fricker, P. Adams, L. Moritz; Hurlbut and North avenue.
9. F. Soraghan, John Weber, J. Gerlach; No. 392 Sedgwick.
10. W. F. Graf, A. Baldwin, F. Nieberjall; Clybourn avenue and Mohawk.
11. W. Emmenhausen, H. Merz, H. Hildebrecht; No. 34 Clybourn avenue.
12. C. Matthai, J. Schut, P. Kelley; No 499 North Halsted.
13. O. Peterman, C. Muir, H. Berger; No. 365 Larrabee.
14. Julius Salamon, J. Neuser, H. Zimpel; No. 365 Larrabee.
15. M. Laun, H. Landgraf, M. Waldner; No. 242 Clybourn avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1. E. J. Joyce, John Cardin, K. Einstad; No. 72 East Division street.
2. M. McGurn, Martin O'Neil, John Lutz; corner Larrabee and Hobbie.
3. W. J. Kelly, Thomas Harrison, Charles Eden; southwest corner of Wesson and Elm.
4. T. F. O'Malley, J. Kenneally, R. V. Johnson; northeast corner Hobbie and Milton avenue.
5. T. Barrett, Q. Rejuert, G. L. Ward; northwest corner Wendell and Market.
6. John Ruddy, Tim Doyle, Joseph Santa; No. 76 Wesson.
7. W. Hanley Jr., F. G. Gilmore, A. H. Robinson; No. 139 Townsend.
8. J. Lyons, P. Maloney, John Engber; No. 267 North Market.
9. P. Barrett, M. Clifford, Alexander Boome; northeast corner Pearson and Market.
10. D. Kilroy, J. Stanton, John Larson; No. 100 Chicago avenue.
11. Thomas Sweeney, John Garrity, G. A. Gruis; southeast corner Huron and Market.
12. A. Lynn, Thomas Holland, W. B. Mill; northwest corner Indiana and Market.
13. A. Sweeney, Thomas Carney, F. T. Baker; southeast corner Illinois and Market.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

List of Democratic judges not handed in:

1. C. Harpel.
2. H. T. Frey.
3. Charles Hild.
4. Charles R. Larrabee.
5. R. Griffith.
6. E. Rome.
7. G. V. Lanman.
8. W. Ewers.
9. J. A. B. Waldo.
10. G. Webster.
11. F. Connor.
12. J. Kennedy.
13. V. Falkenan.
14. W. Griffith.
15. G. W. Patrick.
16. S. F. Comstock.
17. L. L. Wadsworth.
18. J. H. Rood.

LAKE.

1. F. D. Cummings, W. Teamy, A. Kilkenny; Cummings' wagon-shop.
2. W. Rogers, F. Brennan, George Flemming; Tracy's grocery.
3. J. Duggan, E. Byrne, S. Gaunt; Graham School.
4. J. J. Hennessy, W. Russell, J. Johnson; Nugent's grocery.
5. George D. Plant, C. Geggler, John Gaffney; engine-house, Root and B streets.
6. J. R. Cooke, B. Carcaran, J. Truitt, No. 4229 Wentworth avenue.
7. M. Casey, E. Schwartz, A. Understein.
8. James Kidd, J. Ullrich, T. Mulcahy.
9. C. Mullroy, T. Tye, R. Ryan; Fifty-first and Clark streets.
10. L. Merky, E. O'Grady, J. Berg; Scandinavian Hall, Fifty-second street and Wentworth avenue.
11. J. Oswald, M. Dougherty, J. Bruins; Grant School.
12. J. Masklittle, J. H. Cunningham, T. Henning; O'Tool School.
13. M. Corbitt, E. Ring, J. W. Carroll; Buckley School.
14. T. Tearny, James Doran, James Porter; Doran School-House.
15. Patrick Murray, Henry Carabine, Albert Colvin; Union School.
16. C. Dunn, H. F. Quinett, H. Scherling; Auburn School.
17. O. Goldsmith, R. P. Fowler, S. W. Wheeler; Normal Park, old post-office.
18. G. W. McDonald, W. O. Budd, H. C. Darlington; Sixty-third, near Wright.
19. John B. McGinty, Henry Wilson, E. M. Dunning; Fifty-seventh and Wentworth.
20. E. P. Gluiman, M. Keating, C. H. Vehmeyer; engine-house, Wentworth avenue and Sixty-third.

EVANSTON.

1. Town officers.
2. C. Gilbert, James Jones, J. M. Lyons; Coffeen's Hotel.
3. D. P. O'Leary, G. W. Hiss, G. Quinlan; Avenue House.
4. South Evanston, J. N. Didier, G. R. Baker, E. B. Payne; Village Hall.
5. Rogers Park, E. S. Foote, E. Sharp, E. D. Coxe; Village Hall.

LAKE VIEW.

1. D. J. Sachsel, G. Reichman, F. W. Lebahn; Lunke's Hall, Clybourn avenue, near Fullerton.
2. J. Hufmeyer, Otto Sickel, J. S. Osgood; northeast corner Marianna and Racine avenue.
3. J. W. Stotz, C. J. Whitney, E. H. Griggs; No. 477 Lincoln avenue.
4. C. Lindeman, S. Kessler, A. S. Waltman; No. 590 Lincoln avenue.
5. C. Ostergren, F. Washburn, J. S. Schiesswohl; Pau's ladies' waiting-room, Evanston avenue, near corner of Clark.
6. E. Rummel, W. Dickman, E. P. Chatfield; No. 869 Sheffield avenue.
7. Charles Nordley, Charles Harting, Henry Dietz; northwest corner Racine avenue and Wellington.
8. A. J. Weckler, J. Diversey, C. W. Jacobs; northeast corner Lincoln and Belmont avenues.
9. T. Shirley, G. D. Williston, Charles Netterstrom; town-hall.
10. E. A. Little, S. Brown Jr., J. N. Hills; Ravenswood railroad depot.
11. L. Baer, P. Schaefer, N. T. Kranz; Rosehill railroad depot.

JEFFERSON.

1. P. Thompson, T. Schultz, R. Wulff; Wulff's agricultural store.
2. R. Leslie, G. Stapf, J. Budlong; George Stapf's.
3. W. Johnson, M. Clark, C. F. Hunting; Irving Park School.
4. J. W. Kimball, J. H. Stehman, Henry Booth; Maplewood railroad depot.
5. G. M. Libby, Asa F. Bradley, R. S. Dickie; Avondale School.
6. E. A. Kuhn, F. Meyer, J. W. Ryan; Kuhn's real-estate office, Bandow.
7. T. E. Fitzpatrick, A. Wunderle, F. De Pfuhl; Humboldt railroad depot.
8. R. Young, E. Simons, G. B. Massey; Almira railroad depot.
9. M. Moran, H. Vandatta, W. Booth; Moran's store, Cragin.

CICERO.

1. J. Dolan, R. Pearsall, A. M. Young; Town Building, Central Park.
2. T. P. Butler, J. Hickey, F. D. Lynch; southeast corner of Lake and West Forty-eighth streets.
3. W. R. Woodbury, J. A. Bond, S. Lissendon; Town-Hall, Austin.
4. M. Carter, S. S. Carmen, G. Butters; corner Ridgland avenue and Lake.
5. J. W. Kettlestrings, F. J. Knott, H. C. Hansen; Avenue Depot, Oak Park.
6. T. A. Vogt, C. Reifsnider, E. C. Cook; Town Building, Oak Park.
7. C. Hancock, C. Bartlett, R. Muir; Hancock's store, Clyde.
8. James Stokes, John Stokes, H. P. Crawford; railroad depot, Crawford.
9. J. Larney, J. Houkomp, J. Leggate; Town Building, Brighton Park.

COMMENT.

"I don't know why the lists of Republican judges from the Seventh, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards were not handed in to Van Pelt this morning," said Chairman Smyth of the Republican County Central Committee last night; "but I don't suppose that that will make any difference, as the committeemen will be permitted to insert their lists before the minutes of the meeting are printed."

"What do you think of the way in which Mr. Van Pelt has redistricted the city?"

"Well, I told Van Pelt last Friday that he ought to be investigated for the way in which he perverted the plain intention of the Curtiss law. I think the redistricting has been done in a damnable way, and without regard to any other provision of the law than that referring to the number of voters to be given each precinct. The law says that voting precincts should be compact and composed of contiguous territory, but more than one-half of the new precincts are narrow, long strips, the very opposit of compact. Look at the Eighteenth Ward; it is outrageous the way its precincts have been strung out. I think an attempt should be made to show Mr. Van Pelt that laws are made to be obeyed in full, and not only as far as it suits interested parties."

The names of the judges were not known yesterday sufficiently to make an expression of the public on the selections made a possibility. Mr. Bailey, the Clerk of the County Board, remarked that he thought better citizens had been left off the list of judges than had been put on, and Commissioner Kiehm said he considered the selections for the country fair, but suspected that the "toilers" of the Democratic party had received more than their due share of representation among the judges of election. There are a great many new names in the list of judges, except among those selected by the Republican committee, who are as a rule fairly well known. As a sample of the character of Democratic selections the judges for the Eighth Precinct of the First Ward may be mentioned—they are John Carew and Robert Jones. The former is the keeper of a saloon and lodging-house, and is known as one of the most zealous Democratic workers in that paradise of fine-workers, the First Ward; while Robert Jones is no other than "Bob" Jones, the partner of William J. Gallagher, the fine-worker in the resort of political artists known as "The Club," and also believed to be the "Jones & Co." whose indorsement graced a note made by J. E. Van Pelt, the political manager of the County Board.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

MUCH DAMAGE FROM FROSTS IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES—DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM IN MARYLAND, DOING A DAMAGE OF $100,000 IN ONE COUNTY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The cotton-crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas, and North Alabama, to be published tomorrow by Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say: "The outlook is anything but encouraging. Hot, dry weather prevailed during the last month, which did serious injury to the growing crops. Cotton has been injured 28 per cent in Arkansas, 27 per cent in Mississippi, 26 per cent in Tennessee, and 8½ per cent in Alabama. The drouth still continues. The yield of the district, however, promises to exceed that of last year. The corn crop will supply all home wants.

PORT TOBACCO, Md., Sept. 7.—The most destructive hail-storm ever known in this section occurred Saturday evening. Entire fields of corn and tobacco were destroyed. In many fields not even a leaf of tobacco was left on the stalk. Ears of corn were broken from the stalk while little more than half ripe. The hail stones were as large as pullet's eggs. The destruction was general where the storm touched. The damage in Charles County is estimated at $100,000.

FARMINGTON, Me., Sept. 7.—There was frost last night on the low lands, which did considerable damage to corn, beans, etc.

OWATONNA, Minn., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Reports received yesterday from farmers and from agents along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad east and west of this place, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad north and south of here, all agree that the corn crop was hurt by the frost of Friday and Saturday night to such an extent that it is better cut than in the field. The amber-cane of this county is of a superior quality, and sirup-making has commenced in earnest.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Reports from all points along the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Road received to-day show that no damage whatever has resulted to the corn crop from the late frosts. The crop is in good condition, but backward on account of the late cold weather.

WALL LAKE, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The last ten days the weather has been very rainy and damp. Last night it cleared up, with a northwest wind, and terminated in a frost before morning. It froze quite hard for this time of the year, but farmers say that no material damage has been done. Advices from six different townships state that the corn on the low lands may be slightly damaged, but it is not expected to be the case. The corn crop is all Western Iowa has left to depend upon this year, and from present indications it is hard to tell what may be expected of it, as it requires fully ten days to bring it beyond the danger of frost.

AN ARKANSAW MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Intelligence was received today to the effect that two representative farmers, George Sears and Allen Cooper of Fulton County, had a dispute about the right to use a spring of water. Each armed himself with a shotgun, but Cooper succeeded in getting the drop on Sears and fired thirty-five shot into him. Sears died in a few hours. Cooper is under arrest.

William H. Harper was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Greene County Circuit Court Saturday. The death sentence has not yet been pronounced.

SCHEMING TRUSTEES.

How They Have Been Operating in the Neighboring State of Indiana.

Daviess County One of the Greatest Sufferers by Their Shrewd Machinations.

Paying Thousands of Dollars for School Supplies Which Were Never Delivered.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The swindling operations of the township trustees in Daviess County has awakened profound interest in the public mind. Not only have frauds of this kind been perpetrated in Daviess County, but also in several counties in the northern part of the State. The half has not been told, however, and as time elapses the developments will grow more and more astounding until the robberies and frauds that have already been practiced will create such consternation and dismay among the honest taxpayers that a revolution of the people will ensue. The law of the State controlling a township trustee is too lax and invests that official with a power that no other official in the State Government enjoys, and if the trustee is so inclined can, at the sacrifice of his integrity and manhood, throw his constituents headlong into debt, enrich himself, and defy the authorities for aught they have power to punish him.

For weeks the markets have been glutted with innumerable orders on the Daviess County Townships of Washington, Steele, and Barr, and telegrams and letters of inquiry have been flying around thick and fast regarding the financial soundness of those townships. These orders have been scattered all over the State and United States. A Chicago school-furniture house is said to be mainly responsible for these swindles, and they have sent out sharpers to rope in gullible trustees. The modus operandi of the nefarious scheme is plain and simple. The furniture house is an unknown quantity as far as the gullible trustee is concerned, but he is persuaded by the "middle man" (who is a sharp trader and schemer) that it will be big money in his (the trustee's) pocket to buy school furniture or supplies. The trustee listens to the plan and falls headlong into the trap, and almost before he realizes his condition he has sacrificed his honor and swindled his constituents. One of these agents or middle men worked Charles H. Brown, John Grimsley, and John Clarke of Daviess County for all there was to secure. The agent entered into a conspiracy with them and succeeded in inducing Brown, Grimsley, and Clarke to issue township orders for various amounts. These orders were issued by the score and were made payable to the agent or order. The agent took them to bankers, and merchants, and brokers and sold them at a heavy discount. One instance is cited: A bank purchased orders aggregating over $8,000, for which the bank paid $5,000 in cash to the agent, and the agent paid the trustee $4,000 and kept $1,000 for himself or the house that employed him. This is only one instance. The orders were offered to money-lenders in every city in this Western country, and some of them have turned up as far east as New York and Boston. In fact, Mr. Benton McCafferty, brother-in-law of Charles H. Brown, absconding trustee of Washington Township, told your representative in the presence of witnesses that he heard Brown remark a day or two before he left that "he was going to Boston and would be there the last of August, and that if he disposed of certain papers he had he would make a raise of $50,000."

The agent who was "working" the gullible trustees has disappeared, and it will not be healthy for him to return to Washington. This agent did most of the negotiating of the orders, but the trustee disposed of some of them, too. The orders would always read "for school supplies," and if the purchaser of the order was the least unsuspecting he was quite sure to be led off in a heavy investment. The purchasers of the orders are innocent parties who will be greatly duped if they fail to collect by legal methods what they are justly entitled to. At the same time, however, if the townships thus indebted are compelled to pay them ruin and everlasting bankruptcy stare the people of those townships in the face. It is a question to be decided by litigation, and attorneys differ widely on the subject. The orders are similar to a note, but by some of the best authorities, are not considered commercial paper. The following is a sample of the form of one of the orders:

THE TOWNSHIP ORDER.

$1,000. TOWNSHIP ORDER.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Daviess County. }

Washington Township, in the county and State aforesaid, will, on or before the 1st day of January, 1896, at the........Bank of Washington pay to the order of (name of agent here) the sum of One Thousand Dollars for school supplies.

Value received, waiving Valuation and Appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 1st day of August, 1885, until paid, and attorney's fees.

The undersigned, Trustee of said township, hereby certifies that the aggregate amount of indebtedness hereby incurred on behalf of said township does not exceed the amount of funds now on hand, out of which the same is payable, and the amount of funds to be derived from the tax assessed against said township for the year in which said indebtedness is incurred.

Dated at Washington, Aug. 1, 1885.

Per CHARLES H. BROWN,
Trustee of Washington Township, Daviess County, Indiana.

Whether orders like the above were regarded as good commercial paper or not by brokers they were disposed of like hot cakes, and if the discount did not suit the purchaser the negotiator would make it to suit. The orders were issued on long time, five and ten years, and drew heavy interest. Whether these warrants are worthless or good is a question for the courts, and lively litigation will no doubt be at once instituted.

There is no estimate as to the amount of the indebtedness thus saddled upon Barr, Steele, and Washington Townships. If these schemers could dispose of this paper in any way they may have pocketed far more than has been estimated, as they could have secured $100,000 each just as well as $25,000 or less. The Board of County Commissioners will, no doubt, at once inaugurate an investigation. Yesterday, on petition of Josiah C. Palmer, one of Brown's bondsmen, who represented that Brown had removed his residence from Daviess County, the Commissioners declared the office vacant and appointed James A. Swick to fill the vacancy. Dr. Van Henry represented to the board that John Grimsey of Steele Township had decamped the county, and his office was declared vacant and James Heimbaugh appointed to fill the vacancy. William H. Kendall filed a petition that John Clark, trustee of Barr Township, had removed his residence from the county and James Fanning was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. An effort will be made to find out the number and amount of these orders that have been issued, but it is probable that the most thorough investigation will fail to reveal the full extent of the speculations of the trustees. The origin of the exposure of these township swindles is located in Vincennes. A prominent attorney of Vincennes, who is regarded as one of the best authorities on law in the State, has thoroughly investigated the matter, and yesterday afternoon developed and exposed to your representative one of the most astounding schemes ever concocted to ruin the State. There were many innocent parties, however, engaged in the transaction who were unconscious of any wrong. These innocent parties were the brokers or money-lenders who were only anxious to secure safe investments for their surplus money.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The full particulars of the transaction are as follows: The market was full of township orders on various Indiana townships, and a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, including some of the most prominent and wealthy men of that city, was formed with a view of purchasing these orders at heavy discount. This syndicate arranged for disposing of the same paper to capitalists in Connecticut. The syndicate was composed of honest men of undoubted integrity, who would not engage in a nefarious scheme to rob the people; but they had not investigated into the affairs of the township trustees, and supposed that every warrant on the market was perfectly legitimate, and the syndicate conceived the idea of investing in them for pure profit. Before investing, however, they sought legal advice, and, as it happened, secured certificates of recommendation from Ex-Senator McDonald, Senator Harrison, Senator Voorhees, and Vice-President Hendricks, testifying as to the eminent legal ability of the attorney of this city aforementioned, and asserting as to his personal integrity. These certificates, signed by men of National reputation, certifying as to the moral worth and legal ability of the Vincennes attorney, were all that were needed to insure the instantaneous disposition of all the township warrants they could buy, as the Connecticut capitalists had offered to take them and let the warrants run indefinitly as long as the interest was paid. After securing the certificate of the eminent Indianians the next thing to do was to see the Vincennes attorney and secure his written opinion that the township warrants were good commercial paper and that it was perfectly safe to invest in the same. Here is where this syndicate of capitalists came to a standstill, and they proceeded no further. A voluminous correspondence was carried on, and in each letter that was written to the Chicago capitalists the Vincennes lawyer declared that the warrants were absolutely unsafe investments, and that the only safeguard the purchasers had was the integrity and honesty of the trustees. The attorney regarded the warrants as dangerous, and, on being urged by the Chicago firm, investigated several trustees in various counties, and found rottenness and official corruption to such an extent that many public exposures followed, the Daviess County cases being three of the special instances. This Chicago syndicate were especially anxious to buy these warrants, and they may have purchased a few. A school-furniture house had secured a large number of them, but found that a satisfactory disposition of them was slow work. Thus it was that the matter was brought to the attention of the capitalists, who immediately formed the syndicate, and completed all the arrangements to buy largely of the warrants, and the only instrument they lacked to complete the transaction was the satisfactory opinion of the attorney they had employed. This was not forthcoming to suit them, and it is understood the matter was dropped. However, if the attorney had declared over his signature that the warrants were valid, there would have been endless speculation in township paper—the school-furniture house would have gone to any length by bribery and swindling to secure this paper in order to make it over to the wealthy syndicate who had unconsciously formed a company to buy the paper that was issued by fraud and conspiracy.

"It is the biggest swindle on record," remarked the attorney, "and the State would have been almost bankrupted. The rottenness and corruption in the State among the trustees now are amazing; but it would have been worse had the Chicago school-furniture house been given full and free rein. Why, they would take warrants for school supplies payable in ten years, and make a contract with the trustee to deliver the goods whenever he ordered them. The goods were deliverable periodically in the future, whenever the trustee signified, but were paid for in advance by warrants drawing interest. The idea of paying interest for goods not to be delivered or used for eight or ten years! It is simply preposterous, and I put my foot down on it. You haven't heard the last of the swindling, either. The State is full of it."

HOW IT IS WORKED.

Attica (Ind.) *Ledger*: By diligent inquiry the *Ledger* has secured the inside workings of the school swindle that recently brought Arista Glover to sorrow, and which is now being worked in almost every county in the State. The first step is to secure a man who is well-acquainted in the county to act as local agent, or rather as steerer for the man who distributes the swag. This local agent is supposed to know every weak point in a trustee, and while he does no soliciting his information is valuable and is well paid for. The money disburser then tackles the weakest trustee, and, with the tempting offer that 25 per cent will be deducted from the list prices and given to him in cash, soon has him in his meshes. Taking $12,000 as the basis of the transaction, the trustee would be paid $3,000 and he would give township warrants to the agent for $12,000. The agent goes to the supply house in Chicago and signs over these warrants (which have been taken in his own name) to the house. The house deducts $1,000 for the furniture to be supplied, which leaves $11,000; then the $3,000 paid the trustee is deducted, leaving $8,000; then 25 per cent is taken for the house's interest in the swindle, leaving $5,000; this the bribery agent pockets as his share. Don't you see what a fine scheme it is all around? The trustee gets $3,000, the agent gets $5,000, and the supply-house gets $12,000 worth of warrants worth their face value for about 85 cents on the dollar, besides the profit made on the furniture. The warrants are made payable in eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months, and by judicious management a new trustee, or one who has only served one term and is pretty sure of another, can carry the amount and almost pay it out. He might be considered an expensive official, but he could pull through in nine out of ten counties.

The systematic way in which the swindle is carried on is shown by the fact that in the supply-house is kept a complete record of the taxables of every county in Indiana, with the financial standing of every trustee. The former is for the purpose of keeping within the 2 per cent provided by law and the latter as an assistance in soliciting trustees, those in debt being preferred. Of course the supply-house is not interested in the swindle—they merely buy the orders, a purely business transaction. At least that is what they will tell you, and bluntly inquire, when charged with obtaining the warrants through illegal means, What are you going to do about it? Because of the secret manner in which it is worked, and because of the large bribes that can be paid, this is the most gigantic and dangerous swindle that was ever perpetrated. In every county in Indiana the schemers are at work today, and that the people should pay so little attention to it is a matter of great surprise.

In connection with this we give below a letter received by the *Ledger*, within the last week, from a prominent merchant in Chicago:

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—[Editor Attica *Ledger*.]—DEAR SIR: The Chicago *Times* of yesterday contains a special from Indianapolis which says: "The Attica *Ledger* tells of a school trustee who was paid $6,000 for placing an order for school supplies where it would do the most good," etc. Will you please mail me a copy of paper containing the article in question, and, if it would not be too much trouble, would like what additional information you can give me, and can you say whether the warrants issued by the party alluded to will be paid. My reasons for asking are that I have been importuned to buy some Indiana school warrants of different townships at 85 cents on the dollar, bearing 8 per cent interest, running from one to two years. I understand a large amount is being placed.

A second letter received from the same party last Monday says:

Quite a list of school warrants were offered me a short time since, but I returned the list, as I became suspicious on account of their cheapness. I understand since that over $100,000 worth was offered at even less price than offered to me. They were from various townships, scattered all over the State. I understand a prominent firm of brokers and bankers here are negotiating the sale of $25,000 worth and that another well-known firm is now examining a long and large list. From the amount of warrants sold and offered for sale in Chicago the business must have been immense.

DISEASED CATTLE.

TEXAS FEVER SPREADING NEAR KANKAKEE—ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM VANDALIA.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Texas fever is spreading in this county. Some of Mr. Goodwin's steers broke out of the pasture and got into the adjoining pastures of H. Smiley and Eli Hawkins some time ago, and a number are sick in their herds. About seventy of Goodwin's herd have died.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The herd of Kansas cattle on the Dean stock farm affected with the Texas fever are getting along nicely, there being no new cases and the sick ones getting well rapidly. So far only twenty-three head have died. Three are yet sick, but will recover. This drove, numbering 230 head, were brought here by S. A. Dean about three months ago. Cattlemen in this county breathe easier since the fact has become known that the disease is Texas fever, and not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as was first reported.

DARING BURGLARS.

THEY ENTER TWO HOTELS, TAKING A SAFE FROM ONE AND GET AWAY WITH ITS CONTENTS.

NANTASKET BEACH, Mass., Sept. 7.—One of the boldest burglaries perpetrated in this section occurred last night at the Ocean-View House. The thieves forced an entrance into the building, carried the safe to the beach, and blew it open. The thieves obtained $1,000 in cash and valuable jewelry. Some papers and $100 were found on the beach this morning near where the safe was blown open. The burglars also entered the Hotel Standish, broke into the wine-cellar, and helped themselves.

MURDER ON SLIGHT PROVOCATION.

GREENVILLE, O., Sept. 7.—Saturday night John Essick shot and killed William Wise. Essick, while in his back yard, heard his wife scream in the house. Entering he saw William Wise, a neighbor, run out at the front door. Seizing a shotgun he fired and sent the charge through Wise's body. Wise died at midnight. Before death he denied that he was at Essick's house with any wrong intention.

DRAWBACKS ON SUGAR.

The "Merchants' Review" Sheds New Light on the Subject.

More Money Now Paid the Refiners than Before the Duty Was Reduced.

Merchants' Review, Sept. 4: For some time the question whether the present drawbacks upon sugar amount to a bounty has been discussed by the press, but as it is a question that requires some slight knowledge of the subject little evidence has been given that could be thoroughly reliable. One great obstacle with which the press has had to contend is the persistent denial of our monopolist refiners that a bounty is given. They do not enter into any statement of the merit of the question, knowing well enough that if they did it must eventually bring the truth to the surface and result in the adjustment of the present iniquitous system of paying a too heavy drawback upon hard refined sugars. The refiners are not at all likely to give up a good thing without a struggle. That the drawback upon hard sugar has been a good thing for the last year all connected with the trade will admit.

The sugar-refiners have, for some special reason that is not to be explained upon principles of sound political economy and honest administration, always succeeded in obtaining more or less advantage over the Treasury and getting in the shape of drawbacks more than they paid in duty—in short, they have been universally among the favored ones. The present rates of drawbacks were made on the reduction of the sugar duty. The following table gives the old and new rates [of drawbacks] with the reductions:

Class of sugar.	Old rate, cents.	New rate, cents.	Reduction, cents.
Hard dried, per lb....	3.18	2.82	0.36
Soft, above No. 20, per lb.	2.68	2.38	0.30
Soft, No. 20 and below, per lb.	2.08	1.84	0.24
Average reduction			0.30

The reductions in duty were as follows:

Class of sugar.	Polarizing, about.	Old duty, per lb, cents.	New duty, per lb, cents.	Reduc'n, p. lb, cents.
Unclayed manilla, etc.	75	2.1875	1.40	0.7875
Clayed manilla, etc.	81	2.1875	1.68	0.5075
Brazil sup. manilla, etc.	84	{2.1875 / 2.50}	1.76	0.63
Brown muscovado, etc.	87	2.50	1.88	0.62
Good muscovado, etc.	90	2.50	2	0.50
Fine muscovado, etc.	92	2.8125	2.08	0.7325
Java, etc., under No. 13	96	2.8124	2.24	0.5725
Average reduction				0.63

It will be seen that the average reduction of the drawback was .30 cent, but the average reduction of the duty amounted to .63 cent. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that upon the new rate of drawbacks the Treasury is paying on an average .32 cent more to the refiners since the reduction of the duty than before.

WHERE THE "PULL" COMES IN.

Outside of this, however, the rates of drawbacks are not equitably given, as is plain from the fact that only hard sugars, or those receiving the highest rates of drawback, are exported. This one fact alone is sufficient to indicate fraud on the part of the Treasury officials who were empowered to make them. The entire exports of refined have been hard sugar, or that upon which a net drawback of over 2.79 per pound is paid. This drawback places the refiner in a position to sell this class of sugar to foreigners at absolutely less than cost, and even below the net price paid for raw sugar of a less degree of polarization, therefore proving conclusively that the refiners are receiving, under the present rates of drawback, a subsidy. The highest duty collected upon raw sugar is 2.36, and this sugar to pay this duty must be as pure as granulated of the best quality. Yet the compilers of the present rates of drawback were so liberal with the people's money as to place it at 2.82, less 1 per cent, thus on the face of it putting forty-four cents per hundred pounds directly into the pockets of the refiners. This is not all, for the refiners always obtain more sugar, both in absolute polarization and quantity, than the Government collects duty upon, and therefore can manufacture granulated sugar at a duty cost of between 2.30 and 2.32, thus enabling them to obtain a subsidy on the drawback in the neighborhood of 50 cents per 100. Why the drawback upon hard sugar should have been placed at 2.82 is a mystery, unless it was to give a sop to our refiners, for the drawback upon soft sugar above No. 20 (which, by the way, is nearly as pure sugar as granulated) is only 2.28, a difference of .54, or 13 degrees of polarization, whereas there is very little difference indeed. A gentleman interested in the sugar trade, discussing this subject the other day, remarked that "an interest like that of sugar, which collected annually nearly $50,000,000 for the Government, ought to have a pull somewhere." Probably this was the view the regulators of the drawbacks took when making them.

PROOF OF FRAUD.

It is an easy matter to demonstrate in the most conclusive way that our sugar refiners are being assisted to sell cheap sugar to foreigners at the expense of the Treasury; also that the price charged for it to the foreign buyer is less than the cost of the raw material of the same polarization. Let us take for illustration the net cost of centrifugals testing 98°, or 1° less than granulated, the 1st of this month and granulated the same date, and it will be apparent to the most casual observer that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark:

Centrifugal raw testing 98°	$6.25	
Less duty	2.32	
Net		$3.93
Granulated refined testing 99°	6.68¼	
Less drawback	2.79	
Net		$3.89¼
		3¼

Thus the foreigner buys granulated sugar at 14¼ cents less than the refiner pays for raw sugar testing 1° less polarization. What greater evidence is necessary to demonstrate the evils of our present rate of drawbacks upon hard sugar? In the face of such clear testimony as this why should our Treasury officials any longer encourage plundering the people for the benefit of about three large sugar-refining monopolists? But in order to show how hard this subsidy presses upon our sugar consumers, who are mostly artisans, take the quotation of American granulated in London Friday week and in New York the same date:

Quotations in New York Aug. 21	6.68¾
Quotations in London Aug 21	4⅛
Difference in favor of London	2.56¼
Duty collectable on sugar testing 99°, same test as granulated	2.36
Difference in favor of London	20¼

Thus by the aid of the Treasury the English consumer is able to obtain American refined sugar, after the refiner pays the cost of refining and freight, at 20¼ cents per 100 pounds less, duty considered, than the American consumer. To further demonstrate this fraud we will take the price of granulated in New York, less drawback, and the price of same supposing that it could be reimported at a duty cost of the same degree of polarization as raw sugar:

Price of granulated Sept. 1	6.68¾
Less drawback	2.79
Net	3.89¾

Thus, if this sugar could be reimported at the same rate of duty as the same quality of raw sugar polarization test, it would cost as follows:

Granulated, less drawback	3.89¾
Add duty on 99° test	2.36
Total	6.25¾

Which is just 43 cents less than is charged to the American consumer. Even the Government Chemist, who jumbles up the drawbacks all together, admits that those upon hard sugar show a clear subsidy of 30 cents per 100 pounds, but, like most men who do not thoroughly understand the trade, fails to supply a remedy.

THE REMEDY.

The Treasury reports a difficulty to regulate the matter, but to our mind there are two clear roads out of it, both of them equally just to the refiner and the taxpayer. The first is to refine under bond, so that no drawbacks are necessary, the duty being collectable upon the refined sugar as it is entered for home-consumption. This has its advantages, for it would possibly reduce the staff of custom-house officials. The other method would be to let the rate of drawback be based upon the polarization of the sugar exported on the same basis as the duty is collected. This would be entirely just to the refiners and reduce the drawback .48 cents upon hard sugars. If the Treasury is in earnest in adjusting the present fraudulent drawbacks upon hard refined sugar, they can do it by the application of a very small amount of practical common sense. As we collect duty on polarization, in equal justice should the drawbacks be based upon the same principle. The late Commissioners have been all one-sided—in the interests of the refiners—and it is to be hoped that if ever there is an investigation again the people, and not the refining monopolists, will have the benefit of the doubt. Let the Treasury do its duty and protect the many against the avarice of the few.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Havoc Created by a Mad Dog—A Deserted Husband's Attempted Suicide.

The Wisconsin State Census Presents Some Figures That Are Very Gratifying.

A Girl Fatally Burned at Valparaiso—An Inhuman Father—Miscellaneous News.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The funeral of Miss Jennie Gorham, a highly-esteemed and widely-known young woman, occurred this afternoon. She was 20 years old. The death was caused by a necessary surgical operation performed by Dr. G. A. Hall of Chicago last Friday.

Thursday last Charles Stevens, a drunken passenger on a Milwaukee train, tore up the cushions in the smoking-car, threatened the passengers, and assaulted and pounded Conductor Wood seriously. He was arrested this morning in Rockton and brought before Justice Manlove of Rockford. He pleaded guilty, and the penalty will be imposed tomorrow morning.

A fine blooded colt belonging to Will Cotton was found dead in the pasture this morning. It proved to have been poisoned by a hostile neighbor who had threatened to kill it before. A chemist has discovered the poison in the animal's stomach, and the case will be brought before the grand jury.

John G. Tygett, a wealthy farmer and blooded-stock man living near Anna, Ill., owned a fine bulldog, which went mad Tuesday and ran snapping and biting about the house, and, dashing into a dooryard, encountered a bevy of little girls at play, and in an instant had bitten three of them upon the hands, face, and limbs. They were all children of Tygett. The animal then made his way into an adjacent field, where he bit twenty head of thoroughbred cattle, finally escaping into the timber. A posse of men hunted the animal down, and after a chase shot him dead, but not until after a hard fight, in which he attempted to bite several of the farmers. A number of the cattle died in great agony of hydrophobia, and it is probable that all that were bitten will succumb. Tygett sent to Anna for a madstone. Thus far the children have not suffered. It is feared other dogs were bitten. Tygett loses $10,000 worth of cattle.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 7.—Two brothers, James W. and George Lumas of Eureka, Ill., who had been visiting friends in Milan, boarded the Peoria train in Rock Island Wednesday afternoon for home. As the train was nearing the city limits George Lumas suddenly became a raving maniac and rushed about in the coach shrieking and threatening to kill everybody. He fought his brother and the train-men when they attempted to restrain him, and finally jumped from the coach when the train was moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. He was not injured much, however, though his leap made him tractable, and he interposed no opposition to parties who offered to accompany him back to the city, and so he was taken to jail. The brother James left the train at Milan, and not long after he, too, became crazy—raving and tearing around as did his brother. He was taken in charge by the Marshal.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This afternoon John Wade, a farmer living near Humboldt, this county, while driving a load of hay into the barn, struck a beam overhead and had both legs broken. His spine was also injured. He cannot recover.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—About thirty-five ministers and many delegates are expected here to attend the meetings of the Freeport Presbytery, the first session of which was held in the First Presbyterian Church here this evening. The opening sermon was preached tonight by the Rev. J. R. Sutherland of Rockford, who had for his subject the "Living Church." Tomorrow papers will be read on various subjects of importance to the religious world. These meetings will close Wednesday.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Benjamin Hyckle, a middle-aged machinist of this city, took seven drams of laudanum yesterday with suicidal intent and was found dying last night. Prompt medical aid finally revived him so that he may live. He is addicted to drink.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—C. L. Camp, a highly-respected and old citizen who died here a week ago, is found to have probably been a forger. It appears that his wife has considerable property, and he forged her name to commercial paper of the value of $3,500. In a suit brought to recover the above amount Mrs. Camp makes affidavit that her signature is a forgery and was unauthorized.

The Executive Board of the Illinois Christian Church Sunday-school met in this city today and elected the Rev. Jackson Jones of Marion, Ill., State Evangelist to labor jointly with the Rev. Knox B. Taylor of this city.

WISCONSIN—THE STATE CENSUS—A QUESTION OF SAVING LIVES.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The population tables of the new State census were completed today. The total population of the State is 1,563,930—a gain of 248,450 over 1880, or 21 per cent. The number of citizens subject to military duty is 287,650, and of Union veterans 29,784. Four counties report a loss from 1880—Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, the three latter being in the Third Congressional District.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.—A man who witnessed the drowning accident a few days ago by which half a dozen people lost their lives expresses the opinion that the great mistake made was the failure to put forth any efforts to resuscitate the people as soon as they were taken from the river. It is now asserted that there was a possibility of having restored to life some of the first who were raised to the surface had the proper measures been put forth as soon as possible. It is claimed that the first who were taken from the water had not been in long enough to put resuscitation out of the question, and it is even asserted that one of the victims breathed or gasped a little after having been removed to the bridge. Several parties were anxious to have measures taken to resuscitate the victims, but as no one felt competent to commence or to direct the work nothing was done.

Yesterday morning John Arns, aged 30, residing six miles north of this city, committed suicide. A short time ago deceased was committed to jail. While there he learned his wife had deserted him. Her action affected him, and this is supposed to be the cause of his suicide.

INDIANA—A FATAL BURNING.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Julia Leahy, aged 16 years, was so badly burned here today that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Her clothes took fire while she was working in her mother's kitchen. In a few seconds she was enveloped in flames. She rushed into the street with her garments blazing, and was only saved from sudden death by a young man tearing the clothes from her person.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Alta Miller, employed at the Hoosier Mills, while at work this morning had his coat caught in the machinery and before it could be stopped he was partly drawn in, his arm, shoulder, and breast being badly crushed. His injuries will result fatally.

A number of Indianapolis men hold some of the forged warrants that were issued by the defaulting Township Trustees of Daviess County. Thomas C. Day bought $16,000 worth. If the warrants are held to be legal obligations of the township by the courts it will nearly result in the financial ruin of many, for the total amount is believed to be nearly $300,000.

IOWA—AN INHUMAN FATHER.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 7.—A few evenings ago, while a social party was being held by some young people at a residence on Harrison street, an uninvited guest, who had two sons and a daughter participating in the festivities, entered the room, and without saying a word advanced to where his eldest son was standing and began to apply a horsewhip to him in a most brutal manner. After castigating the boy to his heart's content he turned upon the younger son, about 11 years of age, and proceeded to apply the lash to him in the same outrageous manner until his thirst for vengeance was satisfied. Fortunately for his daughter, she had stepped out of the house a few moments before, and her absence doubtless saved her from the same inhuman treatment.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Dubuque Board of Trade today the organization was merged into a jobbers' and manufacturers' union for mutual protection and the advancement of the manufacturing and jobbing interests of the city.

MINNESOTA.

OWATONNA, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The aurora borealis of Friday night was very brilliant, reminding all of the approach of winter.

The Commissioners for the State School for Indigent Children were in the city Saturday afternoon, accompanied by two eminent landscape gardeners, who proceeded to lay out the grounds preparatory to planting trees and laying out walks around the location for the main building and the cottages, to be built just west of the main building.

DAKOTA—A TERRIBLE DEATH.

WEBSTER, Dak., Sept. 7.—Peter Prunty, a young farmer of Andover, while working about a steam thrasher Saturday, was accidentally thrown against the swiftly-revolving cylinder. His body was terribly lacerated by the teeth, and he was then thrown a distance of about twenty feet, being picked up dead.

DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Leroy D. Thoman of the Civil-Service Commission arrived today and will hold an examination tomorrow. There are supposed to be about eight candidates who will appear before him.

CLEANING MIRRORS.

Mirrors should be cleaned with soft paper instead of cloth. This advice is not new, but may nevertheless prove useful, seeing that cloth is still often used, with its usual accompaniment of lint and trouble.

A household necessity—Lactart, 25 and 50 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city and suburbs we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

WEST DIVISION.

186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon; 491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1102 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV.; 453 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

43 NORTH STATE-ST.—Wekeman's Fruit and Flower Store.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Lake View Pharmacy.
286 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR RETURN OF A medium size brown spaniel, with small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Wave"; lost on Aug. 19th. Return to 4919 Lake-av.

LOST—A KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S BADGE IN form of a gold Maltese cross. Return to 267 Illinois-st. and get $10 reward.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF MY discharge papers from the 140th N. Y. S. Vols., lost Monday morning somewhere on State-st.; there were two of them; $5 will be paid for return of each. ROBERT J. LESTER, 169 and 171 Adams-st.

$20 REWARD—LOST SATURDAY AFTERnoon, near Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av., a check-book with $8 and valuable notices.

Return to B. EXNER, 484 Lincoln-av.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED AT ONCE ON furniture, pianos, etc., to remain in owner's possession, at lowest rates; fair dealing always; 2 to 12 months; strictly confidential; surely call before borrowing. J. D. SPEAR, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner Calhoun-place.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity at very low rates. 118 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; low rates; without publicity; fair dealings. 133 Clark-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—TEXAS SCRIP FOR 640 ACRES. Make me an offer. S 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — HANDSOMEST PANEL-TOP wagon in town. Cheap for cash. Address S 13, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHIcago real estate in sums to suit. Apply at The Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

THE PROMOTER OF A VALUABLE ENterprise owning concessions, etc., desires the cooperation of a gentleman who is able to introduce the same to capital; proceeds to be used in the extension of property. Strictest examination allowed before investment. To the right man a position of $3,500 per year will be given, but he must demonstrate by proper credentials that he is of good standing. Address BERTRAM CLARK, N 88, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED — LOAN OF $1,500 ON GOOD real estate; will give 8 per cent. Address S 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—$8,000 AT 6 PER CENT FOR five years to help put up a new business building on South Side; will pay all expenses but no commission. Address S 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR THREE YEARS AT 6 per cent and no commission on desirable improved city residence property. Address S 6, Tribune.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved real estate at current rates. HAMILTON & STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUTTER ROUTE, WARRANTED TO PAY $18 to $25 per week or no sale; rare chance for some one. S 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,000—AN ELEGANT DRUGstore corner on the South Side, east of State and north of Thirty-first-st.; rent only $45 per month; store 24x65; the stock is in every way a first and complete stock; business per year over $14,000; if you are looking for a first-class store and can say at least ½ cash down call and look at this; it is a first-class opportunity. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK OF HARDWARE at South Chicago. For particulars address P.-O. Box 424, South Chicago.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—20 FURNISHED rooms, with lease, paying well; two blocks of Board of Trade. Must sell. Inquire at Room 24, 173 La Salle-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 389 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN to work in store or office. Can bring reference. A. W. OHLSON, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK of 5 years' city experience; wishes to attend college; at present employed. S 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, with references, to do general office work. Address S 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL stenographer and typewriter. Address S 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant in office; receiving or bill clerk. Reference from pleasant employer. Address S 55, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A LINE OF GOODS to handle on commission in Oregon and Washington Territory. Address for ten days to W. & P., 2331 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO FLOUR REceivers and jobbers—As city or traveling salesman. My references for character and capability are unexceptionable, and I can bring with me the agencies of leading St. Louis and Michigan mills. Address S. T. MORRIS, 201 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as traveling salesman in the confectionery business; has an established trade through New England. S 31, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening. Would prefer a place in one of the suburbs on the Milwaukee Division of Northwestern Railway. Address JOHN BENNETT, Winnetka, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH MAN to take care of horses and make himself useful about the house. Address S 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENced coachman, city or country. S 51, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN AND to take care of steam and hot air heaters. Can give good recommend. Call or address J. KELLER, 1314 State-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE or insurance office by a thoroughly experienced real-estate man who speaks two languages. Address S 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as butler or valet; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches. Best references. S 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND COOK in hotel, restaurant, or family by experienced Swedish girl. Apply at 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY to do general housework; well experienced; good wages required. Call for three days at 443 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS to do laundry and second work; West Side preferred. Best references. S 39, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls in American family. Call at 51 Hobbie-st., between Larrabee and Crosby.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL late from the old country to do general housework. Call at 22 Seymour-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family; home more an object than wages. Call at 1735 Wentworth-av., northeast corner of Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person to cook, wash, and iron, in private family or a boarding-house. Call at 332 Twenty-seventh-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN girl; second work; private family. 4038 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED woman to cook in boarding-house or restaurant. 3111 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 1433 Wrightwood-av., Lake View.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced dressmaker; cuts and fits from the French system, or will cut and baste in families. Call at Hotel Boulevard.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKing in families; $1.25 a day; Taylor system. S 85, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER for gentleman by widow; competent, amiable, and cultured; city or country. References exchanged. Address S 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN as housekeeper with elderly couple. A good home more object than high wages. Address B A 6, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS Domestics at Scott's Registry, 2118 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT Swedish and German girls. Apply to Mrs. HENDKA, 35 East Pearson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Swedish female help supplied at Mrs. PRICE'S, 427 East Division-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DESIGNER for a wholesale clothing business. Address R. & W., Palmer House.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH ONE OR two years' experience; must speak German. Apply at 420 North Ashland-av.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house a young man of good education, 18 to 20 years old; good penman; one who lives with parents preferred. Address S 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST. Reference required. Chicago Drug & Chemical Company.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION CLERK. GIVE qualifications, references, etc. Address S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED — A CLERK FOR GENERAL store in country town about 80 miles from Chicago. One with experience and who can speak German preferred. Address, stating reference and salary expected, S 95, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A DRYgoods store in the country; must know how to dress windows, decorate, and print price tickets. References required. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock at F. SIEGEL & BROTHERS', 132 Market-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—GOOD SEWING-MACHINE OPerator and salesman; state experience, age, and salary wanted. Address S 92, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY BY WHOLESALE grocery house. One who lives with parents and has good reference; which must be given with application or no notice will be taken. Address O C 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY WITH SOME EXPERIence in drug business. 2401 Indiana-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS lithographic engravers on landscape photographic views along the Hudson River; size 8x10 inch plates. Only first-class men who can guarantee their work need answer this. Contract work. Address S 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—GRANITE-CUTTERS. APPLY at Room 82, 175 Dearborn-st., or at quarries, Graniteville, Iron County, Mo. Steady work guaranteed.

WANTED—WOOD-CARVER. V. DLOUHY, 651 and 653 South Throop-st.

WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER. 187 and 189 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTter well posted in manufacturing clothing for wholesale; a good position for the right man. Address S 94, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A new and easy money-making occupation; $3 samples best selling invention of the age sent free to those who mean business; experience unnecessary; our plan saves talking; write for papers; no postals. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO OCCUPY rooms in a flat building and do the janitors' work. Address S 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS BUTler in a small private family; must understand running a furnace and be willing to make himself generally useful. Give reference and salary expected. Address S 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISing solicitor, with references. S 91, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO DO the work for a private family of five persons. 1623 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL WHO CAN DO the work for small genteel family. Must be able to cook decently; wages $4 or $4.50, according to merit. 253 Rush-st., between Chestnut and Delaware.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in American family; German preferred. 731½ Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—SMART, NEAT GIRL TO HELP take care of a baby 2 years old and assist in second work. 227 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress in private family. Call at 1042 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at Woodlawn Park (Sixty-third-st.); American family; good wages. Call at No. 4 East Lake-st. today (Tuesday afternoon) at 4 o'clock.

WANTED—NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in family of eight. 1042 Harrison-st., opposite Irving-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework who can cook. 282 Bissell-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE other need apply; wages $5. 4805 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 340 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl. Call at 346 Dearborn-av. Tuesday between 10 and 12.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 3314 Calumet-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED — WAIST FINISHERS AND skirtmakers, also professional basters. $9 for experienced hands. 770 State-st., Room 8.

NURSES.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 15 years old to assist in the care of a little child nearly 5 years old. Apply with reference at No. 10 Tower-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK and suit saleslady. Apply to HANSON BROS., 109 West Madison-st., after 7 p. m.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LAdy, a good penman, to do general office work. GEO. SHERWOOD & CO., 307 and 309 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED houses, suitable for renting rooms; also one 7-room and one 4-room flat; will take monthly payments. Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, 288 Wabash.

TO RENT—3450 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; $65. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1.—THE 2-STORY and basement 9-room house at No. 2728 Prairie-av., contains three chambers besides the girls' room; dining-room on first floor; handsome interior, and modern conveniences; high class neighborhood. Call at Room 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 10 AND 11 room bricks, 808 and 816 Oakwood-boulevard; D. and K. on first floor; also my home and fine grounds; all near steam and street cars. Owner, 3820 Vincennes.

TO RENT—183 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., FIVE-story and basement brown-stone; near Michigan-av.; good order. WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house with large side yard at 3013 Wabash-av., now undergoing thorough renovation. Will be ready for occupancy Sept. 20. Rent reasonable. Look rather to tenant than price. Must be responsible. Address OWNER, 3013 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3116, 3118, 3120 VERNON-AV., finished Sept. 15. 3149 South Park-av. Call or address F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL SIX-room flat in two-story stone-front on Groveland Park-av.; every convenience; very desirable; or will sell furniture with lease. Address S 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GEN. LOGAN'S RESIDENCE, 2119 Calumet-av., furnished or unfurnished, for one or more years; large grounds; brick barn. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 14 ROOMS, Third-av., near Polk-st. Inquire at 244 Wabash.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST MONROE AND ADAMS-sts., east of Ashland-av., elegant new 3-story and cellar houses; 11 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; all improvements, including bath, furnace, and gas-fixtures; finished throughout in cherry. Hardwood mantels inlaid with tiles. These are the best houses in the West Division for rent today. Also 2-story and basement houses, with large grounds. Nos. 554 and 556 West Monroe-st. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER of Winchester-av., first-class new brick dwelling, 12 rooms, modern throughout and in perfect order; choice location; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 335 Warren-av.; $40 per month. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 61 Warren-av.; 12 rooms; can be divided; will be rented cheap. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 663 West Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, 47 WALnut-st., 9 rooms, in good condition, $20 per month to good tenant. CHAS. GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 8 AND 10 room new houses; all modern improvements, electric bells, iron sewerage, fine wooden mantels. Rent moderate. Address EDGAR MADDEN, 172 La Salle-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 82 Walton-place, furnished, $75; not furnished, $55. Call on premises. By A. L. CROCKER, 130 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE MAIN FLOOR AND BASEment of the elegant stone-front house 60 Lincoln-av. at reasonable rent to good tenant. Inquire of G. KNECHT, 171 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—THE FINE BRICK HOUSE 5001 Lake-av., corner of Fiftieth-st., 13 rooms, with good brick barn, 100 feet front on the lake shore, to rent from Nov. 1 for a term of years if desired. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN RIVERSIDE, 11 rooms, $30 per month; with furniture, $40. Inquire of MISS DITTO.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, the lower apartments in the elegant marble-front building; eight rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Rooms 19 and 20, S. E. corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FLAT IN NEW building northeast corner Wells-st. and Chicago-av.; 6 rooms on second story; rent $30 per month. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La-Salle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 6-ROOM FLAT, 197 Ontario-st.; also 7-room flat, 69 North State-st. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS ON North-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of lake and Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENT IN Mentone Building, Dearborn-av.; heated by steam; elevator runs day and night. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR 6-room flat, 261 Ohio-st.; range. Room 75, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS ON Rush-st., near Chicago-av and North Clark-st., from $30 to $40. A. F. SVEVENSON, 95 Clark, Room 11.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLATS ON Eighteenth-st., adjoining Michigan-boulevard; janitor, elevator, and telephone service; steam heating; street-cars at door. Apply at Room 43, Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS. 1802 WAbash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT NO. 678 West Madison-st.; 6 rooms and bath-room. Convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; baths; all conveniences; large parlor facing lake. 201 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY furnished apartment for gentlemen, centrally located, cheap. 13 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, en suite or single; every appointment, first-class; prices moderate. References required. 1623 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO A large back room; bath, hot and cold water, all modern improvements. 1912 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 3249 Forest-av.

TO RENT—1348 WABASH-AV., A NEATLY furnished alcove and large connecting chamber, second floor, together or separate.

TO RENT—1240 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEgant front parlor; first-class table board next door.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND PARLOR, nicely furnished; hot and cold bath; private family; rent reasonable. 154 Loomis-st., first flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; all modern conveniences. 680 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT REAR ROOM AT 43 South Morgan-st. to a gent, without board; bath, steam, independent side entrance. Call mornings.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences. 442 West Adams-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED LODGING OR housekeeping rooms. MRS. BROMWELL, 433 West Madison-st., second flat.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—71 PINE-ST., 2 HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to gentlemen; new furniture and carpets; near business centre.

TO RENT—159 DEARBORN-AV., LARGE alcove room, front parlor, other rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms. 16 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, in private family, for one or two gentlemen, without board, located near Union Club on Dearborn-av. Any one wishing superior accommodations please address L 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE in the new business centre, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; cheap to good tenant. J. F. KINGWILL, Agent, 103 South Water-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 11 South La Salle-st. Inquire of Price Baking Powder Co., 119 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement. Also store and basement 108 and 110 Franklin-st., 40x70 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH SIDE—NOS. 227 and 229 Jackson-st.; immediate possession. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—216½ EIGHTEENTH-ST.—STORE, with living-room in rear; $15. R. LANCASTER & SON, 173 La Salle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 171 East Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished light offices; vault, water, and elevator. Building kept in best manner. Rent very low. Apply at Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 FINE ROOMS IN THE SEARS Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st.; $25 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—6,000 FEET OR LESS AT NO. 300 Dearborn-st., with power, heat, and elevators. Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 38 AND 40 La Salle-st., large room or loft, 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT IN BUILDing northeast corner Wells-st. and Chicago-av.; also one smaller basement in same building. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BASEMENT, 57 and 59 North State-st. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL—FROM DEC. 15, 1885, the well-known and popular Brown's Hotel, situated in Galesburg, Ill., containing 50 rooms. For particulars inquire of GEO. W. BROWN or NORMAN ANTHONY.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE (North Side preferred) well furnished in all particulars, including crockery and table ware; lease to run from Nov. 1 or 15 or Dec. 1 to May 1. JAMES ALEXANDER KIRK. Address, care James S. Kirk & Co., North Side, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHed room or suite of 2 rooms on South Side, east of State-st. Address R 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURnished flat of 4 or 5 rooms for light housekeeping in southern section of city; private family preferred. References. Address S 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHed house; modern conveniences; south of Thirty-ninth-st. and east of Vincennes-av.; or flat, furnished or unfurnished. S 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURnished room for several weeks by an elderly quiet gent, in quiet, respectable, and central locality. Address, all particulars, S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE room, with or without board, in a strictly private family on the North Side, east of Clark-st.; state full particulars. Address S 10, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—RANGES AND PARLOR stoves, slightly damaged by water, at reduced prices. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 Wabash-av.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture and piano at No. 3607 Lake-av. on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE GRAPHIC RANGE HAS NO EQUAL; be sure to see it before buying any other. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, $2; GRAND Rapids furniture, easy weekly or monthly payments; cash prices, no interest charged; plush parlor suits, complete, $25; No. 7 cook, complete, $11.50; tapestry carpets, 50 cents; bedroom suits, 3 pieces, $16. See cuts in this paper, only one suit to each customer; open evenings. Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HAVING REMOVED TO MY new building, 346 and 348 Wabash-av., I offer a full line of both new and second-hand carriages, consisting of landaus, coupes, rockaways, top and open buggies, Surreys, road wagons, carts, etc., at half their value. All kinds of open and top delivery wagons, trucks, grocery and hotel wagons, both new and second hand. Harness of every description. Wagons and horses sold on monthly payments, or to let by the day or week. Money advanced. H. C. WALKER.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS DRAFT horses; will sell together or separate. Also several heavy grocers' spring trucks, a good coal-wagon, and several sets of heavy harness. Will sell any part cheap. Apply at 50 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS new buggy-harness, scarcely soiled; have no use for it. 1361 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HEAVY GRAY MARE, 9 years old; weighs about 1,200 pounds; from blooded stock; perfectly sound; very kind; a fast traveler; no faults; will work anywhere; she is a beauty. Price $450. Also a jump-seat buggy and harness for sale. Can be seen at John Holmes' livery stable, near corner East Division and State-sts. Apply to JOHN WEST, 715 Royal Insurance Co. Building.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTONISHING—MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRvoyant, appreciating the kindness shown her in Chicago, returns many thanks. She will remain at 232 West Washington-st. until Sept. 28, where she can be consulted on business, lawsuits, enemies, losses, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. The satisfaction expressed by all who have consulted her, and the fact that pay is refused if satisfaction is not given, is a sure guarantee that Madame Singhi not only excites wonder but baffles competition.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention, consultation on business, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love and marriage; ladies, special attention; MRS. FRANKS, 194 West Madison.

MRS. BROMWELL—SPIRITUAL AND BUSIness medium. 433 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DO NOT BUY A PIANO TILL YOU HAVE seen the new method of stringing and other improvements in the MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. None others have such purity and beauty of tone, or such great durability. The Mason & Hamlin Co., 149 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

SCHUMACHER GOLD-STRING, BEHNING, McCammon, and Brainard pianos; also a number of upright pianos, nearly new, at bargains. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES, BOTH FIRE AND BURGLAR, NEW and second-hand, at astonishingly low cash prices, among them two fine bank safes; also twelve sets of fine vault doors, taken from old City-Hall. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION AS TO the present whereabouts of Edward Macdonna (tailor) of Boston and Smith & Son, Chester, England, will be thankfully received by WALLACE JONES, Palmer House, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—$500—BOILER, ENGINE, PUMP, fixtures, etc.; entire outfit cost $2,400. Blakely Printing Company, 155 and 157 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS FOR 50 CENTS per 100. Apply at counting-room of this office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—LADY PIANIST AND VOCAList for saloon to go to Arizona; good salary; situation permanent. S 1, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST.—Three-story stone-front, 25-foot store, near Van Buren-st., 50 feet, 3-story brick stores, east front, near Harrison; 56 feet, east front, with cheap buildings, near Taylor-st.; 40 feet, west front, near Harmon-court, $25 per foot less than any other piece north of Twelfth-st.; 40 feet, west front, party walls on either side, near Peck-court; several large corners, two north of Thirty-first-st., and one south.

$40,000—Elegant stone-front stores and flats with 100-foot lot in a growing centre on South State-st.; rent $4,000.

$25,000—50-foot corner, with two good brick stores and flats; rent $3,000; West Side.

$26,000—An elegant stone-front store and flats, trade centre West Madison-st.

$9,000—New first-class pressed-brick store on State-st., near Thirty-fourth, well rented for 5 years.

$80,000—A new brick block of stores and flats in growing business centre; rented now for $10,800.

Also many other investments. We make a specialty of all business property. For particulars call. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CHOICE CORner lot and house.

Prairie-av., Large house, desirably located; will be sold on long time.

NORTH SIDE.

Indiana-st., 39x100 feet, south front, 120 feet east of Clark-st. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$17,000—2 NICE MODERN 10-room frame houses and lots 42x167 on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; will take $4,000 cash down, $5,500 in clear lots in city that will do to build on, balance can be run 5 years or be paid; it is the best chance you will ever have to get Michigan-av. property.

$10,000—This house ought to sell at once; an elegant all modern 15-room stone-front dwelling, stone steps and sidewalks, lot 20x140, south front on Washington-boulevard, ½ block east of Union Park; will rent easily at $100 per month; it is a bargain at $10,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IMPROVED BUSIness property, rented for $10,000 per year to one tenant, $125,000. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPerty our specialty. Our long acquaintance and familiarity with this class of property and its owners enable us to offer the best that can be bought, improved and unimproved. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call on J. P. WHITE & CO., 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — GOOD INVESTMENTS ON Third and Fourth-avs., Dearborn, State, North Clark, West Madison, West Lake, West Van Buren, West Twelfth, Halsted, and other streets, paying from 8 to 13 per cent on prices ranging from $5,000 to $50,000. J. P. WHITE & CO., 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, short distance west of the cable, one of the most desirable building lots in the city. It is so near the corner of Cottage Grove-av. that inevitably it will be business property in the near future. Meantime, residences, so constructed as to be readily changed to store fronts, will pay 15 to 20 per cent on the investment. This ground must be sold, and is offered, if taken at once, at $20 per foot under the market. Address E 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house near Eighteenth-st.; dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn; $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house near Twenty-sixth-st.; gas lighted by electricity; brick barn; $20,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

CALUMET-AV.—New modern house near Thirty-second-st., $12,500.

VERNON-AV.—New modern house corner Thirty-third-st., $10,000.

GROVELAND-AV.—New modern house corner Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 72X172, ON THIRTY-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., cheap for prompt sale. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—IN FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, West Side, south of Madison-st. and fifteen minutes' walk from Board of Trade; three-story flat building, well rented and easily pays 8 per cent net; part cash required only. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000 AND UPWARD—FOUR elegant West Side residences, Jackson-st., south front, near Loomis-st., lots 189 feet, superior plumbing, electric bells, stone sidewalks, hardwood finish, wood mantels, furnace, gas-fixtures, all modern conveniences, easy terms; best houses for the money in the city. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE WITH modern improvements, near Monroe and Western-av., by owner; $3,000. S 18, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT REAL-ESTATE sale!

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County I will sell on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the south door of the Cook County Court-House Building on Washington-st., between Clark and La Salle-sts., the following described valuable real estate at auction, to the highest bidder for all cash or terms one-third cash, balance in one or two years, at 6 per cent interest, payable annually:

NO. 64 NORTH CLARK-ST.,

being described as the 20 feet north and adjoining the south 30 feet of Lots numbered One (1) and Two (2) in Block Six (6) Wolcott's addition to Chicago, subject to short lease.

NO. 141 MICHIGAN-ST.,

west of and near Clark-st., being the west half of Lot Three (3) in Block Six (6) Wolcott's addition to Chicago, subject to a short lease.

NO. 401 LA SALLE-AV.

west front, between Goethe and Schiller-sts., being sub-lot Number Forty-five (45) in Sheldon's Subdivision of Lots 60 to 95 in Bronson's addition to Chicago, with well-built 2-story and basement brick house.

The La Salle-av. house will be open all day Thursday, Sept. 10, before the day of sale, for inspection. It has 14 rooms. Lot is 25x151 to 20-foot alley.

A deposit of 10 per cent on the sum bid will be required at the sale.

Sale must be closed within ten days after the abstract is delivered.

Complete abstracts furnished.

ROBERT C. GIVINS, Special Commissioner.

Appointed by the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Office of E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW 7-ROOM BRICK, large corner lot; modern improvements. Inquire of owner, 259 Webster-av.

FOR SALE—40X69 FEET ON NORTH STATE-st., near Illinois. We think it would pay to put up a couple of stores on this lot. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—31 FEET NORTH STATE-ST., southwest corner Cedar-st. Address H., P.-O. Box G.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., north of Harrison. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, $2,750—A NEW 2-story brick house, 50-foot lot. Washtenaw-av., near North. R. LANCASTER & SON, 173 La Salle-st., Room 24.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK LOTS, NEAR Cook County Normal School, just west of C. & R. I. depot.

50-foot lots on Sherman-st., opposite the parks, $1,000 each.

50-foot lots on Winter-st., $700 each.

50-foot lots on Emerald-st., $650 each.

25-foot lots on Halsted-st., $325 each.

These are the cheapest and best lots near Chicago. Have sidewalks, shade-trees, city water, etc. Title perfect; full abstract given. Terms on each lot, $25 cash and $10 per month, at 6 per cent interest. Agent in branch office on Sixty-eighth-st., near railroad, every afternoon and Sundays. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 39 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building-lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build without money down; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers; 20 cottages now building at $1,000 each; only $200 down and $15 monthly. HENRY LEAVITT, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — NEAR KENWOOD — NEW pressed brick front house, with stone trimmings, reception hall, parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, very complete, possession Nov. 15; $6,000. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 22, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$600—FIVE AND ONE-HALF acres, only twelve miles from Court-House, on Milwaukee-av. It is a beautiful block of ground, nicely fenced and in pasture. Will make a first-class garden or poultry farm. You will not find another chance like this for a garden; only two miles from Norwood Park, N. W. R. R. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED, SUCCESSful summer-resort, The Oakwood, Green Lake, Wis. Possession given at once. Apply to DAVID GREENWAY, retiring proprietor, Dartford, Wis. References: Mr. James W. Scott, Chicago Herald; Mr. F. W. Rice, Hotel Reporter; H. J. Bohn, Hotel World.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE 9-ROOM BRICK houses corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av.; all modern conveniences; bath, hot and cold water; gas; furnace or steam heat; perfect sewerage; slate mansard roof; hollow tile division walls; hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Buy or rent: if former, can pay in monthly installments; if latter, can have low rent to May 1. Madison Park Station, on Illinois Central, one block off; trains every 15 minutes; time, 25 minutes; fare, 6 cents. Inquire at property, 5121 Lake-av., of L. B. CURRY, or of H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FEW CHOICE lots near Desplaines depot; perfect title; owner going to Europe. S 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

FOR SALE—50 FEET IN WOODLAND Park, south front; will give 5 years' time on all of the purchase money, and loan the buyer $4,000 towards building. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2.75 PER ACRE, 20 SECTIONS of elegant rich prairie farm lands, alternate sections, in Lincoln County, Nebraska, near North Platte in Platte River Valley; no better lands in the State for stock or grain; must sell the 20 sections in body—will not divide them; there is a $1.50 mortgage per acre at 6 per cent, ten years, or can be paid now; balance we want cash down; here is a chance seldom offered to get rich. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 840 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock as well as shade and shelter; balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 500 feet of the surface.

There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards, also six good wells and two spring creeks. Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886. Apply to T. EDE, Barrister, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—$8,000—65 ACRES. IF YOU are looking for a bargain here it is. The finest garden farm in Cook County, 20 miles from Chicago, 2 blocks from depot of Arlington Heights. Every acre under the highest state of cultivation. Good house, barns, and splendid vineyard. Call and see it. Must sell at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$600—FIVE AND ONE-HALF acres, only 12 miles from Court-House, on Milwaukee-av. It is a beautiful block of ground, nicely fenced and in pasture. Will make a first-class garden or poultry farm. You will not find another chance like this for a garden; only two miles from Norwood Park, N. W. R. R. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE — WANTED — FIRST-CLASS business real estate in Chicago in exchange for $430,000 worth new assorted dry goods—a wholesale establishment complete. Address S 47, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPerty—Invalids wishing to go West notice this: A fine residence on Grand avenue and 5 vacant lots on Capitol Hill in Denver, Colorado, valued at $18,000, to exchange for improved or unimproved lots here; also a house and lot worth $3,000 in Denver to exchange for house and lot here; will pay considerable cash difference. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

5 PARK ROW (MICHIGAN-AV.)—LARGE and small comfortably furnished rooms, with board.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGton—Board and room $7 a week. Location down-town and strictly first-class. Ogden House.

319 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—ELEgantly furnished rooms, with first-class board; moderate prices.

481 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME ALcove room, furnished or unfurnished, with excellent table; room for 2 gentlemen.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS, WITH first-class board.

2125 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURnished front alcove and other rooms, with board.

2256 WABASH-AV.—TWO ELEGANTLY furnished front alcove rooms, with superior board at moderate prices.

3619 LAKE-AV. — FIRST-CLASS DAY-board; terms reasonable.

3619 LAKE-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms—One nice large alcove room and two hall rooms, overlooking lake, with board; terms reasonable.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board and all conveniences.

88 AND 90 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms with first-class board. New management.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; also single room; day board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED SOUTH front and back room, with board; all conveniences.

296 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, nicely furnished with good table board.

248 EAST OHIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front alcove, also double room.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ROOM SUITABLE for two with board; home comforts. With references.

HOTELS.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen central to business; cheaper than hotel. 13 East Van Buren-st.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st. Rooms $1 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OAK AND CLARK-sts.—Very desirable alcove room, with board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 73 and 75 Adams-st., bet. State and Dearborn-sts. Don't pay high prices; elegant rooms 50c to $1 a day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife in a strictly private family; North Side, between Huron and Goethe-sts. References exchanged. S 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF FOUR NEAR Oakland School; two rooms required. Address S 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ALCOVE ROOM IN PRIVATE family by a lady. Permanent. Reference. S 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO SISTERS EMPLOYED during the day in a private family on South Side, between Twelfth and Thirty-first-sts., Wabash-av. and the lake; will pay $4 to $4.50. First-class references. S 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH A PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife; must be refined people and table superior; will pay well, but only in a strictly private family. Address L 37, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART.

New location, 34 Monroe-st.

Fall term opens Sept. 14th. Applicants registered every day from 9 to 6 o'clock. Every branch of instrumental and vocal music taught in the most thorough and artistic manner. Circulars sent on application.

CLARENCE EDDY, General Director.
SARA HERSHEY EDDY, Vocal Director.

KENSINGTON PAINTING LESSONS GIVEN every Monday and Thursday evening at [illegible] st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 43 SOUTH SHELdon-st., prepares students for college, the scientific schools, and the naval and military academies. Reopens Sept. 15. Only 25 pupils received. JOHN M. BELL, B. A., Principal.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING by experienced accountant; individual instruction, day or evening. Excellent references; moderate terms. W. C. BAINE, 250 Elm-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Advanced phrase-writing taught as a specialty. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A SELECT SCHOOL near Chicago will receive two boys under 14 into her family for special care and instruction; terms, $400 per annum. Address PRINCIPAL, care of Lord & Thomas.

WABASH SEMINARY, 420 WABASH-AV., for young ladies and children. Will open its annual session Monday, Sept. 7, 1885. MADAME EMMA F. AGNEW, Principal, a regular graduate, 18 years teacher and principal in public schools. Kindergarten annexed.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR GEM Ladies' Companion; just the thing for ladies; sample and particulars by mail, 25 cents. C. M. LININGTON, 200 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GEN. GRANT'S MEmoirs; extra terms to agents; no territorial limits. For inside track address APPOMATTOX, Box 88, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GENERAL REAL estate business. A good man will find this a fine chance. S 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKINFORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BUGS, ROACHES, ETC., EXTERMINATED by contract and guaranteed. For sale by A. OAKLEY & CO., 112 East Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement. Reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 655 West Madison.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, electro-thermal, compound vapor, sea-water, plain and medicated baths; professional operators. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

QUIET AND STRICTLY PRIVATE HOME for ladies during confinement at 533 West Indiana-st. Office hours: 7 to 8 and 7 to 9 p. m. MRS. J. W. RICHEE, Midwife.

TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS—A GENTLEman who understands the real estate business in all its details wants employment by a reputable firm in this city. Can furnish highest testimonials as to character and ability and give any bond required. He knows the business in all departments and will render service that will be appreciated. Address, interview, S 58, Tribune office.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CUP—

This magnificent trophy, won by Mr. Booth in the Gentlemen's Race at Washington Park on last Saturday, is now on exhibition at J. H. Fenton's Turf Goods Emporium, 311 and 313 State-st.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,
No. 1 Board of Trade,
Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants.

Branch Office, 39 Monroe-st., Opposite Palmer House.
WM. C. LYON, Manager.
ALSO,
156 Fifth-av.
A. S. LOEWENTHAL, Manager.

Direct Wires to Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENTS.
We have constantly on hand a line of choice and selected County, City, School, and other Municipal Bonds, which we have purchased after a strict investigation by ourselves and also by able legal counsel. Investors can rely upon securing from us none but strictly first-class and safe investments. Lists furnished upon application. We have a large amount of funds to loan upon real estate in Indiana and Illinois upon the most favorable terms, in sums of $2,500 to $5,000.
N.W.HARRIS&CO.
115 & 117 Monroe-st., Montauk Block, adj. First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

$5,000 and Upwards to Loan
At 5 Per Cent
ON DWELLINGS OR BUSINESS PROPERTY.
HAMILTON & STANLEY,
96 Washington-st.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
G. H. GALE,
169 Jackson-st., Room 604.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and week ago were:

	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
New York	$86,370,414	$79,973,509
Boston	.........*	9,482,448
Chicago	8,255,000	6,947,000
Philadelphia	6,965,457	5,354,081
St. Louis	2,923,825	2,482,472
Baltimore	1,753,200	1,617,468
San Francisco	1,962,404	1,802,542
New Orleans	698,318	436,534

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, 40c discount.
St. Louis, par.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, par.

There was no feeling of special interest in the money market yesterday. No advance has been made in the rates, but lenders are indisposed to make any concessions, and it is evident that a slight increase in the demand would put them up. The position of lenders in New York has been strengthened lately, and the tendencies that have developed there in the last few weeks cannot continue long without having an effect here. There was a fair demand from the country for currency yesterday, though the orders were generally for small amounts. Eastern bills were strong at 40c discount. Foreign exchange was steady at the following rates:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	482½	485½
Bankers' actual	482½	484½
Commercial sterling	481 @481¼	482¾@483¼
Bankers' francs	521¼	517½
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	94⅞	95½
Commercial marks	94¼	94⅞

Securities were very dull. Among the sales over the counter were $12,500 United States 4s at 123¼, $10,000 at 123, $3,000 United States 4½s at 112⅛, and $2,000 Iowa Division 4s at 96.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

†Chi. Trust & Sv's B'k	125	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	99¼
Commercial Nat'l B'k	120	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	100¼
Continental Nat'l B'k	120	Cook County 7s, 1889	110
Ill. Trust & Sav'gs B'k	245	Cook County 7s, 1892	116¼
Mer. Loan & Trust Co	201	Cook County 5s, 1899	107½
Met. National Bank	135	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¼
†Nat'l B'k of America	140	Cook County 4½s, 1905	103
Nat'l Bank of Illinois	142½	N.C.C.Ry.1st m.6s, 1900	113¼
U. St'k-Y'ds Nat'l B'k	220	N.C.C.Ry.5-20 6s new	107¾
Chicago City 7s, 1888	107	South Park 6s, 1899	108
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	W. D. Ry. C'n 5-20 6s	108
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111	West. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	106
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116¼	West Park 7s, 1890	108¼
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119½	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121	Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	9
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122¼	Chi. B'd of T. 10-50 5s	101
Chicago City 7s, 1897	124	Con.G.F.&L.Co.6s.1912	61
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	Chicago City Ry	250
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	101	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co	130
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103	Cons'rs Gas F. & L. Co	1¾
Chicago City 4s, 1904	103¼	Chicago Opera H. Co	105¼

Chicago did not profit much by the decline in stocks. A few houses were quite bearish during the hight of the bull campaign and watched the market closely for their opportunity to go short. They have had that opportunity in the last week or two, and it is probable that they have won something. But the great body of the speculators have been too timid to sell short, and most of those who did got in after there had been a considerable fall in prices. A good many attempts were made yesterday to "catch on," and the decline was so rapid that some money was made. The feeling was very bearish, and a further decline of several points is looked for.

The Lake Superior copper pool has just made one of its large deals, selling 6,000,000 lbs in the East at 11c a lb, to be delivered at the rate of 1,500,000 lbs a month.

As bearing on the question whether it is wise to circulate silver dollars in the form of certificates, the statement is made that in January, 1883, when the silver certificates outstanding were $68,000,000, the customs receipts of the Government were only about 15½ per cent in silver certificates; in January, 1885, when the certificates outstanding were nearly $115,000,000, the payments of customs in such certificates were over 40½ per cent; but now that the issue of these certificates is discouraged the customs receipts in that form have greatly fallen off, being a little over 13 per cent in August.

New York *Financial Chronicle*: "One fact is certain, and that is that the demand for money is increasing. A clear proof that such is the case is afforded in the weekly changes in the loans of our clearing-house banks. Last Saturday they were reported a little over 320,000,000; the last of May they were 293,000,000; the last of June 303,000,000, and the first of August 306,000,000. In the latter month, therefore, the item increased for the four weeks ending with the 29th, about 14,000,000, or an average of 3,500,000 a week. Besides this, the Treasury Department is every month taking more or less money out of the market, since the monetary situation requires the retaining by the Government of the surplus revenue instead of using it to redeem bonds. Then there is also the requirement to move the crops, which it is difficult to measure. On this point the latest advices state that money is getting in better demand at Chicago and at all Southern cities, and the latter especially are beginning to draw on this centre. As the cotton crop is large that inquiry ought to make a considerable impression on our surplus reserves."

"The wealth of the Southern States," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "has increased 41 per cent in five years, while the population has grown only from 15 to 20 per cent. This section is each year and day accumulating money and growing richer. The increase in manufactures, mining, and similar new industries these last five eventful years has not affected Southern agricultural supremacy, has not been at the expense of its crops, but quite to the contrary. We raise more than ever—more cotton, corn, wheat, oats, etc., and we raise them at less cost, and, consequently, at greater profit."

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé applied to the Stock Exchange to list 4,800 bonds dated June 1, 1885, payable Oct. 1, 1923, interest 6 per cent, on 600 miles of road built at $8,000 per mile. Two thousand one hundred and fourteen bonds have already been sold. Vanderbilt, Twombley, Hostetter, and Carnegie have been summoned in the Attorney-General's suit against the South Pennsylvania, which begins at Harrisburg Wednesday. No representative of the Brice interest appears in the syndicate formed to take a large block of East Tennessee securities. Conservative bankers regard this operation as a sign of the growing boldness of capital. A considerable number of loans on East Tennessee securities have been taken up lately. Holders of $6,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds in London, of $3,000,000 in Amsterdam, and of $1,500,000 in this country have deposited their assents to the reorganization scheme of the Denver & Rio Grande. This constitutes a majority. A majority of the general mortgage bonds in Amsterdam have also been placed at the committee's disposal. Arrangements for the receipt of securities under the reorganization plan are perfecting. The decline in Jersey Central stock, it is believed, is in some measure due to a revival of a report that the bondholders will again attempt to foreclose the road. It is said that President Little's mission abroad to see Garrett and Gorman on behalf of the road has not been productive of success, although this lacks confirmation. Should the reorganization scheme of the Reading be pushed, its payments to Jersey Central would stop for some months, and the effect would be that the Jersey Central would default on all payments.

The iron trade in the East maintains its activity, and the movement in the West is larger. Prices have a higher tendency. The feature is the heavy demand for pig-iron. There is a good demand for manufactured iron, but not so good as for pig. Inquiries are in the market for about 100,000 tons of steel rails. Sales were made today at $30.50 per ton. Print cloths were quiet today, but prices were steady on the basis of ¾c less ⅛ per cent for best extra 64x64s, ¾c less 1 per cent for standard 64x64s, and 2⅝c for 56x60s.

At Fall River the business last week was as follows: Production, 120,000 pieces; sales, 165,000; stock on hand, 223,000, an increase in the stock since the last weekly returns of 20,000 pieces. Sales at Providence for the week were 33,000 pieces, leaving a stock of 381,000 pieces with Providence manufacturers and 285,000 with speculators. There is no check in the large movement of dry goods. Fewer wholesale buyers were present today, but country orders by mail and telegraph for seasonable goods were large. The tone of the market is very buoyant in most all lines.

Government bonds were dull and strong.

There were no sales of State bonds at the Exchange.

Railway bonds were only moderately active today, the total sales aggregating only $1,356,000, of which Erie 2s contributed $616,000.

The Chairman of the D., G. & R. Reorganization Committee announces that the committee now has a majority of the consolidated bonds deposited in London, Amsterdam, and this city, the amount deposited in London being about $6,000,000; in Amsterdam, between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; and in this city $1,500,000. A majority of the general mortgage bonds are deposited in Amsterdam at the disposal of the committee, and it is expected that a limit will soon be fixed by the committee for the receipt of securities from parties who desire to participate in the reorganization.

The developments of the last week, including the heavy break in freight rates, the bad showing of the companies reporting earnings for the last month, the demoralized condition of the coal trade, and the threatened fight between the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio, all proved too much for the bull operators in the stock market today. There was a small decline in the opening quotations this morning as compared with the final prices Saturday evening, which was followed by decided weakness in the whole list, but expressly in Jersey Central and the Grangers. With only slight reactions, the market continued moderately active and weak all day. The highest prices were generally at the opening, and in the cases of Union Pacific, Lackawanna, and Louisville & Nashville the lowest prices were made about 1 p. m. During the next hour there was a rally of ⅝ of 1 per cent, but in the last hour another break carried quotations down ⅝@1⅞ per cent. The final operations were accompanied by considerable feverishness and another effort to rally the market, but the market closed weak. The heaviest declines were made by the coal stocks, Delaware and Hudson being down 3⅜ per cent, Jersey Central 3, Lackawanna 2½. The Grangers and Pacific Mail were next in the decline, Northwestern losing 2, St. Paul 1¾, and Pacific Mail 2⅜. Union Pacific was comparatively steady, and closed ⅛ per cent higher than Saturday. Western Union and Missouri, Kansas & Texas are down ⅞ each, and Texas Pacific ¾. The Northern Pacific shows a loss of ⅞ for the common and 1⅛ for the preferred. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis is also 2½ lower. The total sales for the four hours of business foot up 297,800 shares, an increase over Saturday's business of five hours of 117,900 shares.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Sept. 7	Last Sept. 5
Alt. & Ter. H.	350	29½	29	29½	
Canada Southern	3,400	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	36
Central Pacific	1,400	37⅛	36¾	36¾	
Chicago & Alton	100	131	131	131	
C., B. & Q.	850	128¼	128	128¼	128¾
C., C., C. & I.	310	42¾	41½	42	44
Denver & Rio G.	500	11½	10¾	10¾	
Del. & Hudson	2,715	89½	85¾	85¾	89¼
D., L. & Western	50,960	100⅝	98	98	100¾
Erie	4,800	16½	16	16⅛	16½
Erie seconds		65⅛	65	65⅛	66
E. T. & Ga.	209	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
I. B. & Western	200	13	13	13	
Illinois Central	21	132	132	132	
Jersey Central	17,465	45	40¾	41	44
Kansas & Texas	4,525	23⅝	23	23	23⅞
Lake Shore	31,100	70¼	68¾	69¼	70⅛
Louisville & Nash	9,001	44⅜	43⅛	43⅜	44⅝
L., N. A. & C.		31½	31½	31½	30¾
Manhattan Con	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¾
Michigan Central	100	62	62	62	
Minn. & St. Louis	300	17	17	17	
Do pref	550	38¼	37	37	
Missouri Pacific	135	91	91	91	92
Mobile & Ohio	300	12	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
Morris & E	100	126	126	126	
New York Central	13,305	98⅛	97	97⅛	97¾
Northern Pacific	1,350	20¾	20	20	20⅞
Do pref	4,900	46⅞	45¾	45¾	46⅞
Northwestern	26,075	97⅞	95¾	95⅞	97⅞
Do pref	1,200	127¼	126¾	126¾	127¼
Ontario & Western	1,720	13	12¾	12¾	13
Oregon Transcon	4,760	19⅝	18¾	18¾	19¾
Pacific Mail	3,897	50⅜	48⅜	48⅜	50⅜
P. P.-C. Co.	100	126	126	126	
Peoria, D. & E.	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Reading	2,700	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜
Rich. & Dan.	100	70	70	70	70⅝
Rich. & Dan Term	200	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Rochester & Pitts	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Rock Island	305	118¼	118	118	118⅜
St. Paul	40,150	76⅜	74⅝	74⅝	76⅝
Do pref	400	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛	111⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	2,600	30¾	29⅝	29⅝	30½
Do pref	1,100	88¾	87¾	88	88⅝
St. Paul, M. & M.	500	100	99⅞	99⅞	100¼
Texas Pacific	2,955	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
Union Pacific	16,145	48⅜	47⅝	47⅞	48⅜
Wabash	920	7⅜	6⅞	7	7⅛
Do pref	1,100	14	12½	13¼	14¼
West Shore bonds		43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	42⅞
Western Union	15,725	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝	69⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	115
American	97	United States	54

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	103	St. P. & S. C. firsts	122
United States 4½s	112¼	Texas Pacific land g.	47¼
United States new 4s	123	Do Rio Grande	67
Pacific 6s of '95	128	Union Pacific firsts	115
Central Pacific firsts	113¼	Do land grant	107¼
Erie seconds	65	Do sinking fund	118
Lehigh & W. (ofd)	95		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	80	Tennessee 6s, new	46½
Missouri 6s	101½	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	116	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	43¼
Tennessee 6s, old	46¼	Do deferred	9

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	Cin&SlsgtCCC&L	110	2000	N Y C 1st c'p	134
3000	C&O1st—SB exp.	70	1000	N Y C & St L 1st	78¾
3000	C F & M 1st	113¼	10000	No P 1st coup	105¼
11000	D & R G 1st con	69¾	5000	NYNE&W n 2 cn	65¾
10000	E Tenn 5s	59¼	5000	do	65½
6000	do	58¾	50000	do	65¾
15000	E Tenn inc	18½	10000	do	65⅝
50000	do	18⅝	70000	do	65¾
5000	do	18½	20000	do	65¾
10000	do	18¼	20000	do	65⅝
4000	E T & H 1st	109	10000	do	65⅝
1000	Erie 7s con gold	122	10000	NYNE&W 1scf's	113
1000	do	121¼	2000	No Mo 1st	112
1000	do	122	3000	OCF&StPlstcs	105
1000	I B & W 1st	75	3000	O Transc 1st	78
10000	LNO&T Ry 1st	90	12000	do	78½
5000	L A & Mo R 1st	121¼	10000	Ogn Imp Co 1st	82½
10000	M&SP1st—L&D	102	1000	S P of Cal 1st	101¾
5000	M K & T gen 5s	71	3000	St L & I M 5s	79
5000	do	70¾	7000	do	79¼
14000	do	71	2000	StPM&M1sten 6s	112¾
10000	M K & T cons 7s	110¾	2000	St P M & M DaEx	116
2000	Mutual Un 6s	78	2000	St P M & M 2d	116¼
11000	N Y W S & B tr rect	43¾	10000	T P Rio (ex cp)	60¼
1000	do	44	9000	T Pac inc l g	47¼
12000	do (cash)	43¾	2000	T&NO1st—SabD	96
10000	do	43¾	2000	Wab g m 6s	40

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 4s coup 1907	123	75000	NYNE&W n2cns	65¾
3000	Am D & I 5s	84	10000	do (seller 3)	65¾
5000	C&NW 25 yr db 5s	101	82000	do	65⅝
10000	D & R G 1st con	69¼	10000	do (seller 3)	65¾
5000	do	69½	10000	do	65½
10000	do	69¼	40000	do	65½
20000	E Tenn inc	18	10000	do	65⅝
10000	E Tenn 5s	58	30000	do	65⅝
2000	G H & S A 1st	108	3000	N Y C Ex 5s (s 30)	106⅛
3000	L & W B inc	77	3000	S P of Mo 1st	104
6000	L&N NO&M	98	3000	St P & S C 1st	122
4000	M&SP1st—SMD	113¼	10000	T&W con convt	75¼
5000	M&SP1st—Tm 5s	94	3000	T P Rio ex cn	60
5000	M & St P cons	126	2000	do	60¼
3000	Met El 2d	105	10000	Un Pac 1st (s 3)	115⅛
10000	NYWS&B tr rect	43¾	10000	Va Mid inc	56

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	U S cur 6s '95	128	1000	N Y C & S L 1st	78¾
3000	B & O 5s	104¼	1000	do	78½
10000	C H V & T 1st	75	10000	N Y W S & B tstr	43¾
1000	C St P M & O con	113¼	5000	NYNE&W n2cn	65¾
10000	do	113¾	60000	do	65½
5000	D & H P D cp (s3)	132	10000	do (seller 3)	65¾
1000	do	132	10000	do	65⅝
10000	do	132	10000	do	65⅝
41000	E Tenn inc	18	5000	do	65½
5000	do (buyer 3)	18	10000	O Ry & Nav 1st	112
10000	do (e c)	18	3000	P D & E 1st	90
1000	H & T C 1-M1 ex	96	4000	R & D 6s	105¼
1000	L & N g m 6s	103	1000	do	105⅝
1000	L N A & C 1st (s3)	95¼	1000	SL&SF 2d B	98
12000	M & E 7s '71	125¼	3000	St L & I M 5s	78¾
10000	Met El 1st	113	5000	do	78¾
5000	Met El 2d	105	10000	Tex P Rio ex cp	59¾
4000	Mo Pac 1st c (s30)	102¼	10000	Tol P & W 1st	83
7000	do (seller 3)	102	1000	T&NO1st—SabD	95
5000	NJC1st on asecp	103¼	8000	Tol & W 2d	94
10000	N J C cnv asstd	105	5	Fourth Nat Bank	117
1000	N P 1st coup	105¼	50	U S Express	54½
10000	N Y Ele 1st	121			

New York, Sept. 7.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5; foreign exchange quiet at 483 for 60 days and 485 for demand.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS FIRST BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Bell Tel.	45	197	197½	197	197½
Mex. Telephone	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
Erie Telephone	10	28	28	28	28
Atchison	300	69¼	69¼	69	69
N. Y. & N. E.	100	23	23	22¾	22¾
Union Pacific	200	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
C., S. & C.	150	13	13	13	13
Eastern	100	52	52	52	52
Calumet & H. Mining	22	216	216	216	216
Osceola	25	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
Franklin Mining	50	8½	8½	8½	8½
Tamarack	3	68	68	68	68

SALES OF BONDS ON FIRST BOARD.

10000	Mexican 7s	39	1000	U P 8s	118¼
3000	N Y & N E 6s	108¼	1000	L R & H S 7s	109
3000	Ogn S L 6s	99¼			

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS SECOND BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	400	69	69¼	69	69¼
N. Y. & N. E.	500	23⅛	23⅛	23	23
Union Pacific	100	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
Pullman	50	125	125	125	125
Osceola	10	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾

SALES OF BONDS ON SECOND BOARD.

11000	C B & Q 4s	98¾	2000	O Ry & N 7s	101¾
10000	K C S & M 6s	101	5000	do	102
1000	M St P 6s Du Div	110¼	5000	Eastern 6s	122½

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—The money market continues without substantial changes. In this city call loans are about 3 per cent and good time paper 3½@5 per cent. The weekly bank statement shows an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in deposits and over $900,000 in loans. The clearings today were $6,965,457; balances, $1,229,096. The market closed weak:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	49⅞	50
Reading	8⅜	8½
Lehigh Valley	57	57½
North Pacific	19⅞	20
North Pacific preferred	45⅝	45¾
Lehigh Navigation	41⅞	42½
Buffalo, N. Y. & P	2⅜	2½
Jersey Central	41	41½
Oregon Transcontinental	18⅝	18¾
Reading general mortgage 6s	70½	70¾
St. Paul	74⅝	74¾
Hestonville	22	23
Philadelphia & Erie	19⅛	19¼
People's Passenger	23½	24

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was rather quiet, but firm; between banks none could be bought for less than par. The mercantile demand was fair. Quotations over the counter were as follows: New York exchange, buying at par; selling, par@$1.20.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—New York exchange was rated at par today. Clearings, $2,923,825; balances, $404,948.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Clearings, $1,906,244; exchange unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—Exchange—New York sight, at par. Bankers' sterling nominal.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 7—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 15-16 for money and 100 for the account. Erie, 16⅛; do seconds, 67⅝; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 31⅜; do seconds, 8⅛; Canadian Pacific, 46⅝; Illinois Central, 135; Mexican ordinary, 23⅛; St. Paul common, 78⅜; New York Central, 101; Pennsylvania, 52; Reading, 9. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £392,000; spirits of turpentine steady.

Calcutta linseed, 43 per quarter; linseed oil, £22 7s 6d per tun.

London, Sept. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the imports during the month of August decreased £650,000, as compared with those of August last year, and that the exports decreased £1,310,000, as compared with the corresponding month in 1884.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Three per cent rentes 81f 5c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 7.—Mining shares showed no features, with few sales in Caledonia; Black Hill, $1.80; Rappahannock, 7c; Leadville, 35c; Horn-Silver, $2.20; California & Virginia, $1.80. Petroleum was dull and featureless. The fluctuations were all within a range of ⅝c, the price opening at $1.01, and most of the transactions being made at a shade above that quotation. The highest was $1.01⅝, the lowest $1.00⅞; it closed at $1.01 bid. Sales, 2,789,000 brls.

Homestake	$17	Quicksilver	$5
Iron Silver	1.05	do preferred	26
Ontario	25	Sutro	16

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez M. Co. (new)	.50	Quincy	36¼
Calumet & H.	215	Osceola	12¾
Franklin	8		

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$.30	Mexican	$.90
Belcher	.90	Mount Diablo	2.75
Best & Belcher	1.87½	Navajo	.75
Bodie Consolidated	1.75	Ophir	1.25
Chollar	1.75	Potosi	.75
Cons. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Savage	2.75
Crown Point	1.12½	Sierra Nevada	1.50
Gould & Curry	1.25	Union Consolidated	.80
Hale & Norcross	6.00	Yellow Jack	2.12½

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and averaged firmer. The possibility of prolonged trouble between Germany and Spain was supposed to be the principal cause of the strength noted in wheat, and other things sympathized when there was no good reason to the contrary. Outside of this the floor was destitute of incident or news of importance, the day being about as tame as any that has been known in a long while on 'Change.

Provisions were firmer. There was very little life in the trade, but ribs were strong because understood to be held up by a leading house, with liberal shipments made for the express purpose of sustaining prices, and other product improved in company, all easing off when hogs were quoted 10c lower at the Stock-Yards. The falling back was marked by free offerings of ribs, Raymond selling one lot of 500,000 lbs to Clifton, and offering other lots of 100,000 lbs. Ribs sold 5c higher, at $6.00 for October, and receded to about $5.90 bid at the close, with a shade less for September. Pork sold 10c higher, at $8.92½ for October, and fell back to $8.80 bid at the close, with about 5c discount for this month and November. January pork was very quiet at $9.57½@9.60. Lard sold 5c higher, at $6.30 for October, and closed at $6.25 bid, with a shade less for this month, and November at about 5c discount. There was a fair shipping inquiry for lard and meats, but the sales on 'Change were only moderate in volume.

Flour was dull but steadier. There was a little inquiry for shipment to Canada and a light local trade. European business was inactive.

Wheat showed a decided change in tone, though not in active demand. Our receipts were larger and the British markets were called quiet, but the war-cloud in the Old World caused a little flurry of strength early, with Fleming-Boyden in the lead as buyers and Adams the principal seller. It fell back on the circulation of estimates that the visible supply would show an increase of about a million bushels, and improved when others figured it out as probable that the increase is a small one. Towards 1 o'clock there was further strength on the rumor of contracts to move out large quantities by rail, and it disappeared when that rumor was contradicted. The principal feature of the day's trading was the absence of outside orders, and very little local long wheat on sale. The later selling was mostly done by men who had bought earlier. The tone was very nervous throughout. October sold fully 1c higher, at 79⅜c, receded to 78⅝c bid, improved to 79⅛c, and closed at 78⅝c bid, with September at 1⅛@1⅝c discount, November at 2c premium, December at 4c premium, and May at 12c premium. Car-lots of No. 2 spring in store sold at 76⅜@77⅛c, the outside for receipts dated yesterday, and No. 3 sold at 67c.

Red winter wheat was quiet at 81½c for No. 2 and 77c for No. 3.

Corn was fairly active and easy, but not weak. It was strong early, especially for September, in sympathy with an upward tendency reported by Liverpool and renewed fears of damage by frost here. It was said that the growing corn has matured very little during the last fortnight, and that a great deal of it is open to killing by the cold. The market eased off with news from the West that corn has not been damaged, and that the crop as a whole is in good order, while the weather here turned warmer. It reacted on news of light receipts for today. Some parties expressed a conviction that it is dangerous to sell corn short now, as there are signs of a deal in it, while others said that the market is pretty well evened up, and that there are not enough shorts out to make a squeeze feasible. The demand for rail shipment was a good one, but the lake business was slow. October sold a shade higher, at 42½c, receded to 42c, improved to 42⅜, and closed at 42⅜c bid, with September at 1¾c premium, and November at 2¼c discount. The year sold at 37⅜@38⅛c, and January at 38⅜@39⅛c. Car-lots in store sold at 43⅜@44⅛c for No. 2, with 44@44⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 43⅛@43⅝c for No. 3, and 43c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 44⅛@45c for No. 2, with 44@44⅜c for No. 3, and 43@44⅛c for No. 4.

Oats were strong, September advancing ⅛c and the other futures ¼c, orders being on the market from the "shorts" to buy. Only a light volume of business was transacted. September opened at 25c, advanced to 25⅛c, and closed at 25⅛c bid. October ranged at 25@25⅛c, closing at 25c bid. November was nominally 25⅛c. May sold at 29@29⅛c, closing at 29c bid. In the regular market No. 2 cash sold at 24⅞@25c, the outside ⅛c above Saturday. The sample market was dull, but steady. The demand was not equal to the supply, especially of low grades, and some lots had to be carried over. The sales were at 22½@27c for No. 3; 25@29½c for No. 3 white; 25½@26½c for No. 2; 29½@30c for No. 2 white; and 31c for barley oats.

Rye was firm, and futures were inactive, 56c being bid for September, 57c for October, and 58c for November. Some transfers were made from September to October at 1c per bu premium. No. 2 in store sold at 56c, and No. 3 at 51½c, being ½c above the bidding price of Saturday. The sample market was steady. The offerings were moderate, with an adequate demand. Five cars of No. 3 sold to go to store at 51½c. The other sales were at 52@53½c for No. 3 free on board, and at 57@58c for No. 2 on track and free on board.

Barley was weak, choice, bright lots declining 1@2c and low grades 3@4c, owing mainly to large offerings and a falling off in the demand. No grade sold at 42c, No. 5 at 26@38c, No. 4 at 34@45c, No. 3 45@60c, and No. 2 at 69@70½c. Futures were neglected, and nominally 69@70c for No. 2 September, and 67@68c for October.

Millstuffs were very firm at the quotations, consequent on small offerings. The demand was fair. We quote winter-wheat bran at $11.75@12.00, choice spring-wheat bran at $11.50@12.00, and medium and fine at $11.50@11.75; coarse middlings were $13.00@14.00, medium $14.50@15.50, and fine $15.50@17.00.

The seed market was fairly active. Timothy continued firm, there being a good demand, with only moderate offerings. Prime seed sold at $1.68@1.70, while the range for poor to choice was at $1.35@1.72. The sales aggregated 3,100 bags. Futures advanced about 1c. September delivery sold at $1.65@1.65½, first half of September at $1.67, and October at $1.65. Flax was 1@1½c lower, by reason of larger offerings. No. 1 cash sold at $1.19@1.19½, and some choice Northern seed at $1.20½. Futures declined 1@2c. September sold early at $1.19½ and closed at $1.18¾ asked. October was offered at $1.18½. Clover was nominally $5.25@5.50 for fair to prime seed.

The volume of trading on the street markets was fair for fruit and vegetables. Other products were quiet except game, which was in good demand and higher. Eggs were unchanged, and poultry and potatoes weak. Peaches were very firm and sold well. A marked improvement was noted in groceries, country orders coming in quite freely. The firmness of the butter and cheese markets was maintained, especially the former, owing to the light supply of choice grades.

The dry-goods market was quite active, with a gradually increasing demand for clothing, millinery, and boots and shoes. With reference to woolen goods it is said that manufacturers are unable to fill the orders that are coming in under from three to five weeks owing to a limited production, and their agents are obliged to sell with this proviso. A greater activity among car-builders is giving a better tone to the market for pig-iron, and sales are being made more freely.

Alfonso and Bismarck were not directly represented on 'Change yesterday, but the bulls and bears were ranged on opposit sides much as they might have been if acting for those two parties.

A New York dispatch of yesterday said that Woerishoeffer had "thrown up the sponge" on the wheat deal, and was delivering out his holdings to those who had bought them last week. Who can say that the market is not about to justify his faith, now that he has ceased to hope?

Some good men in the trade express the opinion that our wheat has sold to England as low as it is likely to sell on this crop, as even if prices should go lower here the fact may be more than compensated by higher freight rates. Ocean rates were quoted stronger yesterday. Probably this was the reason why only a small export business was reported by New York. Some parties there noted a fair export inquiry, but said ocean room was scarce. It is possible that one vessel cargo was worked here, though the fact was not reported. The rumors of rail engagements lacked confirmation.

St. Louis is said to have a better demand for flour to go to the South and Southwest. About 350,000 bu of the Indiana wheat sold to St. Louis is said to be as yet undelivered. It is impossible to make other sales of Indiana wheat in that market, the present price being too low.

A membership in the Chicago Board of Trade sold yesterday for $2,925. This is a considerable improvement on the latest price noted last week. That sale is understood to have been made on the street.

New York parties in the wheat trade deny that there will be any lowering of standards in that city to accommodate the poorer crop of this year.

The following table shows the range of the day in the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
September	$8.80	$8.75 @ $8.87½	$8.75
October	8.85	8.80 @ 8.92½	8.80
November	8.85	8.77½@ 8.85	8.77½
January	9.57½	9.52½@ 9.60	9.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	6.25	6.25 @ 6.27½	6.25
October	6.25	6.25 @ 6.30	6.25
November	6.17½	6.20 @ 6.22½	6.20
January	....	6.25 @ 6.27½	6.25
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	5.95	5.90 @ 6.00	5.90
October	5.95	5.90 @ 6.00	5.90
November	....	5.30 @ 5.37½	5.30
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	76⅝	76⅝@ 77⅜	77⅛
October	78⅝	78⅝@ 79⅜	78⅝
November	80⅜	80⅜@ 81⅜	80⅝
May	90⅞	90⅞@ 91	90⅞
CORN.			
No. 2	44⅛	43⅞@ 44⅜	44
October	42⅜	42 @ 42⅝	42⅜
November	40⅜	39⅞@ 40⅜	40
May	38⅜	38⅜@ 39	38⅞
OATS.			
No. 2	24⅞	25 @ 25⅛	25⅛
October	24⅞	25 @ 25⅜	25
May	28⅞	29 @ 29⅛	29

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	$ 76	$ 77⅛	$ 79
No. 2 corn	55⅛	54⅜	46⅜
No. 2 oats	25⅞	25⅞	....
Pork	17.50	17.00	....
Lard	7.07½	7.07½	7.07½
Short ribs	9.85	9.70	....

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	8,125	7,379	15,398	14,787
Wheat, bu	57,978	143,340	61,029	146,807
Corn, bu	268,766	219,097	269,099	351,454
Oats, bu	162,447	191,934	126,730	144,572
Rye, bu	6,140	32,704	1,610	3,848
Barley, bu	38,054	41,148	7,164	8,997
Grass-seed, bu	531,283	453,760	479,060	653,536
Flaxseed, lbs	1,086,330	801,960	5,913,191	466,930
Broom-corn, lbs	41,460	....	28,475	13,417
Cured meats, lbs	129,020	149,410	2,398,255	1,712,724
Canned meats, cases	....	....	6,560	1,048
Dressed beef, lbs	192,000	....	1,582,937	385,291
Beef, tcs	....	....	102	46
Beef, brls	....	....	187	208
Pork, brls	....	....	2,536	1,537
Lard, lbs	220,920	138,800	1,818,455	353,785
Cheese, lbs	30,835	221,136	147,570	150,670
Butter, lbs	489,148	835,978	410,757	574,720
Live hogs, No.	9,124	4,072	5,211	2,084
Cattle, No	2,062	2,410	1,218	1,516
Sheep, No	1,615	698	....	....
Hides, lbs	133,133	199,165	360,645	298,670
Wool, lbs	133,393	217,467	132,678	187,890
Coal, tons	15,384	22,949	3,041	3,276
Lumber, m feet	8,880	10,361	4,025	2,833
Shingles, m No.	7,923	6,175	80	381
Salt, brls	2,480	7,535	3,760	4,009

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	11	7	22
Spring wheat	68	57	22	147
Corn	359	64	42	465
Oats	58	119	2	179
Rye	22	15	....	37
Barley	15	31	35	81
Totals	526	297	108	931

Also by canal, 26,900 bu corn. Total about 620,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,197 bu wheat, 293,671 bu corn, 76,476 bu oats, and 1,051 bu rye. The estimated receipts to be reported today are 195 cars wheat, 610 cars corn, and 235 cars oats.

Grain freights were very quiet. Rates were unchanged, at 1½c for corn and 1⅝c for wheat to Buffalo, and 5⅝c for corn and 6c for wheat through to New York. A charter was made to Buffalo for 34,000 bu rye at 1⅝c. Rail freights to New York were reported steady at 10c for flour, grain, and feed, and 12c for provisions.

The following were the receipts in this city of the articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 3,839,301 brls; wheat, 12,687,513 bu; corn, 43,904,981 bu; oats, 25,156,727 bu; rye, 1,123,245 bu; barley, 4,946,748 bu; flaxseed, 40,993,401 lbs; cured meats, 108,577,013 lbs; lard, 35,201,997 lbs; cheese, 25,042,725 lbs; butter, 63,424,390 lbs; cattle, No., 1,255,885; sheep, No., 637,723; hides, 44,332,852 lbs; wool, 36,274,159 lbs; coal, 2,292,287 tons; lumber, 1,067,890 m feet; shingles, 958,864 m; salt, 976,434 brls.

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	Sept. 5, 1885.	Aug. 29, 1885.	Aug. 22, 1885.	Sept. 6, 1884.
Wheat, bu	13,509,332	13,685,947	14,019,010	3,240,035
Corn, bu	902,540	1,191,733	1,250,702	1,302,012
Oats, bu	271,643	436,233	120,846	354,025
Rye, bu	145,313	115,781	93,309	194,277
Barley, bu	17,272	4,107	1,558	20,796
Total bu	14,846,100	15,433,801	15,488,425	5,111,145

These figures show an increase of [illegible] rye and 13,165 bu barley, and a decrease of 176,615 bu wheat, 289,193 bu corn, and 164,590 bu oats. Total decrease, 587,701 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Sept. 5, 1885.	Aug. 29, 1885.	Aug. 22, 1885.
Wheat, bu	43,284,381	43,140,144	42,583,922
Corn, bu	5,749,268	5,409,548	4,458,656
Oats, bu	4,326,537	3,861,080	3,098,130
Rye, bu	404,786	307,073	272,780
Barley, bu	152,915	114,707	113,839

These figures show an increase during last week of 144,237 bu wheat, 249,720 bu corn, 465,457 bu oats, 97,713 bu rye, and 38,208 bu barley.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 7.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 4.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 7.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 4.
Chicago	58,000	41,000	47,000	61,000	28,000	21,000
Milwaukee	18,000	12,000	10,000	3,000	6,000	5,000
Minneapolis	82,500	61,500	52,500	33,500	31,500	15,500
St. Louis	105,000	72,000	76,500	9,000	7,000	9,000
Duluth	77,000	69,000	55,000	187,000	3,000	45,000
Toledo	54,500	56,000	47,500	10,000	2,500	47,000
Detroit	69,500	60,000	50,000	....	60,500	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,000	10,000	16,500	9,500	13,000
Philadelphia	4,000	11,000	500	27,000	17,500	3,000
Baltimore	19,000	17,000	18,500	....	3,000	40,000
New York	128,000	58,500	170,500	82,000	24,000	125,500
Total	620,500	468,000	538,000	379,000	214,500	354,000

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Sept. 5, 1885.	Aug. 29, 1885.	Aug. 22, 1885.
Flour, brls	88,300	123,500	115,300
Wheat, bu	606,700	856,400	828,600
Corn, bu	502,400	526,200	581,500
Oats, bu	181,400	343,900	331,000
Rye, bu	1,000	9,000	....
Pork, brls	2,429	5,450	3,800
Lard, lbs	5,445,600	8,123,400	4,709,000
Bacon, lbs	3,833,400	9,643,100	5,684,700

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

SALES.

FLOUR—200 brls springs, 100 brls rye, and 1 car cornmeal on private terms. Total about 425 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—17 cars bran at $11.50@12.50; 5 cars middlings at $14.50@17.00.

WINTER WHEAT—4 cars at 81½c for No. 2 red; 5 cars at 77c for No. 3 red; 11 cars by sample at 60@84c for no grade red; 65c for No. 4 white; 70c for No. 4 red; 75c for No. 3 white; 79½c for No. 3 red; and 86½@88c for No. 2 red. Total equal to about 10,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—2 cars No. 2 fresh receipts at 76¾c, 12 cars at 76⅝c; 3 cars at 77c; 2 cars, receipts dated Sept. 7, which carry into October for ⅛c less storage, at 77⅛c; 1 car at 77⅜c; 3 cars at 77⅛c; 7 cars No. 3 at 67c; 90 cars by sample at 61@65c for No. 4, 68@79c for No. 3, and 75c for No. 2. Total equal to about 45,000 bu.

CORN—11 cars No. 2 and No. 2 white at 43⅜c, 65 cars at 43⅞c, 4,000 bu and 37 cars at 44c, 4 cars at 44⅛c, 10,000 bu and 48 cars No. 2 yellow at 44⅛c, 3,000 bu and 11 cars at 44⅜c, 2 cars No. 3 at 43⅛c, 5 cars at 43⅝c, 12 cars at 43⅛c, 3 cars at 43⅝c; 4 cars No. 4 at 43c; 125 cars by sample at 43@44½c for No. 4, 44@44⅞c for No. 3, 44¼@45½c for No. 3 yellow, 44½@44⅞c for No. 2, 45¼@45½c for No. 2 yellow, 44½c for No. 3 white, and 45c for No. 2 white. Total equal to about 200,000 bu.

OATS—1 car at 24⅞c for No. 2; 5 cars at 24⅞c, 5,000 bu at 25c; 183 cars by sample at 22½@27c for No. 3, 25@29½c for No. 3 white, 25⅛@27c for No. 2, 29½@30c for No. 2 white, and 31c for barley oats. Total equal to about 190,000 bu.

RYE—9 cars at 56c for No. 2; 1 car at 51½c for No. 3, 2 cars at 52c. To go to store—5 cars at 51½c for No. 3; 6 cars by sample at 52@53½c for No. 3, 57@58c for No. 2. Total equal to about 18,000 bu.

BARLEY—72 cars by sample at 42c for no grade; 26@38c for No. 5; 35@45c for No. 4; 45@60c for No. 3; 69@70½c for No. 2. Total equal to about 50,000 bu.

PORK—100 brls mess at $8.90; 200 brls clear back at $11.00; 75 brls butt on private terms.

LARD—500 tcs at $6.27½; 750 tcs at $6.27½.

MEATS—100 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms; 25 tcs do (20 lbs) at 8c; 25 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 4¾c, and 150 brls best hams on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was no change to note in this market, which was quite firm for fancy grades. The supply was limited. Low grades were scarcely inquired for. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do, good to choice, 17@18c; common, 13@15c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; do, choice, 14@15c; do, fair to good, 10@13c; common grades, 7@8c; inferior, 4@6c.

CHEESE—There was no falling-off in the firmness of this market, but the demand was scarcely as good as last week. The inquiry for export continues in abeyance. Poor grades were not wanted. We quote: Young America, full cream, 9¾@10c; full cream cheddar, 7¾@8c; flats, two in a box, 8@8½c; skimmed, choice, 5@5½c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c.

EGGS—Were unchanged at 14½c for job lots of strictly fresh Northern stocks and 15c in a small way. The receipts were light, but there was more than sufficient to meet the demand.

GAME—Was about 50c for nearly all varieties. Woodcock were very scarce, otherwise the supply was fair, with a good demand. We quote: Prairie chicken at $2.50 per doz for old and $3.75@4.25 for young. Mallard ducks at $1.50@2.75 and teal $1.50@2.00. Jack snipe, $1.50@1.75. Woodcock, $6.00@6.25; reed birds, 60c. Pigeons, $1.25@1.75. Venison saddles, 11@13c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—In fair local request, with a good shipping demand, especially for peaches. Prices were steady, with an advance of about 10c on peaches and a decline of $2.00 on watermelons. We quote: Choice Messina lemons at $6.00@6.50 per case; Rodi oranges, $5.00@5.50; bananas, 50c@$1.50; Michigan peaches, 50@85c, and Delaware peaches, $1.25@1.50 per basket and $1.75@2.00 per bu box; Illinois plums, 50@75c; cooking apples, 50c@$1.25; eating apples, $1.25@2.00 per brl; nutmeg melons, 25c@$1.00 per case from store; watermelons, $5.00@8.00 per 100; blackberries, $1.50@2.00 per case of 16 qts; pears, $3.50@5.00 per brl; Concord grapes, 6@7c per lb; California fruits—Bartlett and other pears, $2.00@2.50; plums, $1.25@1.75; German prunes, $2.00; peaches, $1.50@2.25; Muscat grapes, $3.50@4.00; oranges, $4.25.

GROCERIES—Coffee continued firm at the advance, but local sales were a little slow; the volume of country orders showed improvement. Sugars were strong, with a better demand and a promising outlook. Lower grades were scarce, the canning season drawing heavily upon them. The new crops of rice were beginning to sell well, but the market was weak. The Carolina crop is expected in about a month. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18½@24c; Maracaibo, 13½@15½c; Mexican, fair to good, 10⅜@12½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10¾@12½c; Rio, good to prime, 9⅝@10⅛c; do, common to fair, 8⅛@9⅛c steady. Sugar—patent cut loaf, 7⅜c; standard granulated, 7⅛c; standard A, 6⅝c; extra C, 6⅜c; yellow, 4⅞@5⅞c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6⅜c; Louisiana, 5⅛@6⅛c.

HAY—Was firm, with an advance of 50c in some instances for choice grades, owing to a good local and shipping inquiry. There were no low grades on the market, but heated and damaged hay was offered at $4.00@7.00. We quote: New No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00 on track; $12.00@12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@11.00; mixed, $8.00; Iowa upland, $9.00@10.00; Illinois upland, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $7.00@8.00; and No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 270 tons; shipments, 12 tons.

HIDES—Were steady and in moderate request. The receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted, 8½@9c; heavy cows, 8¼@8½c; calf, 8@15 lbs, 11@12c; No. 2 do, 10c; calf, 12@15 lbs, 10c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 green salted, 9c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horned-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were firm at former prices with a fair demand. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10⅝c; prime white, 9⅝c; 175° test, headlight, 12⅛c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9⅝c; Wisconsin test, water white, 10¼c; Michigan test, prime white, 10⅝c; Michigan test, water white, 12⅛c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 43c; linseed, boiled, 46c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 37½c; naphtha, 65°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 9½c; do, 87°, 14½c.

POTATOES—Southern Illinois stocks continue to come in freely, but for the lack of anything like a demand they were weak. The inquiry for home-grown was only moderate. Southern Illinois lots were quotably 30c per bu in car-lots, and 90c@$1.00 per brl in a jobbing way, and $1.10@1.15 from store. Home-grown sold at 50@60c per sack.

POULTRY—Was very dull, with an abundant supply. We quote: Hens 8c, roosters 5c, spring chickens 8c, turkeys 10@12c, spring ducks 9c@10c and $2.50@3.00 per doz, geese $6.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was firm. The sales were at $1.35@1.72 for poor to choice, with prime seed at $1.68@1.70. September delivery sold at $1.65@1.65½, first half of September at $1.67, and October at $1.65. Flax declined 1@1½c. No. 1 cash sold at $1.19@1.19½, and some choice Northern at $1.20½. September delivery sold early at $1.19½ and closed at $1.18¾ asked. October was offered at $1.18½. Clover was nominally $5.25@5.50 for fair to prime seed.

TALLOW—Steady, with a moderate inquiry. Grease continued dull and weak. We quote: City, 5@5¼c; No. 1 country, 4¾@5c; No. 2 do, 4¼@4½c; "A" white grease, 4¾@5c; "B" do, 4½c; yellow, 4¼@4½c; brown, 3¾@4c.

VEGETABLES—The local inquiry was fair with an abundant supply. There was, too, a good shipping demand, particularly for cabbage and sweet potatoes. Tomatoes were about 25c higher. We quote: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; onions, $2.00 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, 75@85c per bu; cabbage, $3.50@6.00 per 100; egg plants, 50c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 10@12c per doz; sweet potatoes, $2.75@4.50 per brl; Kalamazoo celery, 25@30c per doz.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods nominally $1.12.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 21c; extra firsts, 20c; extra dairy, 17c; extra firsts, 16c; packing stock, 7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddar, 7¾c; full cream flats, 8c; Young Americas, 9⅝c; part skim flats, 4c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 14½c; do September, 15½c; do buyer September, 17½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

RECEIPTS.

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 7	6,600	500	16,600	1,400
Monday, Aug. 31	8,464	891	19,979	3,414
Total last week	41,642	4,018	79,114	15,417
Total previous week	47,259	2,649	86,216	12,581
Corresponding week, 1884	34,973	2,494	52,379	7,375

SHIPMENTS.

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 7	1,700	....	7,000	....
Monday, Aug. 31	2,775	338	7,579	105
Total last week	16,718	2,620	40,388	3,050
Total previous week	14,609	2,070	35,011	1,302
Correspond'g week 1884	13,839	1,749	18,872	7,378

Receipts of live stock for last week at the undermentioned points were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	12,600	32,190	32,270
Kansas City	11,204	37,723	3,110
St. Louis	6,209	14,800	11,670

Combined receipts of live stock at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis last week amounted to 72,646 cattle, 163,932 hogs, and 64,404 sheep, against 79,916 cattle, 161,344 hogs, and 67,353 sheep the previous week. Arrivals at Chicago compared with the preceding week decreased 5,600 cattle and 7,102 hogs. New York increased 2,300 cattle and 6,400 hogs, and decreased 9,000 sheep. Kansas City decreased 1,000 cattle and increased 2,100 hogs. St. Louis decreased 1,800 cattle. Chicago prices were quite unsettled during the week, closing unchanged for desirable native cattle, 15@30c lower for Texans and Westerns, 10@20c lower for native butchers' stock and stock cattle, 50c per head lower for stock calves, about 15c higher for hogs, and generally steady for sheep. New York quoted good cattle higher, and Kansas City and St. Louis were more steadily held, owing to lighter supplies.

The *Drovers' Journal* special cablegram from Liverpool quotes the cattle market as being steady and firm. Best American steers, 14c per lb dressed weight.

Shipments from Chicago to seaboard markets last week were 8,158 cattle, 20,447 hogs, and 1,250 sheep, against 6,021 cattle, 23,229 hogs, and 885 sheep the previous week.

One year ago best native cattle sold up to $7.50, through Texas cattle as high as $4.50@5.00, best heavy hogs at $6.75, choice light at $6.55, and best mutton sheep at $4.25. During September, 1884, cattle fluctuated slightly, and hogs declined $1.00 per 100 lbs. New York and Michigan stock calves sold last September at [illegible] per head.

Chicago packers purchased about 37,000 hogs last week, which were distributed as follows:

Armour & Co.	13,736	W. Butcher Sons	351
R. D. & A. Fowler	10,987	W. Silberhorn & Co.	1,707
B. Warren & Co.	1,244	Underwood & Co.	2,351
Jones & Stiles	1,809		
Tobey & Booth	3,393	Total	36,989

CATTLE—Last week almost 42,000 cattle arrived, making 137,989 for the last three weeks, an average of about 46,000 per week. Trade during the last six days under review was active, and, while all desirable native grades commanded prices current one week ago, other qualities dropped 10@30c, with Texas and Far West cattle very weak, owing to continued heavy arrivals. About 22,000 through Texans and 10,000 Westerns numbered among the arrivals. The supply of native cattle was large, and while common and medium qualities were plentiful, good to fancy grades were scarce. Local dressed beef operators and buyers for seaboard markets purchased freely and considerable competition prevailed, especially for well-matured bullocks suitable for export purposes. Quite a good many cattle sold at $5.00@6.00, and occasionally sales were effected at $6.10@6.12½, with very few good enough to bring over $5.75, and the bulk of transactions below $5.40, down to $3.90@4.50 for inferior and coarse selections. Some exceptionally fine corn-fed Colorados sold at $5.75, and forty head of 1,190-lb Holstein cattle went at $5.75. Superior Dakota range cattle sold at $5.25, some Wyoming rangers as high as $4.85@4.90, some fine 1,270-lb Oregon cattle at $5.00, and Montana natives up to $4.40. On the other hand, however, native Western cattle sold as low as $3.25, wintered Texans down to $2.80, with prime lots as high as $3.90, and few good enough to bring over $3.50; some Nevada half-breeds sold at $3.10@3.60. Through Texans sold at $1.65@1.90 for bulls, $2.00@2.75 for cows, and $2.50@3.40 for steers, with some Texan calves at $6.50 per head. Very choice native cows sold at $3.65 and very inferior at $1.25, with few sales over $3.00. Stockers sold mostly below $3.25, and some well-bred feeding steers reached $4.10. New York dairy calves sold at $9.00@14.50 per head, with Indiana and Michigan stock at $6.50@12.50 per head.

Today's market was active and values ruled stronger. Texas and Western cattle advanced 10@15c, and native grades underwent little change. The New York market averaged lower, and cablegrams from Liverpool quoted a steady feeling at the recent sharp advance. Dressed-beef men and Eastern shippers paid as high as $6.00 for choice native cattle, and some 1,308-lb Dakota range cattle commanded $5. Poor to fair native shipping grades, $4.40@4.85, and good to choice offerings $5.10@5.75, with occasional bunches at $5.80@5.90. Some Utah cattle sold at $4.30, Wyoming natives at $3.70@4.25, Nebraska-Texans at $3.55, Texas cows at $2.35@2.90, steers at $2.60@3.40, and bulls down to $1.80. Native butcher stock, stockers, and feeders, and other grades of cattle sold fairly at quotations given below:

Extra prime beeves	$6.00@6.15
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.55@5.90
Good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.05@5.50
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.80
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs	3.80@4.40
Fair to choice cows	3.00@4.00
Inferior to medium cows	1.25@2.90
Poor to choice bulls	1.75@3.75
Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs	2.60@3.50
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.40@4.20
Grass-fed Texans	2.30@3.45
Northern wintered Texans	2.90@3.75
Northern range cattle	3.15@4.80
Milch cows, per head	25.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
66	1,499	$6.00	240 Colorado	1,260	$4.50
15	1,504	6.00	360 Dakota	1,208	5.00
15	1,422	5.90	187 Utah	1,175	4.30
60	1,458	5.87½	263 Wyoming	1,125	4.25
20	1,256	5.85	358 Wyoming	1,064	3.70
19	1,356	5.80	274 Wyoming	1,084	3.60
20	1,265	5.75	298 Wyoming	1,090	3.25
16	1,385	5.65	170 Wyoming	1,084	3.80
35	1,187	5.60	342 Neb.-Tex.	1,050	3.55
11	1,411	5.60	25 Texans	823	3.40
35	1,245	5.55	241 Texans	915	3.15
18	1,131	5.40	480 Texans	933	3.15
15	1,350	5.40	110 Texans	864	3.00
19	1,273	5.35	68 Texans	818	2.90
18	1,403	5.30	23 Texans	813	2.75
18	1,248	5.25	18 Texans	900	2.60
40	1,186	5.15	47 Tex cows	818	2.90
48	1,294	5.15	214 Tex. cows	800	2.85
15	1,360	5.12½	155 Tex. cows	779	2.70
18	1,178	5.00	153 Tex. cows	754	2.50
73	1,233	4.87½	24 Tex. cows	771	2.40
36	1,286	4.75	10 Tex. cows	749	2.35
17	1,227	4.60	58 Tex. bulls	828	1.75
18	1,176	4.55	327 Texans	658	2.35
22	1,142	4.40	14 cows	943	3.00
40 Colorado	1,135	4.20	53 cows	916	2.75
15	1,112	4.12½	33 cows	780	2.55
19 feeders	1,124	3.70	11 cows	825	1.75
20 Texas	601	2.90	26 stockers	757	3.00

HOGS—Actual receipts last week 79,114, against 52,379 the same week last year. Shipments last week footed up over 40,000, and Chicago packers slaughtered about 37,000, leaving 2,000 for city butchers. During the first half of last week prices declined 10@15c, but later the decline was more than regained, closing 10@15c above quotations current one week ago. The quality was poorer and generally unsatisfactory, owing to excessive offerings of "grassy" and thin rough stuff. Choice corn-fed grades were scarce and commanded a premium over ordinary stock. Boston shippers purchased 10,000 and New York dealers took 10,300. Almost 1,000 hogs were shipped to Toronto, Canada, and several hundred went to Cincinnati, O. Selected light sold during the week as high as $4.80, and prime heavy up to $4.65. Skips sold down to $3.25@3.50, and some sick pigs sold to a yard speculator as low as $2.25. Today's market was active at Saturday's closing prices, or at 5@10c decline from the opening quotations of that day. Some extra graded light sold to a Canadian packer at $4.75 and fancy heavy to Boston shippers at $4.60, which was above the market. Heavy packing and shipping sold at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice and $4.10@4.25 for poor to fair, with very rough lots at $3.95@4.05. Choice light bacon and Yorkers sold at $4.55@4.70 and common to good sorts at $4.10@4.50; poor to good grassers sold at $3.70@4.10 and skips at $3.25@3.60. The market closed slow, with quite a good many undesirable hogs unsold.

We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
103	169	$4.75	49	301	$4.35	78	182	$4.65
98	174	4.70	92	247	4.35	69	201	4.65
68	360	4.60	67	282	4.35	83	183	4.60
50	289	4.60	49	307	4.30	125	178	4.55
94	128	3.25	91	269	4.25	83	176	4.45
83	123	3.25	42	301	4.20	93	174	4.40
68	250	4.55	100	241	4.20	106	167	4.35
63	235	4.50	97	222	4.20	203	146	4.25
42	285	4.50	40	237	4.15	69	161	4.05
260	252	4.45	187	268	4.10	48	181	4.00
242	278	4.45	49	239	4.10	64	142	3.85
76	249	4.40	46	231	4.05	60	125	3.70
70	254	4.37½	24	269	4.00	27	143	3.40

SHEEP—Met with a good local and shipping demand throughout last week, and prices remained steady and unchanged. Fancy lambs sold at $5.00 per 100 lbs and inferior to choice at 75c@$4.25 per head. The best mutton sheep sold at $4.25, and less than 100 head ranged as high as $4.00. Inferior sheep sold as low as $1.60, and the bulk of fair to good ranged at $2.75@3.40. Fewer Texas and Western sheep numbered among the arrivals, and sales were made at $2.00@3.25. Today's trade was active, and prices advanced 5@10c, owing to smaller receipts. The quality was rather poor. Common to fair offerings changed hands at $2.50@3.62½, and lambs sold at $1.50 per head and $4.15 per 100 lbs. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	63	$4.15	102	93	$3.15	120	72	$3.00
23	96	3.62½	103	96	3.10	106	93	2.75
120	89	3.25	124	87	3.10	121	88	2.60
73	100	3.25	104	96	3.10	169	77	2.50
99	94	3.20	23	106	3.10	14*	......	1.50

*Lambs per head.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; consigned through, 71 cars; good demand, but at lower rates for medium grades; lighter grades steady; good to choice shipping, $5.70@5.75; fair to good native shipping steers, $5.00@5.50; poor to medium, $4.25@4.75; poor to good Texans slow at $3.25@3.60; cows and heifers, common to good, $2.75@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 11,000 head; consigned through, 9 cars; market heavy, dull, and lower; medium to good, $3.00@3.50; good to choice, $3.65@3.85; extra, $3.90@4.00. Lambs dull and drooping; Western, $3.50@4.75; Canada, $5.00@5.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; consigned through, 72 cars; market easier and slow; light grades 5@10c lower; good to choice Yorkers, $4.65@4.75; Michigans and stubble-fed do, $4.40@4.60; good butchers' grades, $4.60@4.70; grassy do, $4.40@4.50.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 18 car-loads for exportation, were 286 car-loads, making 11,170 for the week. A few good and prime steers were sold early in the morning at fair prices, but the large offering of common and ordinary native steers and of range cattle made a very dull market for all grades before the finish and forced prices downward fully 15c per 100 lbs. Poor to prime native steers sold at $4.25@6.20; extra do at $6.30@6.35; Colorado steers at $4.15@5.15, and Texas do at $3.70@4.25, mainly at $3.17½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 20,800 head, making 47,300 for the week. The market closed dull and weak at $2.50@4.25 for poor to good sheep and at $4.00@6.25 for common to choice lambs, with but few lambs sold above $5.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,150 head, making 33,430 for the week. There was a better feeling, and live hogs are quoted firm at $4.65@5.10 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,317; shipments, 1,858; shipping steers and Texans steady; good butchers' stuff 10c higher; exporters, $5.25@5.40; good to choice shipping, $4.90@5.20; common to medium, $4.50@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.30; cows, $2.40@3.30; grass Texas steers, $3.00@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,164; shipments, 3,127; good to choice 5c higher; others about steady; good to choice, $4.25@4.35; common to medium, at $4.00@4.20.

SHEEP—No receipts nor shipments; quiet; fair to good muttons, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 700 head; steady, with a good local demand; native shipping steers, $4.40@5.75; good butcher steers, $3.50@4.00; mixed butcher stock, $2.25@3.50; grass Texans, $2.60@3.75; Indian steers, $2.75@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,700; higher and strong; packing $4.00@4.45; Yorkers, $4.55@4.60; butchers', $4.70@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,100; steady with fair demand; common to medium, $2.20@2.75; good to choice muttons, $3.00@3.60; lambs, $2.50@4.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 7.—CATTLE—Dull, but prices were 15@25c better on good, with common unchanged; receipts, 2,480 head; shipments, 931.

HOGS—Active and firm; Philadelphias, $4.80@4.90; Yorkers, $4.70@4.80; grassers, $4.50@4.60; receipts, 9,500 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

SHEEP—Demoralized; very heavy run, but only a few selling at a shade lower than last week's prices; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7.—CATTLE—Market active, but prices ¼@½c off; best beeves $5.25@5.35; medium, $3.25@3.75; ordinary, $2.00@2.75; receipts, 3,551 head; sales 1,718 head.

SWINE—Fair supply and demand; receipts, 4,403 head; quotations, $5.00@6.75.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep and lambs were 5,154 head; sheep, $2.00@3.75; lambs, $3.00@3.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—CATTLE—Steady; common to best shipping grades, $3.50@6.00.

HOGS—Stronger; common to best grades, $3.90@4.60.

SHEEP—Common to good, $1.75@3.40; lambs, $3.10@4.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool, Sept. 7—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; poor demand; supply large; winter, 6s 8d@6s 11d; spring, 6s 8d@6s 11d; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn firm and in fair demand at 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s 6d. Beef, 72s.

TALLOW—27s.

CHEESE—Dull at 33s.

Liverpool, Sept. 7—3:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quotations are unchanged. Receipts of wheat from Atlantic ports, 25,900 qrs; Pacific ports, 14,000 qrs; all other ports, 72,000 qrs; receipts of American corn, 24,900 qrs.

Antwerp, Sept. 7.—PETROLEUM—Fine pale American, 18f 17½c paid and 19f sellers.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 5 7-16d; do Orleans, 5½d; sales, 8,000 bales; American, 6,200; speculation and export, 1,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but steady; the demand is poor and the supply large; red Western spring, 6s 8d@6s 11d per cental. Corn firm and in fair demand.

London, Sept. 6.—At the wool sales today 11,600 sales, chiefly Sydney and New Zealand were disposed of. The market was slow and irregular. At Saturday's sales Sydney scoured sold at 1s@1s 8d; Port Philip [illegible]; greasy, [illegible]; lambs' fleece, 1s 6d@1s 9d; Tasmanian, fleece, 9½d@1s 8½d. The week's sales included 300 bales for America.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 5.—COFFEE—Holiday in Rio; purchases for the United States, 90,000 bags; clearances, 96,000 bags.

Santos, Sept. 5.—COFFEE—Receipts for the week, 34,000 bags; purchases for the United States, [illegible]; stock, 210,000.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Wheat—Not much demand. Corn—Upward tendency, 4s 7d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 6d. Long clear sides, 30s 6d; short clear sides, 31s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s. Tallow, 27s. Cheese, 33s. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firmly held. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Country markets—English and French steady. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the week, 30,000@35,000 qrs. Weather in England—Heavy rain. PARIS—Flour and wheat steady.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Though without remarkable activity in the speculative lines, winter on the futures list was advanced for the day—through frequent changes—about ⅜@½c a bu, though leaving off tamely; Western accounts rather more stimulating. Cable advices as to markets were unsatisfactory, though some use was made of war talk to quicken purchases for covering purposes. And for prompt delivery winter attracted little attention and was irregular in prices, on graded red quoted up ½c a bu. Spring was advanced about ¾@1c a bu, though on a very moderate movement, partly for shipment. Sales: No. 2 red in elevator 89¾c, closing at 89¾c bid, delivered, afloat at 91⅛c; No. 2 red, steamer grade, 86¾c. No. 2 red futures: September 88⅞@89⅜c, closing at 89⅜c; November 92⅞@93⅜c, closing at 93⅛c; December 94⅛@95c, closing at 94⅝c; January 96⅛@96⅝c, closing at 96⅝c; March, $1.00¼; April, $1.01⅝; June, $1.03⅜@1.03⅝.

CORN—A moderately active movement reported for early delivery, in good part for export, with values showing for the day very slight changes, leaving off firmly; and in the futures line No. 2 on a restricted speculative business yielded slightly on September, October, and November, while gaining a shade on December; sales No. 2, afloat, of canal receipts, at 50⅜@50½c, closing at 50⅜c, and in elevator, 49⅞@50c; No. 2 white in elevator, 52c. No. 2 futures: September 49⅝@49⅞c, closing at 49⅝c; October 49⅝@50⅛c, closing at 50⅛c; November 49⅝@50⅛c, closing at 50⅛c; December 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48⅝c.

OATS—More interest was evinced in early deliveries, partly on export account, but prices were essentially unchanged, receivers meeting the requirements of buyers with promptness. And, in the future line, No. 2 exhibited a moderate degree of animation and gained ⅛@¼c a bu, partly as favored by the revival of the export inquiry. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, quoted nominal; No. 2 white, in elevator, 33⅞@34c, closing at 33⅞c. No. 2 futures: September 32⅝@32⅞c, closing at 32⅞c; October 32⅞@33⅛c, closing at 33⅛c; November 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅜c.

RYE—Heavy and in practical neglect. Prime State afloat at 64c and Western at 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products hardened a trifle, though without notable animation. Pork in less favor for early delivery; mess, $10.00@10.50 for inspected and $9.50@9.75 for uninspected; family mess, $10.75@11.25; clear backs, $11.00@13.50, as to brands, and extra prime, $9.00. Cut meats rather more sought after at about steady prices; pickled bellies, 5@6½c; pickled hams, in lots, at 11@11½c; smoked do, 12¼@12½c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@4⅞c; smoked shoulders, 5⅝@5¾c. Bacon lifeless and nominal here. Western steam lard rather more active for early delivery, with contract quoted up to $6.55@6.57½. Futures: September, $6.49, closing $6.50; October $6.53@6.54, closing $6.52; November, closing $6.49; December $6.48; January $6.53, closing $6.51.

BUTTER—Ruled steady; chiefly prime to fancy creameries, 18@24c.

CHEESE—Light demand, with best Eastern factory at 7⅜@8c.

TALLOW—In rather more favor and quoted firm at 5 1-16@5⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw fairly active and strong at 5¼@5⅜c for fair to good refining Muscovado; centrifugal chiefly at 6⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited a fair degree of animation in berth contracts, and in instances at a further advance, while in charters comparatively tame, though quoted steady. Of the contracts by the steam-packets on berth the most important were: Liverpool, spring wheat, 4d; cheese, local, 25@30s; butter and butterine, local, at 30s; provisions, local, 15@17s 6d ton; sugar, local, at 12s 9d@15s; tallow, 15s. London, corn, 4d; oats, afloat, 2s 7½d; cheese, local, 25s.

New York, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Easier; middling uplands, 10 1-16c; do Orleans, 10 3-16c. Sales, 413 bales. Futures closed: September, 9.65c; October, 9.50c; November, 9.48c; December, 9.51c; January, 9.57c; February, 9.67c; March, 9.77c; April, 9.88c; May, 9.98c; June, 10.08c; July, 10.16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,387 brls; exports, 10,136; dull and weak.

MALT—128,751 bu.

PEAS—14,863 bu.

HAY—Firm; fairly active.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio easier, 8¼c; options 5@10 points higher; very quiet; No. 7 Rio spot, 6.60c; sales, 8,500 bags; September, 6.70@6.75c; October, 6.75c; November, 6.80c; December, 6.80c; January, 6.85@6.90c; February, 6.95.

MOLASSES—Nominal; 50° test 17½c.

RICE—Steady and quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, $1.01⅛; crude, 7¼@7¾c; refined, 8⅜c.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 34½c.

EGGS—Stronger; good demand; receipts, 1,595 packages; Western, 17½c.

BUTTER—Quiet, but very firm.

CHEESE—Steady and quiet.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,387 brls; wheat, 129,050 bu; corn, 198,900 bu; oats, 232,750 bu; rye, 1,300 bu; barley, none.

EXPORTS—Flour, 12,250 brls; wheat, 82,154 bu; corn, 56,646 bu; oats, 20,300 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The opening today showed a marked improvement over Saturday's closing prices. The first sales were for October at 1c advance over last sales, December showing an improvement of ¾c, the former selling at 81½c, the latter at 85c. October shortly improved ¾c, October No. 1 Northern selling at 78¾c. Then values dropped off ⅝c, and afterwards advanced ⅝c on December and 1c on October. At the noon close the market was firm; cash, 81c; October, 81⅛c; December, 85⅛c for No. 1 hard; No. 1 Northern, October, 78⅛c. The afternoon session opened at 84⅝c December; cash at 81c closed firm; September, 81c; October, 81⅛c; December, 85c; and No. 1 Northern, October, 78c. Sales, 350,000 bu. Receipts, 77,122 bu; shipments, 137,781 bu. In store, 1,345,747 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and a shade higher; sample lots active; No. 1 hard, old, 81½c cash; October, 79½c; November, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½ cash, 74c October, 74½c November; No. 2 Northern offered at 72c, October or November.

FLOUR—Firmer; patents, $4.65@4.85; bakers', $3.65@3.85.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 92,400 bu; flour, 125 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,530 bu; flour, 18,025 brls.

IN STORE—Wheat, 2,978,305 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Dull; family at $3.90@4.15; fancy, $4.30@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 88c. Receipts, 9,800 bu; shipments, 8,600 bu. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 26@27c. Rye steady; No. 2, 58c. Barley stronger; extra No. 3 fall, 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $7.50@8.75. Lard firm at $6.20. Bulk meats firm, with a fair demand; shoulders, $3.62½; short ribs, $5.60. Bacon steady; shoulders, $4.25; short ribs, $6.60; short clear, $6.75.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.05@1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and firm; extra creamery, 24@25c; fancy dairy, 16@18c.

LINSEED-OIL—In fair demand at 42@43c.

SUGAR—Firm; hard refined, 7¼@7⅝c; New Orleans, 5@6c.

HOGS—Steady; common and light, $3.65@4.60; packing and butchers', $4.10@4.75. Receipts, 1,295 head; shipments, 132 head.

EGGS—Strong at 13@13½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; choice mild Ohio factory, 7½@8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 78c; October, 79c; November, 81c. Corn easier; No. 2, 44c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25c. Rye easy; No. 1, 56c. Barley tame; No. 2, 66c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, cash or September, $8.80; October, $8.85. Prime steam lard, cash or September, $6.22½; October, $6.27½.

BUTTER—Firm; dairy, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Steady; 7½@8c.

EGGS—Firm; 13½@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,888 brls; wheat, 18,120 bu; barley, 6,225 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 220 brls; wheat, 3,807 bu; barley, 1,725 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; quiet; No. 2, cash or September, 84⅛c; October, 85⅝c; November, 86⅛c; December, 87⅝c; No. 2 soft, 86c; do, October, 87⅛c; November, 88⅛c; May, 97⅛c. Corn dull; cash or September, 45c; October, 44⅛c; year, 38c bid; May, 39⅛c. Oats steady and unchanged; cash or September, 25⅛c bid; October, 26c bid; May, 31c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; steady; prime medium, cash, $5.50; October, $5.35; November, $5.35; mammoth, $5.45.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 84c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42c bid. Oats firm; mixed, 25½c bid.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10c.

GRAIN—Dull. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 92c; No. 2 red, 89c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 48c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 27c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Bacon—Clear rib sides, $6.50; clear sides, $6.87½; shoulders, $4.50. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, $6.00; clear sides, $6.40; shoulders, $4.00. Mess pork nominal, $10.00; hams, sugar-cured, $10.50@11.50. Lard—Choice leaf, $9.75.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7-12 m.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 86½c cash; 86¾c September; 87¾c October; 88¾c asked November; No. 1 white, 85½c cash; 83¼c September; 84c bid October; 89c November; No. 3 red 83¾c; receipts, 69,400 bu. Corn, 46½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 31c bid; No. 2, 29c cash and September.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet; Western super, $3.00@3.40; do extra, $3.50@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 89@89⅛c; September, 88⅞@89c; October, 89⅞@90c; November, 92@92⅛c; December, 93¼@93¾c. Corn—Western steady and dull; Western mixed spot, 49@49½c; September, 48½@48¾c; October, 48c; year, 44@44½c. Oats steady; Western white, 31@32c; do mixed, 28@29c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $11.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib sides, 7⅛c. Hams, 12½c. Lard, refined, 7⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 12@15c.

EGGS—Higher at 16½@17c.

SUGAR—Higher; A soft, 7c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.16@1.17.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 19,600 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,215 brls; wheat, none; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, none.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 7.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 43½@44½c. Oats active and firm; new No. 2 white, 28@29c; new No. 2 mixed, 25@25½c. Rye firm and steady; new No. 2, 55@55½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 33,515 bu; oats, 106,095 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 39,930 bu; oats, 118,190 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Unsettled and irregular, but generally higher; sold ¾@1c higher early, declined [illegible], recovered, and closed ¼c above Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 85¾c asked; October 87¼@88c, closing at 87⅛c; November 89¼@89⅞c, closing at 89⅝c asked. Corn easy and slow and ⅛@¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40@41¼c; October, 40⅛c; year, 34⅛c. Oats firmer but very dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 23@23½c; September, 23½c; year, 24⅛@24⅜c. Rye easy and more doing; 53@53½c.

LEAD—Dull; easier; chemical, $4.10; refined, offered at $4.15 without buyers.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Steady; $1.16.

HAY AND BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $1.90.

WOOL—Steady and firm.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Strong and meats higher. Pork, $9.25@9.75. Lard, $6.20@6.25. Bulk meats—Long clear, $5.75; short rib, $6.00; short clear, $6.30. Bacon—Long clear, $6.25@6.35; short rib, $6.50@6.60; short clear, $6.70@6.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 146,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; rye, 21,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat ⅛c lower. Corn steady. Oats firm.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; higher; cash, 63c bid, 65¼c asked; September, 64⅞c bid, 65½c asked; October, 67⅛c; November, 70⅛c. Corn quiet; cash nominal; September, [illegible]; 34½c asked; year, 27c. Oats nominal; September, [illegible].

Toledo, O., Sept. 7—11:50 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, easy; No. 2, cash and September, [illegible]; October, 85⅝c asked; November, [illegible].

asked; No. 2 soft, 86@86¾c; do October, 87c; November, 88¾c. Corn steady, quiet; cash and September, 45c; October, 44¼c bid; year, 38c bid; May, 39¾c bid. Oats quiet, firm; cash and September, 25¼c bid; October, 26c bid; May, 31c.

CLOVER—Firm, inactive; cash and September, $5.50; October, $5.30; November, $5.35.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Steady; St. Louis and Southern Illinois clear, $4.00@4.50; winter wheat patents, $4.75@5.25; Minnesota bakers', clear, $4.25@4.75; spring patents, $5.00@5.35. Rye flour dull at $3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 red, 87c; No. 2 red, September, 86¾@88¾c; October, 87¾@87¾c; November, 89@89¾c; December, 91¼@91¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 high mixed, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50@50¾c; steamer, 49¼@50c; No. 2 mixed September, October, and November, 49¼@49¾c; December, 45@47c. Oats—Spot a shade stronger; rejected white, 28¼@30c; No. 2 mixed, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32c; No. 2 white, 35c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, September, 32¾@33¼c; October, 32¾@32¾c; November, 32¾@33c; December, 33@34c.

BUTTER—Dull, but steady; 6@22c for poor to choice.

EGGS—Strong; Western extras, 18c.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active; Ohio flats, 7¾@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and steady. Beef—City family, $12.00@12.50. Pork—Mess, new, $10.50@11.00; family, $11.00@11.50. Lard steady; city refined, $7.25@7.50; do steam, $6.50@6.55.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; fancy, $4.40@4.50; extra fancy, $4.70; Minnesota patent process, $5.25; winter wheat patents, $5.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; corn in sacks, mixed, 54c; white, 53c. Oats steady; choice Western, in sacks, 32¾c; No. 2 Texas, in sacks, 32c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.15.

HAY—Steady and unchanged; prime, $16.00@17.00; choice, $18.00@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.75. Lard quiet and weak; refined tierce, $6.50. Bulk meats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders, $4.25; long clear, $5.87¾; clear rib, $5.87¾. Bacon—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, $4.25; long clear, $5.55; clear rib, $5.70. Hams—Choice sugar-cured, canvassed, 10@11¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and unchanged; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¼@9¾c. Sugar dull and nominal; centrifugals, off white, 6¼@6¾c; prime yellow clarified, 6¾c; seconds, 5¾@6¼c.

MOLASSES—Steady; centrifugals, common to good common, 10@22c; fair to good fair, 23@25c; prime to strictly prime, 26@33c.

RICE—Active but not quotably higher; ordinary to good, 4@5c.

BRAN—Steady at 75@77½c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 28@29c; summer yellow, 35c; cake nominal and steady.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7.—**Cotton**—Future deliveries are very quiet. Only 20,000 bales had changed hands at 2:15 p.m., and we doubt whether there has ever been a day like the present, when prices showed hardly any fluctuations whatever. No sales were effected at the third call; September was offered at 9.05c; October at 9.53c; November, 9.50c; December, 9.53c; January, 9.59c; February, 9.69c; March, 9.79c; and so on. Futures closed dull; September .05c, balance .02c lower than last Saturday. Sales, 27,000 bales.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7.—**Cotton**—Quiet; middling, 9¾c; receipts, 312 bales; shipments, 179; stock, 1,782; sales unimportant.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—**Cotton**—Nominally unchanged; middling, 9¾c; sales, none; receipts, 20 bales; shipments, 11; stock, 1,550.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—**Cotton**—In fair demand, but lower; middling, 10c.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—**Cotton**—Quiet and easy; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9 5-16c; good ordinary, 9 1-16c; net receipts, 1,157 bales; gross, 1,234; sales, 200; stock, 10,464.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—**Cotton**—Quiet; middling, 9 5-16c; low middling, 9 1-16c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net and gross receipts, 3,951 bales; exports coastwise, 5,534; sales, 498; stock, 7,505.

New York, Sept. 7.—**Dry Goods**—With jobbers there is a full attendance of buyers and a large business is in progress. With agents the business is of good proportions, but very much restricted because of many desirable staples, and seasonable specialties, the production is well sold ahead, and daily consignments forwarded from the mills are a very poor index to what is doing. Agents have advanced Blackstone XXX bleached cottons to 7¾c, also Forget-Me-Not and Fitchville bleached 2½ per cent; Ballou solid black and color prints advanced ¼c; flannels, soft wool dress-fabrics, homespuns, dress-goods and underwear in large demand, prices hardening, and stocks nominal, if any.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—**Butter and Cheese**—Butter today sold for 23@23½c. Cheese, 8¾@9c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 7.—**Petroleum**—Quiet but steady. National Transit certificates opened at $1.01 and closed at $1.01; highest price, $1.01¾; lowest, $1.00¾.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 7.—**Petroleum**—Steady; Standard white, 110° test, 7¾c.

Titusville, Pa., Sept. 7.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.00¾; highest, $1.01¾; lowest, $1.00¾; closed at $1.01; shipments, 83,341; charters, not posted.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 7.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.00¾; highest, $1.01¾; lowest, $1.00¾; closed at $1.01; charters, 22,222; shipments, 87,666; sales, 1,051,000; clearances, 5,648,000.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 7.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.00¾; closed at $1.01; highest, $1.01¾; lowest, $1.00¾; runs, 54,154; total shipments, 87,666; charters, 22,222; clearances, 3,486,000.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 7.—**Whisky**—Basis for finished goods, $1.05.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—**Whisky**—Dull and nominal at $1.00@1.25.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 7.—**Turpentine**—Spirits quiet at 31c.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.	
High st, 138 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Frank Bork to J. F. Grzenkowicz)	$ 900
Coblens st, 139 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 13 (H. G. Loomis to F. W. Hatterman)	190
Coblens st, 185 ft w of Robey, n f, 48x100 ft, with 48x100 ft in same subdivision, dated Aug. 24 (same party to same)	1,000
North Hoyne st, near Peterson, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 10 (C. B. Hosmer to G. A. Hoffman)	450
Thirty-fourth st, 197 ft w of Halsted, n f, 25x145 ft, dated Sept. 3 (C. H. Krueger to J. Wagner)	600
West Huron st, s e cor of Leavitt, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 27 (George N. Hull to John Hallinan)	2,000
North Halsted st, 253¼ ft n of Webster av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 30 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Ann Corlett)	1,500
Werder st, 331 ft e of California av, n f, 25x121 ft, dated Sept. 7 (J. H. Bentz to S. Richardson)	400
The premises Nos. 266 and 266½ South Leavitt st, dated Sept. 4 (Charles Kelly to Alice M. Mullins)	10,000
Dearborn av, 35 ft s of Division st, e f, 33 ft to alley, dated Aug. 5 (Z. P. Brosseau to Robert D. MacArthur)	9,000
Idaho st, 184 ft s of Polk, e f, 183¼x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 28 (Samuel D. Faxon to Stephen Van Kirke)	3,000
North av, 50 ft w of Seymour st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 18 (Jacobson & Tallman to Emil Zeller)	1,100
North State st, 58 ft n of Goethe, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 7 (Robert D. MacArthur to Auguste Brosseau)	10,600
Bloom st, 163 ft n of Thirty-eighth, e f, 48x125 ft, dated July 25 (James Nichols to J. Hehl)	650
Bloom st, adjoining above, 25x125, dated July 25 (same party to W. Gradt)	325
West Madison st, 50 ft e of Aberdeen, n f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Aug. 25 (Charles E. Cladius to Mark B. Clancy)	26,000
Nebraska st, s w cor of Latin, n f, 24x104 ft, dated April 28 (W. C. Steinhagen to Freeman Campbell)	1,200
West Van Buren st, 74 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Sept. 5 (John N. Dole to Jane Heath)	1,950
South Clark st, 165½ ft s of Taylor, w f, undivided ¼ of 50x96¾ ft, dated Aug. 24 (G. and A. Migliore to V. D. Stefano)	9,500
West Thirty-fourth st, 192 ft w of Beers, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Napoleon Harpen to G. A. Seaverns)	1,250
Milton av, near White st, w f, 20x90 ft, improved, dated Sept. 5 (Maurice Nash to H. Stake)	2,500
Indiana av, 25 ft n of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x150 ft, improved, dated Aug. 2 (A. C. and J. L. Schureman to Henry F. Frink)	6,500
West Twelfth st, s e cor of Brown, n f, 100x100 ft, dated Sept. 7 (William Warren to Frank Rosulek)	15,000
Superior st, 49¼ ft e of Market, s f, 49¼x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (Charles H. Beers to Bessie Beers)	13,000
Warren av, e of and near California, 208x122 ft, dated Aug. 21 (estate of Edgar Loomis to James L. Campbell)	7,280
Fremont st, 300 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Seth Gage to R. Hutel)	1,250
Fifth av, 256 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 21	1,800
Flournoy st, 312 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (F. C. Schultz to James Madden)	1,500
West Twelfth st, n w corner of Desplaines, s f, 50¾x127 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (Frank Rosulek to William Warren)	27,500
West Chicago av, 60 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (H. A. Cram to John C. W. Mueller)	1,500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Racine av, bet Roscoe and School sts, w f, 25x123 ft, dated July 1 (W. Kemper to S. Klveen)	$ 425
Commercial st, s e corner of Jefferson road, w f, 145x147 ft, dated Sept. 1 (John H. Kedzie to Herman Snyder)	2,250
Melrose st, 75 ft e of Paulina, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Samuel E. Gross to Emil Hoffmann)	1,200
Perry st, 341 ft n of Wellington av, w f, 30 ft to alley, dated Sept. 2 (A. J. Weckler to Peter Christ)	500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Butterfield st, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, e f, 24x94 ft, dated Aug. 31 (Sidney A. Kent to Henry Eberhardt)	$ 1,500
Butterfield st, 519 ft s of Fifty-second, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Marx Kuhl to Jacob Speitel)	1,200
The premises No. 33 Fortieth st, dated Sept. 5 (L. P. and T. Morrison to Alice McWilliams)	4,800
Shurtleff av, 130 ft n of Root st, w f, 26x104 ft, dated July 22 (E. Hubbard to A. Schwarz)	600
Wentworth av, near Englewood av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 15, 1883 (John J. Tinkham to J. C. Tibbetts)	700
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Wabansia av, 209 ft e of Meeker st, s f, 25x153 ft, dated Aug. 24 (C. B. Simons to A. Pavel)	$ 325
Fairfield av, 25 ft n of Wabansia av, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 5 (Felix Zurrin to August Rudnick)	1,425

FAILED TO COLLECT INSURANCE MONEY.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 7.—A trio of schemers, named W. H. Hilton, "Dr." Miley, and C. W. Brown, have just been unearthed in an attempt to fraudulently obtain a goodly sum on a life-insurance policy. The facts, as brought to light, are as follows: About a year ago W. H. Hilton, formerly editor of the Shelby *News*, recommended to the National Union Life Insurance Society C. W. Brown for $5,000 insurance. The latter passed his examination and subsequently disappeared, his assessments being regularly paid as they became due. A short time ago notice was received of Brown's death at Blue Hills, Kas. A death proof was made out and sent to the Secretary. An investigation by Mr. Howland, Secretary of a Kansas union of this society, develops the fact that the town above referred to contains a house, a church, and a post-office, and the graveyard near has not received an addition within a year, except a year old child. No such person as Charles W. Brown and Sarah Brown ever lived in that section, and mail addressed to Brown had been lifted by Hilton as Brown's "agent."

THE COURTS.

A Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturer Who Thinks He Has Been Treated Unfairly.

Money-Borrower Hackett Wants Money-Lender Cole Enjoined from Foreclosing a Mortgage.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by William Ristow against the Ristow Manufacturing Company and others. The complainant alleges that he is a carpenter by trade, and before the year 1883 was profitably engaged in the manufacture of sashes, doors, and blinds. In 1883 he became acquainted with William Baumer, who induced him to form a partnership under the name of William Ristow & Co., representing himself as the owner of patented machinery worth over $7,012. In April, 1884, the company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 250 shares. Ristow says the understanding was that he was to have a majority of the stock. E. E. Glomer, formerly Baumer's bookkeeper, was one of the incorporators. Ristow, placing his confidence in his associates, paid in the full amount of $12,800 for 128 shares subscribed by him, and Glomer, who took twenty-four shares, paid only $1,000. Baumer, who was to have taken the rest, avoided cash payments. The three incorporators elected themselves officers and directors, and carried on the business until January, 1885, when Baumer claimed that there was a net profit of $7,000, and urged a dividend of 25 per cent. Afterwards Ristow found that he was credited upon the books with only 124 shares, being less than a majority. He says he believes that the books were altered, and that Baumer frequently forged his name. Baumer and Slomer afterwards voted Ristow $400 for the four shares he found lacking, but this did not give him the power he thought himself entitled to. Various action was taken by them against Ristow's wishes, and the business began to run down. Ristow says he was afterwards refused permission to inspect the books, and, when he brought an attorney to assist him in doing so, was knocked down and threatened with further violence. By Aug. 1, 1885, the complainant says the liabilities had reached $18,982, and there was only $347 in the treasury, with other assets far less than the liabilities. It is charged that the entire enterprise was a fraudulent plan to deceive and fleece Ristow, who was unacquainted with the methods of business, or the value of machinery. He accordingly demands a thorough accounting, and asks that the alleged corporation may be declared to have been ab initio void and to have amounted only to a copartnership, together with such further relief as may seem reasonable and right.

TROUBLE OVER BORROWED MONEY.

Edwin D. Hackett borrowed $85 of Frank F. Cole, the money-lender, in November, 1884, but was compelled to give his notes for $125 and secure them by a mortgage on a black horse and other things that he says are worth $500. He claims to have paid $200 by way of interest, but is threatened with a foreclosure unless he produces $105 more. Hackett obtained an injunction from Judge Anthony. He also got an injunction against W. W. Charles, who holds a mortgage upon some of his goods for about $90.

NOTES.

Benjamin S. Collier, keeper of the Garfield House in Jefferson, was defendant some time ago in a suit before Justice Young, brought by his landlord, John F. Powell. The plaintiff obtained judgment, but Collier claims that it was done by unfair means. Samuel Harmon, an officer, proceeded to pull down a stand in front of the hotel, and now Collier sues everybody concerned in the matter for $10,000 damages. Besides Powell and Harmon, he joins as defendants Justice W. H. Young, the attorney, Robert Beckington, and the officer's assistant, Samuel Warren.

Mrs. Katharina E. Young, who married Peter Young in Chicago June 24, 1879, asks to be divorced from him because of his having become a drunkard, blacked her eyes, struck her over the forehead with a hoe, and compelled her to fly for her life to the neighbors. They live at No. 111 Thirteenth place, but Mrs. Young says her husband has conveyed the legal title to Louis Young of Menomonee, Mich., to put it beyond her reach. She asks a divorce and an injunction to prevent the defendants from disposing of the property.

William A. Hammett, who brought a bill some weeks ago for divorce on the ground that his wife had been guilty of adultery with one James F. Stevens, sued Stevens yesterday in the Circuit Court for $20,000 to compensate him for the alienation of his wife's affections. The wife and Stevens are said to be living in the same house at No. 32 Aberdeen street. Stevens is an ex-contractor.

Eliza Strong asks for $10,000 damages for a fall a year ago at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue. She says the pavement was bad.

Judge Shepard will be in his court-room at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to give defaults in chancery, and Judge Smith at 10 to give common-law defaults.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,783—New Hampshire Fire-Insurance Company vs. John H. Bani. Assumpsit, $1,000, with attachment for $875 in aid. Paddock & Aldis, attys.

ORDERS—CHANCERY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—809, Dodge vs. Ezekiel; mo. by cplt. for inja. made and set for Oct. 6.—827, Equitable Trust Co. vs. Moore; lv. deft. Coomer file cross-bill.—19,785, Millspaugh vs. McEwen; death of Milton McEwen suggd.—19,736, Same vs. Same; same ord.—19,737, Same vs. Allen Paper Car-Wheel Co.; same.—18,246, Trowbridge vs. Young; decree cfg. sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

98,806—Chas. Reitz & Bros. Lumber Co. vs. Addison J. Trunkey, Ambrose W. Tucker, H. Woodruff, and Jerome H. Trunkey. Attachment $302. H. C. Bennett, atty.

98,807—Edwin D. Hackett vs. W. W. Charles and William S. Wharton. Bill to restrain enforcement of usurious chattel mortgage. John T. Long, solr.

98,808—Edwin D. Hackett et al. vs. Frank F. Cole, Charles N. Chipman, Thomas G. Vickery, Charles G. Barth, and David Cole. Bill for same purpose. Same solr.

98,809—Nevada Bending Co. vs. Thomas T. Loomis. Assumpsit $2,000. Bryan & Hatch, attys.

98,810—Eliza Strong vs. City of Chicago. Case $10,000. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

98,811—Adolph S. Lowenthal vs. Joseph McDonald. Attachment $6,643. G. W. Plummer, atty.

98,812—Susan A. McLean vs. Harry Boulden. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer. D. W. Manchester, atty.

98,813—George Zorn & Co. vs. Harry C. Lutz and Charles C. Dye, copartners. Case, $1,000. Horton, Hoyne & Saunders, attys.

98,814—Katharina E. Young vs. Peter Young and Louis Young. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness, and for injunction. Rudolph D. Huszagh, solr.

98,815—Michael Brand & Co. vs. Cornelius Cooney. Confession of judgment, $1,241. Herman & Vollmer, attys.

98,816—Elizabeth Frazer vs. William H. Piper, Caroline M. Piper, Xavier L. Otis, Adele C. Otis, and Aaron B. Mead. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $6,000 upon Block 6 in the subd. of the south 45 acres of W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 13, 39, 13. Wilson & Moore, solrs.

98,817—John A. Gauger et al., copartners as Gauger, Oliver & Co., vs. Vaclav Machek and John V. Benes. Assumpsit, $1,000. Smith & Helmer, attys.

98,818—Henry P. Caldwell vs. I. R. Van Slyke. Confession of judgment, $391. F. S. Moffett, atty.

98,819—William Ristow vs. William Baumer, E. E. Slomer, Otto C. Butz, August Kuhn, Adam Schillo, and Ristow Mfg. Co. Bill for dissolution of partnership, accounting, and injunction. H. H. Anderson and Thomas Parker Jr., solrs.

98,820—John Berry vs. Helen Berry. Bill for divorce for desertion. Meyer & Collman, solrs.

98,821—James Martin Taylor vs. Sarah J. Taylor. Bill for divorce for adultery. G. F. White, solr.

Suppressed Saturday—98,798—Hiram Howard et al., copartners as Howard & Son, vs. Jerome Slocum. Assumpsit, $500. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.

98,804—Mary Kidd vs. James Kidd. Bill for divorce for adultery, with prayer for injunction. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, solrs.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,827, Fletcher vs. Angus; disd. n. c.

JUDGE SMITH—98,044, Gandy vs. Clark; mo. to set aside dflt. and jgt. entd. and contd.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE GARDNER—98,773, Polachek vs. Benners; lv. add. parties deft. 5 ds.—95,577, Colburn vs. Shay; ord. July 7 set aside.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

53,779—Benjamin S. Collier vs. John F. Powell, William H. Powell, W. H. Young, Samuel Harmon, Robert Beckington and Samuel Warren. Case, $10,000. Kraft & Greenaerl, attys.

53,780—Thomas F. Meath vs. Clarence Meath. Account, $500. E. F. Runyan, atty.

53,781—John Kemp et al. vs. Martin J. Gallagher. Attachment, $430. George H. Leonard, atty.

53,782—Mary Moore vs. Alfred Moore. Bill for divorce for conviction of forgery. Francis De Pfuhl, solr.

53,783—Edward A. Trask vs. Joseph Hoeger. Appeal.

53,784—Simon Dessau vs. Kossuth, Marx & Co. Attachment, $5,000. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.

53,785—Charles J. Bruschke et al. vs. Jules Ballenburg. Appeal.

53,786—Chester Kenney vs. Martha P. Holst. Appeal.

53,787—M. H. Baker vs. Sallie L. R. Leslie, Ida Woodworth, and Almyra V. Van Wyck. Assumpsit, $500. A. J. Grover, atty.

53,788—Charles Goebel vs. Eli Deste. Appeal.

53,789—James T. Douglass vs. Harriet and George A. Crooker. Assumpsit, $1,000. John L. Manning, atty.

53,790—Ursula Detmer vs. Henry Detmer, Marie Weske, Vincent Weske, Gertrude Detmer, Anna Detmer, Anton Detmer, Katherine Detmer, Susannah Detmer, and Julia Detmer. Bill for dower. Butz & Eschenburg, solrs.

53,791—William A. Hammett vs. James F. Stevens. Case, $20,000. Forest & May, attys.

53,792—W. H. Taylor vs. Frank Dolan. Appeal.

53,793—Alonzo T. Cook vs. George Wells, Mira Wells, Grace Hobbs, Samuel Hobbs, Elizabeth James, Edward James, William Wells, Edward Wells, Frank Cushman, and John H. Laper, admr. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $3,634 upon five acres of land in the N. W. corner of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 36, 41, 12. Carter & Govert and Jenkins & Haskins, solrs.

53,794—Ada F. Palm vs. Warren S. Palm. Bill for divorce for desertion. Smith & Burgett, solrs.

53,795—Elizabeth H. Babbitt vs. Chicago & West Division Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Wilson & Zook, attys.

53,796—M. Flaherty vs. C. Lafauci and J. Barangue Jr. Appeal.

53,797—John Partridge vs. John Burns. Case, $5,000. Tolman & Nolan, attys.

Suppressed Saturday—53,772, Chauncey Ives, guardian, vs. Regina and Lewis H. Watson. Replevin, $600. James S. Norton and C. A. Burley, attys.

ORDER—CHANCERY.

JUDGE MORAN—1,988, Loomis vs. Jewett; ord. sale real est.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,143—In the matter of Lizzie Barrett, dependent girl. Petition of O. L. Dudley. N. M. Jones, atty.

6,144—Same, Lizzie Clark. Petition of Mrs. Bridget Nolan. Same atty.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Grand and petit juries impaneled.

JUDGE HAWES—50, Silvestri, Gelardi, and Asari, murder; motn. for new trial contd. to Sept. 12.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Pet. jury partially impld.—Habeas corpus case of Joseph Mooney hrd. and prisoner remnd.—Habeas corpus case of Arne Nelson hrd. and prisoner discharged.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 19, 31, and 40.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 47.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division, transacted the following business this afternoon:

37. Gage vs. Arndt; motion to set aside order of affirmance and leave to file abstracts and briefs instanter allowed, clerk to notify defendant in error so that he may have cause tried at this term if he so desires, otherwise to be continued.

112. Ellis et al. vs. Cothran; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

36. Knowlton vs. Hanbury et al.; motion to appoint receiver by the court denied, motion to dismiss appeal denied, rule nisi on appellant to assign errors to the record by Wednesday next or show cause.

23. Farson et al. vs. Gorham; motion to dismiss writ of error reserved for hearing.

126. Mosher vs. Rogers; motion for supersedeas allowed.

79. Ebert et al. vs. Gerding et al.; motion to dismiss appeal for want of jurisdiction.

127. Republic Life Insurance Company vs. Swigert, auditor, etc.; motion for leave to argue orally.

131. The People ex rel. vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; motion for leave to file petitions for mandamus.

5. Bethel vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company; motion by appellant to set aside order of dismissal, and to reinstate the cause for hearing at this term.

59. Keegan et al. vs. Kinnare; motion for supersedeas allowed.

Motion by the Clerk for admission to the bar of the following-named persons: Richard K. Adams, J. Paul Chew, Patrick J. Carey, Lewis P. Clover, Mary C. Grigus, Bradford K. Knight, Alexander R. McBrown, Joseph J. Parker, W. Dana Smyser, Otis H. Waldo, John B. Wallace, Frank Spitzer, William B. Lanpher, Thomas McEnnery, George D. Blake, Vincent Duncan, Robert Casey Noleman, John D. Pope, John T. Donahoe.

THE CALL.

61. Schreiber et al. vs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; taken.

62. Dupins et al. vs. Chicago & Northern Wisconsin Railway Company; taken.

63. Essley et al. vs. Sloan et al.; argued orally on both sides and taken.

64. Cornell et al. vs. Payne; taken.

65. Carnon et al. vs. Grigsby et al.; taken.

67. People ex rel. vs. Clayton et al.; taken.

68. Brackett vs. People ex rel.; taken.

69. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. O'Connor, administrator; taken.

70. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. Brown, administratrix; taken.

71. Barth et al. vs. Commercial National Bank; taken.

72. Store vs. Heissler et al.; taken.

73. Town of Evans vs. Dickey; taken.

74. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Carey, administratrix; taken.

76. Kauffman vs. Peacock et al.; taken.

78. Woolley vs. Lyon; continued for service.

80. Baker vs. Rockabrand; taken.

Court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

NO.

Did Gen. Halleck ever fill the place of Secretary of War during the Rebellion?

DANGEROUS LANDINGS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please insert in your paper the danger of landing with row-boats at steamer docks. It is one about which it is well to inform the public. The boats push back in trying to get out or in helping out children, making it very dangerous on these high landings.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Does the phrase "That all *persons* within the jurisdiction of this State" mean "All *citizens* of this State," and the exclusion of all not citizens?

Justice Lyon in rendering his decision in the civil-rights case, which was tested lately by one Jackson Gordon, said he must have lived in this State one year before availing himself of the following law:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating-houses, barber-shops, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and all other places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

Can be found in Criminal Code, No. 471, passed June 6, 1885. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

IRELAND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The remarks of a Chicago merchant, on Ireland, published in your edition of today, have induced me to trouble you with this, for it is the first time I have seen published, "one" of three causes of Ireland's troubles. I remember—and saw in person—John Mitchell, sent, in 1847 or 1849 (where I am writing I have not the means to see the correct date) out of Ireland as a convict. Since that period I have closely watched the history and treatment of Ireland. I am too old to become a violent partisan of any cause; my interests do not lie in that way. Nevertheless, I can review matters and clear away some of the fog which surrounds the subject. Americans, amid their new and large political liberty, ought to make great allowances when considering any national or political matters on the other side of the Atlantic. Those who have lived in America and European countries see a great difference here. Under your election laws the people elect their Government, and the country enjoys much liberty, has great dignity—and justly so—but not much veneration for things ancient or from any of the old countries (I speak of politics). Hence every abuse of any of the old countries is listened to, and never answered or explanation offered. It is not any one's business, so the "facts" asserted remain, and, more frequently than not, leave a wrong impression. The other day, at the large meeting of Ireland's friends in this city, one speaker asserted, "Ireland had its manufactures, its minerals," etc. To say that these do not exist would be to tell a lie; but to leave the impression that they do exist in sufficient quantity to employ the nation is also a lie. They are there in a little degree (I wish they were more in quantity), and their littleness can be taken as a very good illustration of how correct are a good many other "facts" named as grievances. It is my deliberate opinion that the causes of Ireland's troubles are the soil (on surface and below), the people, religion, and America. As I stated in the early part of this letter I do not aspire to be a partisan, and much less wish to give offense to any one. HIBERNIAN.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

JACKSON, MICH., TRYING TO SUPPRESS ITS WICKEDNESS—RAIDING THE GAMBLERS—PROMINENT CITIZENS IMPLICATED.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 7.—The police force of this city having been found inadequate to the task of keeping the disorderly elements straight, a Police Commission was organized, with power to control the police force. This commission has made several raids on gambling-houses, but failed to capture any important persons. There were complaints that only minor gamblers were arrested, but the commission paid no attention to them. Late Saturday night they pulled a new gambling-room and captured the Mayor and several prominent city officials. Alexander, the man running the gambling-room, had been "pulled" a few days ago in another room and changed to the present place, where it was supposed he would be protected by the city—the officials playing. No arrests were made, but the names of the players were taken. The cards, chips, etc., were seized. Mayor Pringle, City-Attorney Beck, Joseph Hanaw, owner of the block, and about a dozen others, including some wealthy citizens, it is alleged, were in the room at the time. The affair will probably cause considerable trouble before it is done with, and an attempt will doubtless be made to remove some members, if not all, of the Police Commission.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE ILLINOIS GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS AT DECATUR—MASONS AT PANA.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The preliminary session of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Good Templars, organized in 1861, was held tonight at Good Templars' Hall. The officers present were: Uriah Copp of Loda, Grand Worthy Chief; Miss Cora Tompkins of Galesburg, Worthy Vice-Recorder; J. Hazelett of Rockford, Secretary; George C. Christian of Chicago, Worthy Councilor; N. T. Allen of Watago, Treasurer; W. R. Mills of Pittsfield, Marshall. There is now in the State 220 lodges, fifty of which have been organized since September of last year. There is a total membership of 8,000. The order teaches total abstinence and prohibition. The Grand Secretary is the only salaried officer. He gets $800 a year. The growth of the order has been, according to the statement of Mr. Copp, seriously affected by the result of the last election, and there has been a great struggle to hold some of the lodges together. The business of the three-days' session will begin tomorrow, and at night there will be an open meeting at the tabernacle, addressed by the Hon. John B. Finch, Right Worthy Chief Templar. Over 100 delegates will be here during the session.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Saturday a large number of Masons and their wives came from Shelbyville and Mattoon, and at night, in concert with the local societies here, established a chapter of the Eastern Star Order of Female Masons.

THE HONEY CROP.

Its Utter Failure This Year Throughout the United States—What Caused It?

One Expert Assigns as the Reason a Lack of Electricity in the Atmosphere,

Davenport (Ia.) *Democrat*, Sept. 5: "Good prospect for honey this fall?" was the question addressed to Mr. J. J. Nagle, one of the most prominent apiarists in experience and number of colonies of bees in Scott County, as the gentleman was met at the post-office this forenoon.

"Very poor, I am sorry to say. There will be the lightest yield of honey this section has known in recent years—I mean since bee-keeping has been engaged in extensively, for you know that it is only within ten or twelve years that bees were kept elsewhere than on farms and as incident to farming in this portion of the West—and the reward of the apiarist will be light indeed this year—not honey enough to compensate for the care and trouble of maintaining colonies extensively."

NO FAULT OF THE BEES.

"How do you account for this strange failure. No fault of the bees, was it?"

"No sir—O, no. The failure is in a secret of Nature which has not been divulged as yet. In some years flowers secrete no honey; they may be abundant in every variety, and yet the bees will explore them in vain for sweets. They may perfume the air about them, lade the air heavily with odors, and yield little or nothing for the bee. This year there were many flowers—spring flowers; summer flowers were abundant in all varieties of wild and cultivated flora, and many of us believed it would be a good year for honey; but the bees found only enough sweets for their own uses. At the opening of the clover season the bees gathered a good deal of honey, but before long the clover-blossoms were found to be almost destitute of sweets."

"Do you know of any reason for this phase of the honey failure?"

LACK OF ELECTRICITY.

"There is another mystery. I have considered the question you ask a good deal; it has arisen in my own mind many a time. I have come to the conclusion that the reason is in the lack of electricity in the air, ordinarily. Electricity has a deal to do with the storing of sweets in Nature's laboratory. Of course I do not mean the electricity that flashes in the clouds or takes the form of lightning-bolts, but an invisible, all-pervading, and generally quiet electric element in the atmosphere, which has something to do with the storing of honey-dew for the bees. I have noticed many a time that just before a thunder-storm gathers the bees will be very active in flight and will gather honey very fast. These observations take me to the conclusion that I have reached concerning electricity in the production of sweets in the flowers."

"Well, but the honey-gathering season ends for the bee from the first to the middle of September, doesn't it? And what will the bees do themselves for their necessary stores through the fall, winter, and spring?"

THE GREAT FAILURE IN YIELD.

"You must remember that the bees gather enough honey for themselves, that is the case this year; they have stored enough for their own use, but have very little surplus for the producers. Why, I can show you how it is. I have 130 to 140 colonies of bees, and if it had been a good honey season they would have yielded me 10,000 pounds of honey. I had 10,000 pounds in '82, 3,000 pounds in '83, and 3,000 pounds last year. But this year I have *only three hundred pounds* so far. You see there is a great failure in yield. Then, besides, it is not generally known that Scott County lost half its bees—yes, more than half—last winter, through the long spell of extreme cold. But that isn't it; there would have been honey enough if the flowers had yielded it. Why, there are 1,000 colonies of bees in the county, and all the apiarists are in the same boat. I have talked with, or heard from, Mr. Wright of Pleasant Valley, Mr. Gast of Le Claire, Mr. Dibbern of Milan, Mr. Goos of Davenport, and Mr. McCagg of Jersey Ridge—probably the largest bee-keepers in this region—and all report the same failure of the honey crop."

FAILURE NEARLY EVERYWHERE.

"Well, I suppose we must import our honey this fall, then."

"But the failure is not confined to this region. There is failure nearly everywhere. The same complaint comes from California. There is one corner in Indiana and a section of Central Texas in which there is a good yield of honey this year. But in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and California—States which produce the most honey—there is failure as a rule."

Out in Cleona Township lives Henry Weinhardt, who keeps thirty to forty colonies of bees. The reporter met him in the court-house at noon as he was leaving the County Auditor's office. "How are times in Cleona?" the sturdy farmer was asked.

"Good—plenty of everything; and we are coming out all right in corn, too," was the reply.

"Plenty of honey, too, I suppose?" queried the reporter.

"No, I forgot about honey—there's a poor yield of honey."

GRASSHOPPERS THE CAUSE.

"What do you think is the cause of it?"

"Grasshoppers!" was the quick reply. "I knew as early as—it was in June, I believe—that there wouldn't be much honey this year, when I saw what immense numbers of little 'hoppers there were in my clover. Yes, it was as early as that. When grasshoppers are thick they spoil the honey prospects."

"Why, Mr. Weinhardt, how do you know that?"

"Why, that's what we always believed in the old country, and it was always so there. Don't you know, the grasshoppers have been increasing here every year for three or four years, and every year we have had less honey? This year the country has swarmed with grasshoppers, and the bees couldn't gather honey. The grasshoppers gathered the honey-dew; or, if they didn't do that, they sucked the juices from the stalks of blossoms so that they weren't deposited in the flowers. It is a fact, I tell you, and nothing to laugh at! In South Germany it was always the case. My father kept bees, and he often said the bees wouldn't do much when grasshoppers were thick. A bee won't touch a flower a grasshopper has been on; it can tell somehow as soon as it gets near such a flower. There's an odor from the stuff the 'hopper leaves on everything it lights on that the bees don't like. That's news to you? Well, it isn't news to me. And, you mark it, if the 'hoppers increase over the numbers of this year in the same ratio that they have increased the last few years there won't be enough honey in the fall of '86 for the bees themselves—let alone any surplus for the human family—in these parts."

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Following were the receipts of dutiable goods at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: J. W. Doane & Co., 140 packages tea; Daniel Wylie, 456 packages tea; Fitch, Howland & Co., 334 packages tea; Sibley & Luske, 57 packages tea; E. H. Schoyer & Co., 114 packages tea; Baring Bros. & Co., 66 packages tea; Colgate, Baker & Co., 120 packages tea; Adamson, Biel & Co., 5 packages tea; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 201 boxes tinplate; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1,003 boxes tinplate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 421 boxes tinplate; Carson, Pirie & Co., 10 cases dress goods; Lyon & Healy, 13 cases musical instruments; Otto Young & Co., 2 cases manufactured metalware; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 10 cases toys and fancy goods; Eteel, K. & Heller, 4 bales leaf-tobacco; Mandel Bros., 51 cases dry goods, etc., and 5 bales carpet; W. A. Prior, 1 case silks; J. H. Walker & Co., 4 cases dry goods; J. Bauer & Co., 4 cases metalware; L. Manasse, 1 case metalware; Marshall Field & Co., 99 cases dry goods, etc.; Wilson Bros., 1 case silks; J. C. Vaughan, 4 cases plants; A. H. Abbott & Co., 3 cases artist instruments; Thayer & Chandler, 1 case artist instruments; Keley Manufacturing Co., 10 cases varnish; Benson Bros., 380 kegs herring; Waxel Bros., 5 bundles herring; Charles McNellis & Co., 8 packages lemons; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 10 cases guns; Newman, Stanton & Co., 2 cases dress goods; R. G. Dekker, 13 cases bulbs; Gunther & Becker, 100 bags farina; Cuttler & Crossette, 2 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 6 cases cotton and wool gloves, 7 cases linens, 11 cases albums and mirrors, 2 cases glass buttons. Collections, $16,695.

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CHICAGO

Froebel Association

The Training Class for Kindergartners will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock, at the Kindergarten, 1237 State-st. (over Meckel's Carriage Works). After the organization of the class, lessons on WEDNESDAY p. m. and on SATURDAY at 9:30 a. m.

Apply to Mrs. Alice H. Putnam, Prin. K. G. Dep't Cook Co. Normal School, Normal Park, Ill.

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Fall Term begins Sept. 21. Mrs. HELEN E. STARRETT, the Principal, will be at the College Building on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at the parlors of the Sherman House on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 5 p. m. to confer with patrons. Catalogues on application.

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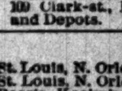

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For all the cut stone and granite work.

For all the marble finish and floor tiling.

For the inner dome and other ornamental iron work.

For the plain and ornamental plastering.

For the carpenter work and hard wood finish.

For the plumbing and gas fitting.

Full particulars as to the before-mentioned work can be obtained at the office of the Architect, W. W. Boyington, 157 La Salle-st., Room 107, Chicago, where the plans and specifications can be consulted until the time for receiving proposals. There will also be copies on file at the Commissioners' Office at Springfield on and after August 15th, 1885.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN McCREERY, GEORGE KIRK, WILLIAM JAYNE, Commissioners.

July 31, 1885.

TIME EXTENDED.

Time for receiving and opening proposals will be extended to Thursday, Sept. 10, at 12 o'clock m. By order JOHN McCREERY, GEO. KIRK, WILLIAM JAYNE, Commissioners.

Aug. 24, 1885.

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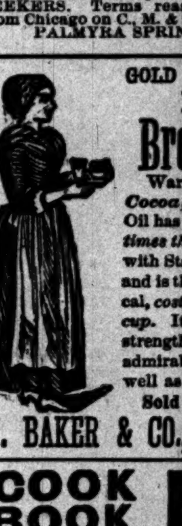

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Reference marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Oconomowoc (Parlor Cars)	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
Elgin & Rockford	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 6:00 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	b11:30 a m	b 7:10 p m
Madison	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:10 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary & Graceland	b 6:33 a m	b 6:23 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:36 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:46 a m
	b 6:25 p m	b 6:16 p m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b10:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Cedar Rapids Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:30 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:49 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	a 9:35 p m	a 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	10:00 p m	5:00 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex.	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex.	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	* 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 p m	† 7:10 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§10:30 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.30 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown & Des Moines	* 8.30 a m	* 6.15 p m
	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.30 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.30 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8.30 a m	* 6.15 p m
	*12.00 m	* 2.15 p m
	* 3.45 p m	*10.00 a m
	* 4.15 p m	*11.00 a m
	* 5.15 p m	* 6.45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10.15 a m	* 3.45 p m
	* 4.15 p m	*10.30 a m
	*11.30 p m	*11.15 a m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7.15 a m	* 6.50 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis	§11.30 a m	§ 3.00 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9.55 p m	* 7.00 a m
Hur'n, P'rre, Deadw'd, Winona	§ 9.00 a m	§ 6.50 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8.30 p m	‡ 6.35 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9.20 a m	* 4.45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4.45 p m	*10.35 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth		
Madison & Milwaukee	†9.55 p m	‡ 7.00 a m
	* 8.00 a m	* 4.00 p m
	x8.30 a m	x 4.00 p m
	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
	* 3.00 p m	* 7.00 p m
	* 8.00 a m	* 4.00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x8.30 a m	x 4.00 p m
	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
	* 3.00 p m	* 7.00 p m
	* 5.00 p m	*10.30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Ripon, Princeton, Green Lake, Sheboygan	*11.30 a m	* 2.00 p m
	§10.05 p m	§ 6.30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10.05 p m	§ 6.30 a m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10.00 p m	‡ 6.50 a m
	* 8.30 a m	* 6.15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 7.15 a m	* 6.15 p m
	* 8.05 a m	* 7.45 p m
	* 3.15 p m	* 9.55 a m
	* 4.15 p m	*10.30 a m

Reference mark: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	§12:10 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adam-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:15 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz., & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Pontiac Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Limited Express	* 5:30 p m	* 8:00 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 3:20 p m	* 9:00 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:20 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp'ss	* 3:30 p m	* 9:15 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelp'a	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	* 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & B'ffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 6:05 p m
New York—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 p m
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex.	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Kendallville Accommodation	* 4:20 p m	*11:05 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express		§ 9:00 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 7:20 a m	† 8:30 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:35 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:40 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids Sleeper	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	* 8:20 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 8:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:56 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

*Daily except Sunday.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at *9 a. m. and *8 p. m.

Daily for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, at 9* a. m. (Saturday's Boat leaves at 8 p. m. only.)

Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc, at *9 a. m.

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. Dock foot of Michigan-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE STEAMERS EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinaw, and Cheboygan. For tourists' guide and time card address Northern Michigan Line, foot of Michigan-av.